

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of citizens of Lockport, N. Y., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Perry, N. Y., in favor of the bill for the protection of native races in the New Hebrides, etc.—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petition of Bricklayers' Union No. 15, of Lockport, N. Y., in regard to employees in navy-yards, and for the enforcement of the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER: Petition of citizens of Arcola, Ill., for an antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Doylestown Council, No. 40, Daughters of Liberty, in favor of more stringent immigration laws, the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, and the deportation of anarchists—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Fidelity Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Bristol, Pa., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of Hannah M. McNair, Theodore Flack, Eva Jamison, and other citizens of Bucks County, Pa., for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILCOX: Petition of W. A. McKay and other homesteaders and citizens of Hawaii, against the granting of water rights and the diverting of the streams needed for irrigation in the Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Annie Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John Drew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Elias Whipple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the pension claim of Sidney D. Mackey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Joseph Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of James McIntire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John W. Gahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS: Petition of citizens of San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal., for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Admiral D. D. Porter Post, No. 169, Grand Army of the Republic, Oakland, Cal., and Typographical Union No. 56, of Stockton, Cal., relating to the construction of war ships—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Resolution of Pennsylvania Shoe Manufacturers' Association, urging the removal of the duty on hides, and against convict contract labor—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Fifteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 18, 1901.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1901, on the 18th day of said month, and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, praying that more land be granted that Territory for public school purposes, and also for the removal of the restrictions regarding minerals on such lands; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Territory of New Mexico. Office of the Secretary. Certificate.]

I, George H. Wallace, secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify there was filed for record in this office at 2.30 o'clock p. m. on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1901, house joint memorial No. 2, asking for more

land for public school purposes and the removal of the restrictions regarding minerals on such lands; and also, that I have compared the following copy of the same with the original thereof now on file, and declare it to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 20th day of March, A. D. 1901.

GEO. H. WALLACE,
Secretary of New Mexico.

House joint memorial No. 2. The thirty-fourth legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico to the Congress of the United States.

Whereas it is the established policy of the General Government to aid in the development of education in every State and Territory by grants of public lands for educational purposes; and

Whereas it is the special policy at the present time to promote education in our new possessions by liberal assistance from the General Government; and

Whereas New Mexico ever since her acquisition by the United States, more than half a century ago, has fully shown, both in war and peace, her loyalty to the Union and her devotion to the general welfare of the people, and established her right to equal and just consideration with all the States and other possessions; and

Whereas New Mexico has a very large rural population, sharing the common need of all for universal education; and

Whereas the valuation of the vast arid tracts of land in New Mexico is so small as to produce but scant revenues for the support of public education, making the universal education of the people almost an impossible problem under present conditions; and

Whereas every acre of land given from the public domain for the support of education in such commonwealths as Oklahoma or Nebraska is fully equivalent in revenue-producing power to 10 acres in New Mexico; and

Whereas the remaining lands not already included in the numerous land and railroad grants, Indian and military reservations, and Government entries are of such a character that they are not and, in the very nature of things, never can produce revenues for educational purposes at all proportionate to those produced by the educational lands of the States unless the acreage be vastly greater:

Therefore, we, your petitioners, the thirty-fourth legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, recognizing the urgent need of the people for greater and better educational facilities and recognizing the exceedingly small revenue-producing value of the public lands of New Mexico as compared with those of almost every other commonwealth in the Union, do earnestly ask the attention of Congress to this matter, and to seriously pray that in addition to what has already been granted there shall be given for the common schools not less than four sections, or their equivalents, in each township throughout the Territory, and also not less than 5 per cent of the proceeds of all sales of public lands made subsequent to this donation;

That for the University of New Mexico, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the Normal University, and the Normal School there be given not less than 200,000 acres each, and for the School of Mines, the Military Institute, the Reform School, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Institution for the Blind not less than 100,000 acres each; and

Further, recognizing the fact that the future of New Mexico must depend in part upon the development of her mineral resources, and regarding it as only natural and right that these mineral resources should assist us in developing and supporting our system of public schools, we pray that in whatever future grants of public lands may be made for educational purposes to New Mexico there shall be no restrictions concerning minerals thereon, but that the same shall go with the lands, and to the end that New Mexico, like the other States of the Union, may have a permanent and stable income for supporting a liberal system of public education, we pray that these lands may be granted with the expressed conditions that educational lands shall never be sold, except such as may be needed for the location of schools, churches, cemeteries, rights of way for public roads, railroads, irrigating ditches, and reservoirs, and such public necessities, and with the additional provision that they may be leased for terms not to exceed twenty-five years, subject to such rules and regulations as may have been adopted or shall be adopted by the legislature of New Mexico.

BENJAMIN M. READ,
Speaker of the House.
R. L. BACA,
Chief Clerk of the House.
J. FRANCO CHAVES,
President of the Council.
W. E. MARTIN,
Chief Clerk of the Council.

Approved by me this 19th day of March, A. D. 1901.

MIGUEL A. OTERO,
Governor of New Mexico.

Filed in office of secretary of New Mexico March 19, 1901, 2.30 p. m.
GEO. H. WALLACE, Secretary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, praying for the admission of that Territory as a State of the Union; which was referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Territory of New Mexico. Office of the secretary. Certificate.]

I, George H. Wallace, secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify there was filed for record in this office, at 4.55 o'clock p. m. on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1901, joint memorial No. 5, petitioning Congress for admission of New Mexico as a State, and also that I have compared the following copy of the same with the original thereof now on file and declare it to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 28th day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.]

GEO. H. WALLACE,
Secretary of New Mexico.

Joint memorial No. 5, of the people of the Territory of New Mexico, through their Thirty-fourth legislative assembly, to the Congress of the United States, for the admission of the Territory as a State of the Union.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The people of the Territory of New Mexico, through your memorialist, their Thirty-fourth legislative assembly, now in session at Santa Fe, respectfully demand that the Congress of the United States pass, at the earliest moment possible, an enabling act whereby they may form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States and in that behalf respectfully represent:

That they have an inherent right to such admission, by virtue of the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence.

That such form of government was guaranteed to them by the solemn declaration of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, more than fifty-three years ago.

That both of the great political parties of the nation promised in their last national platforms that New Mexico should be admitted as a State without delay.

That the people of the Territory are ready and anxious for such admission, both great political parties in the Territory having so declared in their last Territorial platforms; and further they ask admission because

A Territorial form of government is intolerable to a free people; it is an incongruity under American institutions, and should be maintained only so long as absolutely necessary to prepare its people for the higher form; and because

It is taxation without representation; it is a denial of the right of the people to take part in the affairs of the nation, as they have no vote in Congress and never take part in the policies of their country or in the election of its Chief Magistrate, and are never appointed to any office in the nation outside of the limits of the Territory itself, save in the Army in time of war; and

Because the people in a Territory are not free for various reasons; among others, their legislative hands being tied by restrictive acts of Congress; because the national platforms of both great political parties are continually violated, and because what ought to be our patrimony—the public domain—is often disposed of absolutely and the proceeds turned into the National Treasury, and restrictive and annoying regulations are made regarding the public lands that are wrong in principle and hard to get corrected, and because Congress nearly always turns a deaf ear to the just demands of a Territory; and

Because the people of the nation have no confidence in a Territorial form of government and refuse to invest their money therein, thus retarding its growth and development; and

Because for more than half a century we have been neglected by the nation, which has done nothing for the education of our people, although they needed it quite as bad in the beginning as do the Porto Ricans and other new possessions that are not thus being treated; and

Because the Territory of New Mexico has for half a century paid tribute to the National Government through the sales of public lands, mining entries, timber sales, internal revenue, etc., to an amount vastly in excess of any sums of money ever received in return for all purposes combined; but

New Mexico demands statehood because she has shown her right to it in sending more soldiers to the defense of the country per capita in the civil and Spanish-American wars than any other State or Territory; and

She demands it because she is now better than ever well fitted to assume such higher form of government, as in the last few years she has advanced from fourth to first place as a wool-producing and sheep-raising section of the nation, and is well on toward first place as a cattle raiser, and her mineral, timber, and agricultural interests are vast in extent and are being developed in a phenomenal manner. Railroads are being built, plants erected, and industries of different kinds being established all over the Territory, which has an area as great as that of all of the New England States and the State of New York combined.

Statehood is demanded because the Territory has now a population of about 200,000 people;

Because it has within its boundaries property easily of the value of upwards of \$100,000,000, that will be available to tax for the support of a State government; and

Because it has made more educational progress in the last decade than any other part of the nation, without any exception, and has now a better system of common schools, per capita, than any other State or Territory, and

Supports more and better public institutions (all built at its own expense, when the National Government ought to have built them, we still being a Territory), among which institutions may be mentioned a capitol building, a university, a school of mines, an agricultural college and experiment station, a normal university, and another fine normal school, a military institute, an insane asylum, and a penitentiary, besides several fine hospitals, a deaf and dumb asylum, and many minor institutions; and

Because it has within its boundaries not less than fifteen cities and towns that are modern, up-to-date places in every respect, and that are far in advance of places in the Eastern States of equal size, and this without disparaging the many other towns and villages within its boundaries, and all of which cities and most of which towns support and have buildings in which to maintain as fine a system of public schools as exists anywhere west of the Central States, or, in fact, anywhere in the whole nation; and

Because the people of the Territory are a conservative, law-abiding people, more than 90 per cent of them being born American citizens, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States; and

Because in more than twelve Congresses of the United States the fitness of the people of New Mexico for a State government has been fully investigated, and bills passed in one House or both for the admission of the Territory, all of which failed to become a law through one mishap or another, until now more than half a century has passed and the Territory has arrived at its present advanced condition all through its own unaided efforts and at its own cost, notwithstanding the continued neglect of the National Government and the tribute it has had to pay as aforesaid: Wherefore your memorialist prays that its just demand here made for rights too long deferred may be granted to the law-abiding and patriotic people of the great Territory of New Mexico; and

Be it resolved by the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, That the foregoing memorial be, and the same hereby is, adopted and that the secretary of this Territory be, and he hereby is, requested to certify copies thereof to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the sitting Delegate and the Delegate-elect.

J. FRANCO CHAVES,

President of the Council.

W. E. MARTIN,

Chief Clerk of the Council.

BENJAMIN M. REED,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

R. L. BACA,

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved by me this 20th day of March, A. D. 1901.

MIGUEL A. OTERO,

Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

Filed in office of secretary of New Mexico, March 20, 1901, 4.55 p. m.

GEO. H. WALLACE, Secretary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of the Salt Lake Clearing House Association, of Utah, praying for the enactment of legislation establishing a branch of the United States Mint or a United States assay office in the city of Salt Lake, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PENROSE presented petitions of 99 members of Cohocksink Council, No. 166, of Philadelphia; of Pacific Council, No. 44,

of Malvern; of 80 members of Resolute Council, No. 77, of Mechanicsburg; 53 members of Pride of Mount Carmel Council, No. 42, of Mount Carmel; 174 members of Banner Council, No. 46, of Chambersburg; 190 members of Columbia Council, No. 43, of Wilkesbarre; 80 members of Akron Council, No. 906, of Akron; 95 members of Royaltar Council, No. 140, of Royaltar; of Friedensburg Council, No. 1001, of Friedensburg; 72 members of Doylestown Council, No. 40, of Doylestown; of Pride of the West Council, No. 27, of Allegheny; 137 members of Mount Vernon Council, No. 150, of Harrisburg; of Pride of East Mauch Chunk Council, No. 162, of East Mauch Chunk; 61 members of Riverside Council, No. 97, of New Cumberland; 54 members of Bloomsburg Council, No. 81, of Bloomsburg; 101 members of Oberlin Council, No. 754, of Oberlin; 151 members of Harrisburg Council, No. 328, of Harrisburg; 57 members of White Haven Council, No. 840, of White Haven; 234 members of Steelton Council, No. 162, of Steelton; 137 members of Eagle Council, No. 3, of Philadelphia; 77 members of Etna Council, No. 439, of Etna; 71 members of Vine Cliff Council, No. 83, of Allegheny; 200 members of Moses Taylor Council, No. 151, of Scranton; of Local Union No. 1640, of Minersville; 276 members of William Windom Council, No. 580, of Philadelphia; 320 members of Mantau Council, No. 83, of Philadelphia; 37 members of General Cameron Council, No. 851, of Mount Joy; 194 members of Orient Council, No. 72, of Johnstown; 183 members of New Tripoli Grand Council, No. 204, of New Tripoli; 260 members of Jordan Council, No. 746, of Allentown; 250 members of Fidelity Council, No. 21, of Bristol; 117 members of Mountville Council, No. 65, of Mountville; Local Union No. 1571, of Tamaqua; 94 members of West Side Council, No. 288, of West Nanticoke; 150 members of Capital City Council, No. 327, of Harrisburg; 12 members of Cambria Council, No. 192, of Wilmore; 114 members of General John F. Reynolds Council, No. 143, of Germantown; 249 members of Colonel Robert P. Deckert Council, No. 978, of Philadelphia; 34 members of Wise Council, No. 18, of ———; 42 members of Colonel T. M. Bayne Council, No. 103, of Bellow; 182 members of Excelsior Council, No. 4, of Williamsport; 112 members of Susquehanna Council, No. 158, of Steelton; 117 members of Martha W. Crow Council, No. 65, of Philadelphia; 128 members of Reserve Council, No. 91, of Philadelphia; 60 members of Betsey Ross Council, No. 119, of Gettysburg; 290 members of Silver Star Council, No. 130, of Harrisburg; 218 members of Bethlehem Council, No. 508, of Bethlehem; 151 members of Perseverance Council, No. 72, of Harrisburg; 80 members of Westchester Council, No. 45, of Westchester; 57 members of Moss Rore Council, No. 292, of Seven Valleys; 200 members of Susquehanna Council, No. 89, of Wrightsville; 672 members of Champion Council, No. 8, of Philadelphia; 157 members of Golden Star Council, No. 6, of Middletown; and of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 237, of Altoona, all of the Daughters of Liberty, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and United Mine Workers of America, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of Mount Prospect Presbyterian Church, 102 citizens of Washington, 24 citizens of Harrisburg, 265 citizens of Titusville, 231 citizens of Mechanicsburg and Greencastle, 122 citizens of Philadelphia, 81 citizens of Reading, 172 citizens of Pittsburg, 78 citizens of Buck, 23 citizens of Cambridge Springs, 28 citizens of Riceville, 26 citizens of Conneautville, the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cambridge Springs, 50 citizens of Gresham, 80 citizens of Darlington, 142 citizens of Shippensburg, 100 citizens of Scaddale, and 55 citizens of Volant, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of C. A. Davis and sundry other citizens of Rochester, N. H., praying that raw sugar be restored to the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PROCTOR presented a petition of 134 citizens of Brandon, Vt., 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 a petition of Mayflower Council, No. 7, Daughters of Liberty, of Norwich, Vt., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. ALLISON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Boone, Iowa, praying for the repeal of the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Muscatine, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 154, United Mine Workers of America, of Keb, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation allowing all men to belong to labor organizations of their own choice without fear or intimidation; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Grain Dealers' Association of Des Moines, Iowa, praying that the war-revenue act be amended increasing the ratio of taxation on traffic carried on in bucket shops; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of the Oskaloosa Trades Assembly, of Oskaloosa; of Boiler Makers' Union No. 244, of Sioux City; of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 63, of Sioux City; of Garment Worker's Union No. 148, of Ottumwa; of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Des Moines; of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 63, of Ottumwa; of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 107, of Council Bluffs; of International Association of Machinists' Union No. 272, of Boone; of Typographical Union No. 22, of Dubuque; of Retail Clerks' Union No. 183, of Clinton; of Machinists' Union No. 290, of Oelwein; of the Trades and Labor Assembly Union of Ottumwa; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 308, of Cedar Rapids; of Coopers' Local Union No. 126, of Ottumwa; of International Association of Machinists' Union No. 254, of Des Moines; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 106, of Des Moines; of Typographical Union No. 261, of Muscatine; of Woodworkers' Local Union No. 92, of Clinton; of Harnessmakers' Union No. 11, of Davenport; of the Trades and Labor Congress of Dubuque; of Waiters' Alliance No. 223, of Des Moines; of Local Union No. 184, of Des Moines; of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 116, of Davenport; of Federal Labor Union No. 7146, of Boone; of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen's Union No. 79, of Des Moines; of Federal Local Union No. 8215, of Clinton, and of Millmen's Union No. 425, of Des Moines, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Burlington, Hopkinton, Guthrie Center, Osage, Ackley, Audubon, Le Mars, Toledo, Oelwein, Cedar Falls, Jefferson, Woodbine, Conrad, and Martinsburg, all in the State 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 a petition of Local Union No. 553, United Mine Workers of America, of Centerville, Iowa, and a petition of A. M. Taylor Post, No. 153, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wapello, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 154, United Mine Workers of America, of Keb; of Local Union No. 152, United Mine Workers of America, of Ottumwa; of Local Union No. 708, United Mine Workers of America, of Forbush; of District Union No. 23, United Mine Workers of America, of Oskaloosa; of Local Union No. 916, United Mine Workers of America, of Hiteman, and of sundry citizens of Willard, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. WETMORE presented the petition of Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, and 19 other citizens of Providence, R. I., and a petition of 11 citizens of Natick, R. I., 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 petitions of Cigar Makers' Union No. 94, American Federation of Labor, of Pawtucket; of Typographical Union No. 33, American Federation of Labor, of Providence, and of Rodman Post, No. 12, Department of Rhode Island, Grand Army of the Republic, of Providence, all in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FORAKER presented a petition of the Grape and Wine Growers' Association of the State of Ohio, praying for the repeal of the stamp tax on wine; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Belmont Central Trades and Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Bellaire, Ohio, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Farmers' Institute of Piqua, Ohio, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Harmony Council, No. 40, Daughters of Liberty, of Dayton, Ohio, and a petition of White Star Council, No. 20, Daughters of Liberty, of Mansfield,

Ohio, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, and for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Sole Fasteners' Union No. 218, of Cincinnati; of Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 14, of Columbus; of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Union No. 37, of Cleveland; of International Steam Engineers' Union No. 18, of Cincinnati; of Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 134, of Piqua; of Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 16, of Columbus; of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Union No. 3, of Dennison; of Beer Drivers' Union No. 87, of Toledo; of International Broom Workers' Union No. 4, of Hamilton; of Typographical Union No. 199, of Zanesville; of National Brotherhood of Operative Potters' Union No. 24, of Wellsville; of Coopers' Union No. 59, of Cincinnati; of Brewery Workers' Union No. 162, of Newark; of the Independent Association of Machinists' Union No. 80, of Newark; of Retail Clerks' Union No. 119, of Toledo; of Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union No. 1, of Toledo; of Press Agents' Union No. 17, of Cincinnati; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 79, of Sandusky; of Beer Drivers and Stablemen's Union No. 204, of Youngstown, and of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Zanesville, all of the American Federation of Labor; and of F. A. Snyder Post, No. 717, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, of Cygnet, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Wellsville, East Liverpool, Cincinnati, Wooster, Cleveland, Eutaw, Delhi, Fern Bank, Home City, McComb, Liberty Center, Blanchester Township, Vernon, and Burghill, and of the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the trustees of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation for the promotion of mining engineering in the land-grant colleges and agricultural experiment stations of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the petitions of Edgar B. Healy and 284 other citizens of Rockford, 150 citizens of Springfield, 50 citizens of Arcola, 46 citizens of Yates City, 110 citizens of Bloomington, 200 citizens of Knoxville, 80 citizens of Highland, and 85 citizens of Ottawa, all in the State of Illinois, 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 petitions of Local Union No. 800, United Mine Workers of America, of Streator; of Machinists' Union No. 43, of Chicago; of Machinists' Union No. 377, of Chicago Heights, and of Federal Labor Union, No. 8026, of Harvey, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Western Association of California Pioneers, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Union Label League of Chicago; of Local Union No. 522, United Mine Workers of America, of Pekin; of Local Union No. 728, United Mine Workers of America, of Mount Olive; of Local Union No. 745, United Mine Workers of America, of Pawnee; of Local Union No. 221, United Mine Workers of America, of Cable, and of Typographical Union No. 50, of Quincy, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of Stationary Firemen's Union No. 83, American Federation of Labor, of Turners Falls, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation placing raw sugar on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TELLER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Denver, Colo., 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 petitions of the Denver Branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union, of Denver; of Machinists' Union No. 255, American Federation of Labor, of Colorado City; of Boiler Makers and Ship Builders' Union No. 44, American

Federation of Labor, of Pueblo; of International Wood Workers' Union No. 99, American Federation of Labor, of Colorado Springs, and of Carpenters' Union No. 584, American Federation of Labor, of Victor, all in the State of Colorado, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DELLA C. HEALY.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted yesterday by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KITTREDGE], to report it with amendments, and I ask for its present consideration.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Della C. Healy, for amount due her as widow of John J. Healy, late a messenger of the United States Senate, being a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

The amendments were, in line 3, to strike out the words "for amount due her as;" and in line 4, after the word "Senate," to strike out the word "being;" so as to read:

Della C. Healy, widow of John J. Healy, late a messenger of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary, etc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 1961) for the recognition of the military service of noncommissioned officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers as commissioned officers in certain State military organizations; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1962) granting an increase of pension to Henry Muller; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1963) to impose an import duty upon silver; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1964) for the relief of the administrators of William B. Moses, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1965) for the extension of Seventeenth street to the Walbridge subdivision of Ingleside; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1966) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hughes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 1967) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Freeman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1968) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Ford; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 1969) to conserve the flood waters of Lake Tahoe, in the States of California and Nevada, and to regulate the outflow thereof; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1970) to provide an American register for the barkentine *Hawaii*; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 1971) to provide suitable medals for the survivors of the officers and crew of the United States sloop of war *Cumberland*; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 1972) to amend the military record of John H. Skinner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 1973) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Gabriel Le Breton Deschappelles; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

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

A bill (S. 1974) for the relief of G. B. Harper and J. S. Clearman, executors of W. L. Clearman, deceased;

A bill (S. 1975) for the relief of Lytle A. Rather, administrator of the estate of William B. Lumpkin, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1976) for the relief of W. A. Sanford, administrator of the estate of H. B. Bloxam, deceased.

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

A bill (S. 1977) granting a pension to Harrison T. De Long;

A bill (S. 1978) granting a pension to Wesley S. Potter;

A bill (S. 1979) granting a pension to Samuel M. Howard;

A bill (S. 1980) granting a pension to William D. Stites;

A bill (S. 1981) granting a pension to Thomas Hannah;

A bill (S. 1982) granting a pension to Eugene J. Oulman; and

A bill (S. 1983) granting a pension to Charles W. Pawling.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 1984) for the purchase of the oil portrait of Dolly Madison, by E. F. Andrews; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. CLARK of Montana introduced a bill (S. 1985) granting a pension to Robert D. West; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 1986) granting an increase of pension to Charles Male; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1987) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer Wing; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

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

A bill (S. 1988) to ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Klamath Indian Reservation, in Oregon, and making appropriations to carry the same into effect;

A bill (S. 1989) to provide for a final settlement with the Clatsop Tribe of Indians, of Oregon, for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain agreement between said parties, dated August 7, 1851; and

A bill (S. 1990) to provide for a final settlement with the Tillamook tribe of Indians, of Oregon, for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain agreement between said parties, dated August 7, 1851.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 1991) providing for the adjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1992) granting pensions to certain officers and enlisted men of the Life-Saving Service and to their widows and minor children; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 1993) for the relief of Clinton F. Pulsifer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

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

A bill (S. 1994) to correct the military record of George Haskin;

A bill (S. 1995) for the relief of Thomas Waterworth; and

A bill (S. 1996) for the relief of Thomas H. Burns.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 1997) for the relief of John O'Keane; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1998) for the relief of the Lower Band of the Chinook Indians of the State of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1999) forbidding the payment of witness fees and mileage to Indians who instigate violations of the laws prohibiting the selling or disposal of intoxicating liquors to Indians; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

A bill (S. 2000) granting a pension to John M. Core;

A bill (S. 2001) granting a pension to Simon B. Conover; and

A bill (S. 2002) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Bartlett.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced a bill (S. 2003) to provide an appropriation for the celebration on Roanoke Island of the landing on said island of the first expedition of English-speaking people to this country, the birth thereon of Virginia Dare, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2004) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joshua Fairclough; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2005) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Goodness; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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

A bill (S. 2006) granting an increase of pension to James Lehen;
A bill (S. 2007) granting a pension to Mary A. Everts;
A bill (S. 2008) granting an increase of pension to Peter C. Monfort;

A bill (S. 2009) granting a pension to William W. Wright;
A bill (S. 2010) granting an increase of pension to Marcia M. Merritt;

A bill (S. 2011) granting a pension to Amos O. Rowley;
A bill (S. 2012) granting a pension to Catherine Conroy; and
A bill (S. 2013) granting an increase of pension to Sidney Leland.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 2014) for the relief of Albert V. Conway, trustee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2015) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes," which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2016) to correct the military record of Herman E. Colby; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2017) to grant an honorable discharge to Frederick A. Noeller; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2018) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Estes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

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

A bill (S. 2019) granting a pension to William H. Zombro (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2020) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Miller (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2021) granting a pension to Verrelle S. Willard (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2022) granting a pension to Lizzie A. Campbell (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2023) granting a pension to America Turner (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2024) granting a pension to John H. Barr (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2025) granting an increase of pension to Miller T. Leitner (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2026) granting an increase of pension to James L. Wing (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2027) granting a pension to Wilson Zurmehly (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2028) granting a pension to Wilson W. Brown and others (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 2029) entitling any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps appointed a second lieutenant of artillery to take rank in accordance with the date of his original commission in the Navy or Marine Corps; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2030) to encourage industrial education in the several States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2031) to establish a general system of industrial education in the Territories and islands of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2032) for the relief of George F. Schild; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2033) granting a pension to Elizabeth Barnum; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2034) granting an increase of pension to George A. Hanley; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 2035) to pay to Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, on the retired list, the pay and allowance of rear-admiral on the active list; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill (S. 2036) granting an increase of pension to Etta Adair Anderson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2037) for the relief of Lincoln W. Tibbetts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 2038) for the relief of the heirs of William Elliott, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

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

A bill (S. 2039) granting an increase of pension to G. W. Phillips;

A bill (S. 2040) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Gates (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2041) granting a pension to Morgan O'Brien;

A bill (S. 2042) granting an increase of pension to W. J. Grow; and

A bill (S. 2043) granting a pension to Job E. Brownell.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 26) authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with John T. Dolan, of Portland, Oreg., for the purchase of original manuscript copy of Order Book of Gen. Arthur St. Clair; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. MITCHELL. I desire to call the attention of the Committee on Military Affairs to the joint resolution I have just introduced, I will state to the chairman of that committee that I have in my possession the original order book, at least what purports to be the original order book, and I have no doubt it is, of General Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory during the Administrations of President Washington and the elder Adams.

I move that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TURNER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 27) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have a monument erected in the United States Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis, Md., to the memory of Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan, United States Navy, and the men who lost their lives in battle in Samoa in April, 1899; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

R. C. BRANT.

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, it was
Ordered, That R. C. Brant be permitted to withdraw his application for pension, together with accompanying papers, from the files of the Senate without prejudice, there being no adverse report.

SURPLUS WATERS OF LAKE TAHOE.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to furnish the Senate with such information as he may have relative to the cost of acquiring the land necessary for site and the construction of an impounding dam thereon at the source of the Truckee River, to control the surplus waters of Lake Tahoe, situated in the States of California and Nevada, and to estimate the cost of private property to be used for that purpose and the damage, if any, to private property caused by the erection of such dam; also such information as he may have as to the quantity of water that can be stored, and the number of acres of land in excess of the land already irrigated which can be reclaimed by the surplus water now running to waste; and as to whether such dam would interfere with the navigation of the lake or in any wise impair the prior rights of appropriators of the waters of the Truckee River flowing from such lake.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. PLATT of Connecticut, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered, That so much of Rule XXIV of the Senate as provides for the appointment of the standing and other committees of the Senate by ballot be suspended.

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

Resolved, That the following, commencing with January 1, 1902, shall constitute the standing and select committees of the Senate for the Fifty-seventh Congress:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Agriculture and Forestry.—Messrs. Proctor (chairman), Hansbrough, Warren, Foster of Washington, Dolliver, Quarles, Quay, Bate, Money, Heitfeld, and Simmons.

On Appropriations.—Messrs. Allison (chairman), Hale, Cullom, Perkins, Sewell, Warren, Wetmore, Quay, Cockrell, Teller, Berry, Tillman, and Daniel.

On Coast and Insular Survey.—Messrs. Foster of Washington (chairman), Hawley, McMillan, Fairbanks, Wellington, Morgan, Berry, Clay, and Culberson.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Jones of Nevada (chairman), Gallinger, Kean, Money, and Patterson.

On the Census.—Messrs. Quarles (chairman), Hale, Platt of New York, McCumber, McComas, Burton, Gamble, McEnery, Taliaferro, Blackburn, and Bailey.

On Civil Service and Retrenchment.—Messrs. Perkins (chairman), Lodge, Elkins, Platt of New York, Millard, Harris, Bate, Dubois, and McLaurin of Mississippi.

On Claims.—Messrs. Warren (chairman), Mason, Stewart, McCumber, Kean, Clapp, Burnham, Kittredge, McLaurin of South Carolina, Teller, Martin, Taliaferro, McLaurin of Mississippi, and Foster of Louisiana.

On Coast Defenses.—Messrs. Mitchell (chairman), Hawley, Burrows, Penrose, Dietrich, Wellington, Turner, Culberson, Taliaferro, Clay, and Simmons.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Frye (chairman), McMillan, Elkins, Nelson, Gallinger, Penrose, Hanna, Mason, Depew, Jones of Nevada, Perkins, Vest, Berry, Turner, Martin, Clay, and Mallory.

On Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Martin (chairman), Blackburn, Aldrich, McMillan, and Wellington.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. McMillan (chairman), Gallinger, Hansbrough, Pritchard, Stewart, Dillingham, Foster of Washington, Wellington, Martin, Mallory, Heitfeld, Clark of Montana, and Foster of Louisiana.

On Education and Labor.—Messrs. McComas (chairman), Penrose, Dolliver, Clapp, Burnham, Daniel, Harris, Carmack, and Gibson.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Cockrell (chairman), Hoar, and Clapp.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Sewell (chairman), Hanna, and Foster of Louisiana.

To Establish the University of the United States.—Messrs. Deboe (chairman), Frye, Foraker, Wetmore, Burnham, Kittredge, Wellington, Jones of Arkansas, Clay, Carmack, and Blackburn.

To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.—Messrs. Clapp (chairman), Foraker, Hoar, Deboe, Heitfeld, Culberson, and Simmons.

On Finance.—Messrs. Aldrich (chairman), Allison, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows, Platt of New York, Hansbrough, Spooner, Jones of Nevada, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, Daniel, Teller, and Money.

On Fisheries.—Messrs. Bard (chairman), Proctor, Frye, Mason, Foster of Washington, Turner, Mallory, McEnery, and Bailey.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Cullom (chairman), Frye, Lodge, Clark of Wyoming, Foraker, Spooner, Fairbanks, Kean, Morgan, Bacon, Money, Rawlins, and Bailey.

On Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.—Messrs. Burton (chairman), Depew, Perkins, Clark of Wyoming, Pritchard, Kearns, Kittredge, Morgan, Tillman, Gibson, and Simmons.

On the Geological Survey.—Messrs. Kean (chairman), Elkins, Allison, Fairbanks, Money, Rawlins, and Cockrell.

On Immigration.—Messrs. Penrose (chairman), Fairbanks, Lodge, Mason, Sewell, Proctor, Rawlins, Turner, Clay, McLaurin of Mississippi, and Patterson.

On Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries.—Messrs. Nelson (chairman), Dolliver, Millard, McLaurin of South Carolina, Bate, McEnery, and McLaurin of Mississippi.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Stewart (chairman), Platt of Connecticut, Quarles, McCumber, Bard, Quay, Clapp, Gamble, McLaurin of South Carolina, Morgan, Jones of Arkansas, Rawlins, Harris, Dubois, and Clark of Montana.

On Indian Depredations.—Messrs. Gamble (chairman), Deboe, Beveridge, Dillingham, Kearns, Dietrich, Bacon, Martin, Berry, Pettus, McLaurin of Mississippi.

On Interoceanic Canals.—Messrs. Morgan (chairman), Hawley, Platt of New York, Hanna, Pritchard, Mitchell, Millard, Kittredge, Harris, Turner, Foster of Louisiana.

On Interstate Commerce.—Messrs. Elkins (chairman), Cullom, Aldrich, Kean, Dolliver, Foraker, Clapp, Millard, Tillman, McLaurin of Mississippi, Carmack, Foster of Louisiana, and Patterson.

On Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.—Messrs. Simon (chairman), Warren, Stewart, Quarles, Bard, Quay, Kearns, Dietrich, Harris, Heitfeld, Bailey, Patterson, and Gibson.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Hoar (chairman), Platt of Connecticut, Clark of Wyoming, Fairbanks, Simon, Nelson, McComas, Depew, Bacon, Pettus, Turner, Culberson, and Blackburn.

On the Library.—Messrs. Wetmore (chairman), Hansbrough, and Vest.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. McCumber (chairman), Mason, Foster of Washington, McLaurin of South Carolina, Harris, Clay, and Gibson.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Hawley (chairman), Proctor, Sewell, Warren, Burrows, Quarles, Scott, Bate, Cockrell, Pettus, and Harris.

On Mines and Mining.—Messrs. Scott (chairman), Stewart, Hanna, Clark of Wyoming, Kearns, Tillman, Heitfeld, Clark of Montana, and Dubois.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hale (chairman), Perkins, McMillan, Platt of New York, Hanna, Penrose, Gallinger, Tillman, Martin, McEnery, and Blackburn.

On Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.—Messrs. Quay (chairman), Wetmore, Mason, Beveridge, McLaurin of South Carolina, Taliaferro, Dubois, McLaurin of Mississippi, and Clark of Montana.

On Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.—Messrs. Foraker (chairman), Depew, Wetmore, Foster of Washington, Mitchell, Kearns, Burton, Cockrell, Mallory, Blackburn, and Clark of Montana.

On Pacific Railroads.—Messrs. Dolliver (chairman), Frye, Foraker, Stewart, Millard, Morgan, Harris, Rawlins, and Taliaferro.

On Patents.—Messrs. Pritchard (chairman), Platt of Connecticut, McComas, Kittredge, Mallory, Heitfeld, and Foster of Louisiana.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Gallinger (chairman), Pritchard, Deboe, McCumber, Simon, Scott, Foster of Washington, Burton, Turner, Taliaferro, Patterson, Carmack, and Gibson.

On the Philippines.—Messrs. Lodge (chairman), Allison, Hale, Proctor, Beveridge, Burrows, McComas, Dietrich, Rawlins, Culberson, Dubois, Carmack, and Patterson.

On Post-Offices and Post-Roads.—Messrs. Mason (chairman), Penrose, Elkins, Dolliver, Lodge, Deboe, Beveridge, Dillingham, Mitchell, Clay, Culberson, Taliaferro, Dubois, and Simmons.

On Printing.—Messrs. Platt of New York (chairman), Elkins, and Jones of Arkansas.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Teller (chairman), McEnery, Pettus, Hale, Kean, Gamble, and Burton.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Burrows (chairman), Hoar, Pritchard, McComas, Foraker, Depew, Beveridge, Dillingham, Pettus, Blackburn, Dubois, Bailey, and Foster of Louisiana.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Fairbanks (chairman), Warren, Simon, Scott, Quarles, McCumber, Wellington, Vest, Rawlins, Turner, Culberson, and Simmons.

On Public Health and National Quarantine.—Messrs. Vest (chairman), McEnery, Mallory, Culberson, Jones of Nevada, Gallinger, Spooner, Deboe, and Depew.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Hansbrough (chairman), Nelson, Clark of Wyoming, Bard, Kearns, Gamble, Burton, Dietrich, Berry, McEnery, Heitfeld, McLaurin of Mississippi, and Gibson.

On Railroads.—Messrs. Clark of Wyoming (chairman), Nelson, Lodge, Hawley, Wetmore, Scott, Bard, Bacon, Pettus, Money, and Carmack.

On Relations with Canada.—Messrs. Hanna (chairman), Hoar, Hale, Fairbanks, Cullom, Tillman, Jones of Arkansas, Bailey, and Clark of Montana.

On Relations with Cuba.—Messrs. Platt of Connecticut (chairman), Aldrich, Cullom, McMillan, Spooner, Deboe, Burnham, Teller, Money, Taliaferro, and Simmons.

On the Revision of the Laws of the United States.—Messrs. Depew (chairman), Burrows, Pritchard, Mitchell, Burnham, Daniel, Mallory, Bailey, and Patterson.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Tillman (chairman), Bate, Simon, Gallinger, and Millard.

On Rules.—Messrs. Spooner (chairman), Aldrich, Hoar, Elkins, Teller, Cockrell, and Bacon.

On Territories.—Messrs. Beveridge (chairman), Sewell, Dillingham, Nelson, Bard, Quay, Burnham, Bate, Heitfeld, Bailey, and Patterson.

On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.—Messrs. Dillingham (chairman), Clark of Wyoming, Perkins, Gamble, McLaurin of South Carolina, Turner, Pettus, Daniel, and Dubois.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

To Investigate the Condition of the Potomac River Front at Washington.—Messrs. Millard (chairman), Frye, Scott, Beveridge, Martin, Bacon, and Clark of Montana.

On Woman Suffrage.—Messrs. Bacon (chairman), Berry, Wetmore, Bard, and Mitchell.

On Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress.—Messrs. Berry (chairman), Vest, Cullom, Allison, and Mitchell.

On the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.—Messrs. Bate (chairman), Teller, Burton, Dietrich, and Kittredge.

On Transportation and Sale of Meat Products.—Messrs. Daniel (chairman), Vest, McCumber, McComas, and Clapp.

On Industrial Expositions.—Messrs. Burnham (chairman), Hawley, Hansbrough, Lodge, Scott, Wellington, McLaurin of South Carolina, Daniel, Heitfeld, Cockrell, Jones of Arkansas, Carmack, and Gibson.

On National Banks.—Messrs. Kearns (chairman), Burrows, Penrose, McEnery, and Gibson.

To Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands.—Messrs. Dietrich (chairman), Simon, and Morgan.

Standards, Weights, and Measures.—Messrs. Kittredge (chairman), Simon, Dolliver, Clark of Montana, and Carmack.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I offer a resolution for which I ask immediate consideration.

A new committee has been raised, the Select Committee on Standards, Weights, and Measures, and there is no provision for paying its clerk. But there is an appropriation out of which he may be paid, so it is not necessary that the resolution should go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. There is already a regular appropriation out of which he can be paid.

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

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Standards, Weights, and Measures be authorized to appoint a clerk at an annual salary of \$1,800, and the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay the same from the appropriation for "Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, 1902."

REPORT OF ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

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

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 15,000 copies of the full report of the Isthmian Canal Commission sent to Congress by the President, of which 5,000 copies shall be for the use of the Department of State, 3,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 7,000 for the use of the House of Representatives. Such print shall include the text of said report and all appendixes and maps therewith sent to Congress. If any contract is necessary to be made for printing the maps, drawings, or plates accompanying said report, the Public Printer is authorized to receive and accept bids and proposals for such work, without advertising for the same. Said print shall be bound in substantial form, in cloth, and a copy, bound in half-leather, shall be for the personal use of each member of the present Congress, and for the heads of Departments.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

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

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 4,000 copies of the Annual Message of the President of the United States, communicated to both Houses of Congress on December 3, 1901.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

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

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 5,000 copies of Senate Report No. 1, from the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 2,000 for the use of the Senate and 3,000 for the use of the House of Representatives.

ARKANSAS RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent to call up for consideration the bill (S. 73) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read to the Senate for its information.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, section 1, line 6, before the word "bridge," to strike out "fixed span," and on page 2, line 8, after the words "Secretary of War," to strike out the period and the word "And" and insert a semicolon and the word "and;" so as to make the section read:

That the Ozark and Cherokee Central Railway Company, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Arkansas, its successors and assigns, are hereby authorized to construct, operate, and maintain a bridge across the Arkansas River, in the northwest quarter of section 21, township 15 north, range 19 east, Indian meridian. Said bridge shall be constructed in accordance with such plans as may be approved by the Secretary of War. *Provided*, That before the construction of any bridge herein authorized is commenced the said company shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of such bridge and map of the location,

giving sufficient information to enable the Secretary of War to fully and satisfactorily understand the subject; and unless the plan and location of such bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the structure shall not be built; and should any change be made in said bridge before or after completion, such changes shall likewise be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and any changes in said bridge which the Secretary of War may at any time deem necessary and order in the interests of navigation shall be made by the owners thereof at their expense.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 11, to add to section 1 the following proviso:

Provided further, That for the safety of vessels passing at night the owners of said bridge shall maintain thereon, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals as the Light-House Board may prescribe.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, on page 2, line 24, after the word "parties," to insert "and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to a telegraph and telephone companies;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same and over the approaches thereto upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owners of said bridge and any railroad company desiring such use shall fail to agree upon the sums to be paid or the conditions to be observed, all matters at issue shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties; and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to a telegraph and telephone companies.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The article "a" should be stricken out of the amendment in line 1, on page 3, before the word "telegraph;" so as to read "shall be granted to telegraph and telephone companies."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

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

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and forty-three minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 19, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 18, 1901.

ATTORNEYS.

Mack A. Montgomery, of Mississippi, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Mississippi. A reappointment, his term expiring January 9, 1902.

Robert W. Breckons, of Wyoming, to be United States attorney for the Territory of Hawaii, vice John C. Baird, deceased.

William Vaughan, of Alabama, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Alabama. A reappointment, his term having expired June 1, 1901.

MARSHALS.

Leander J. Bryan, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama. A reappointment, his term expiring January 30, 1902.

Daniel N. Cooper, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Alabama. A reappointment, his term expiring January 13, 1902.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Benjamin S. Baker, of Nebraska, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, vice Jonathan W. Crumpacker, whose term expires January 9, 1902.

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

W. J. Robinson, of Hawaii, to be third judge of the circuit court of the first circuit of the Territory of Hawaii. An original appointment as provided by act 19 of the session laws of 1901, Territory of Hawaii, entitled "An act to amend section 30 of chapter 57 of the session laws of 1892."

GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

Miguel A. Otero, of East Las Vegas, N. Mex., who was reappointed during the recess of the Senate, to take effect June 7, 1901, at the expiration of his term, to be governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Levi R. Davis, of Newcastle, Wyo., to be receiver of public moneys at Sundance, Wyo., vice Samuel A. Young, resigned.

Frederick Muller, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., to be receiver of public moneys at Santa Fe, N. Mex., vice Edward F. Hobart, whose term will expire January 12, 1902.

PENSION AGENTS.

Jonathan Merriam, of Illinois, to be pension agent at Chicago, Ill., to take effect January 13, 1902, at the expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

Charles A. Orr, of Buffalo, N. Y., to be pension agent at Buffalo, N. Y., to take effect January 13, 1902, at the expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

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

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

William Penn Nixon, of Illinois, to be collector of customs for the district of Chicago, in the State of Illinois. (Reappointment.)

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 18, 1901.

CONSUL.

Angus Campbell, a citizen of the United States, to be consul of the United States at Warsaw, Russia.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF OREGON.

Henry Meldrum, of Oregon City, Oreg., to be surveyor-general of Oregon.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

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

DISTRICT JUDGE.

Henry Clay McDowell, of Virginia, to be United States district judge for the western district of Virginia.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Frank I. Osborne, of North Carolina, to be associate justice of the Court of Private Land Claims.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Asst. Surg. Elon O. Huntington, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 24th day of May, 1901.

Asst. Surg. John B. Dennis, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 25th day of May, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Robert B. Adams, of Massachusetts, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Albert E. Bonnet, of Louisiana, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert E. Wright, of Virginia, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Second Assistant Engineer Urban Harvey, of Virginia, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Sterling A. Campbell, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of Humboldt, in the State of California.

Patrick F. Garrett, of New Mexico, to be collector of customs for the district of Paso del Norte, in the State of Texas.

Henry W. Brendel, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Buffalo Creek, in the State of New York.

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

Thomas H. Phair, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Aroostook, in the State of Maine.

MARSHALS.

Walter H. Johnson, of Georgia, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia.

John M. Barnes, of Georgia, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Georgia.

PENSION AGENT.

Jonathan Merriam, to be pension agent at Chicago, Ill.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Marion Erwin, of Georgia, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Georgia.

Edgar A. Angier, of Georgia, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia.

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Percy Hobkirk, of Del Norte, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Del Norte, Colo.

Arthur H. Swain, of Bakersfield, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Visalia, Cal.

Charles B. Timberlake, of Holyoke, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Sterling, Colo.

D. Clem Deaver, of Omaha, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at O'Neill, Nebr.

Duportal G. Sampson, of Ashland, Wis., to be receiver of public moneys at Ashland, Wis.

Lemuel B. Laughlin, of Bridgewater, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Chamberlain, S. Dak.

Merris C. Barrow, of Douglas, Wyo., to be receiver of public moneys at Douglas, Wyo.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Charles L. Brockway, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Chamberlain, S. Dak.

David C. Fleming, of Sterling, Colo., to be register of the land office at Sterling, Colo.

Alpha E. Hoyt, of Sundance, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Sundance, Wyo.

Patrick M. Mullen, of Omaha, Nebr., to be register of the land office at Rampart City, Alaska.

MEMBERS OF CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION.

First Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the California Débris Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893.

Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the California Débris Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be major-general.

Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, United States Army, March 30, 1901.

To be brigadier-generals.

Col. Jacob H. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, March 30, 1901.

Frederick Funston, of Kansas (brigadier-general, United States Volunteers), April 1, 1901.

Col. James M. Bell, Eighth Cavalry (since retired from active service), September 17, 1901.

Col. William H. Bisbee, Thirteenth Infantry, October 2, 1901.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Sergt. Adolph Langhorst, Sixtieth Company, Coast Artillery, to be second lieutenant, with rank from May 8, 1901.

INFANTRY ARM.

Sergt. Leo A. Dewey, Company H, Twenty-second Infantry, to be second lieutenant, with rank from February 2, 1901.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Artillery Corps.

John Law Hughes, of California, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Samuel Simeon O'Connor, of New York, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Allen Dwight Raymond, of Pennsylvania, captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry (late captain, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry), August 22, 1901.

Jacob Ellsworth Wyke, at large, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry (late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry), August 22, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

Albert Jefferson Woude, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Artillery Corps.

William Wirt Ballard, jr., of Virginia, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry (late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry), August 1, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

George E. Goodrich, of Indiana, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Donald Cameron McClelland, of New York, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Harold Sturgis Pearce, of Rhode Island, late captain, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Rinaldo R. Wood, of New York, late second lieutenant, Two hundred and third New York Volunteer Infantry, February 2, 1901.

TO BE CHAPLAINS.

Rev. George D. Rice, of Massachusetts, late chaplain Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Aldred A. Pruden, of North Carolina, late chaplain First North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Albert J. Bader, of New York, late chaplain Twelfth New York Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Rev. William Colbert, of Minnesota, late chaplain Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Rev. George C. Stull, of Montana, late chaplain First Montana Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Rev. John M. Moose, of Mississippi, February 2, 1901.

Rev. William W. Brander, of Maryland, February 2, 1901.

Rev. James L. Griffes, of Indiana, February 2, 1901.

Rev. John C. Granville, of Missouri, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Timothy P. O'Keefe, of the District of Columbia, February 2, 1901.

Rev. H. Percy Silver, of Nebraska, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Ernest P. Newsom, of Texas, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Thomas J. Dickson, of Missouri, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Samuel J. Smith, of Vermont, November 9, 1901.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

James M. Wheeler, at large, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be first lieutenant, August 1, 1901.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lochlin W. Caffey, of Georgia, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be first lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

Robert W. Thompson, at large, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

CAVALRY ARM.

Private Charles M. Maigne, Thirty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, to be second lieutenant in the Cavalry Arm, February 2, 1901.

INFANTRY ARM.

James A. Hutton, of California, late captain of infantry, United States Army, to be captain, March 21, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS WITH RANK FROM FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

Charles C. Winnia, at large, first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Infantry Arm.

Leonard T. Baker, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edwin J. Bracken, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Leonard H. Cook, of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Franklin S. Leisenring, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas S. Moorman, jr., of South Carolina, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William M. Goodale, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

PROFESSOR, MILITARY ACADEMY.

Capt. William B. Gordon, Ordnance Department, to be professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy, March 27, 1901.

TRANSFERS IN THE ARMY.

Capt. Henry A. Barber, from the Cavalry Arm to the Infantry Arm, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, with rank from February 2, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Infantry Arm.

Van Hamilton Denny, at large, February 2, 1901.

Frederick H. Svenson, of New York, February 2, 1901.

John C. Waterman, at large, February 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

Herbert E. Mann, at large, February 2, 1901.
 Frank E. Davis, at large, February 2, 1901.
 Francis A. Ruggles, at large, February 2, 1901.
 Edward A. Keyes, at large, February 2, 1901.
 Walter H. Rodney, at large, February 2, 1901.
 Moss Lee Lovd, at large, February 2, 1901.
 Howard R. Smalley, of Vermont, February 2, 1901.

Artillery Corps.

George A. Taylor, at large, May 8, 1901.
 Henry H. Scott, of California (late second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps), July 16, 1901.
 Clarence Carrigan, at large, July 16, 1901.
 John B. G. McClure, at large, July 16, 1901.
 Howard L. Martin, at large, July 16, 1901.
 Edmund T. Weisel, at large, July 16, 1901.
 Marlborough Churchill, at large, July 16, 1901.
 Richard H. Jordan, at large, July 16, 1901.
 Lucian Scott Breckinridge, at large, July 16, 1901.
 Glen Fay Jenks, at large, July 16, 1901.
 Carl Edward Wiggins, at large, July 16, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

Royden E. Beebe, of Vermont, February 2, 1901.
 Henry H. Hall, at large, February 2, 1901.
 Smith A. Harris, at large, February 2, 1901.
 Albin L. Clark, at large, February 2, 1901.
 Charles Keller, at large, February 2, 1901.
 Samuel T. Mackall, at large, February 2, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS WITH RANK FROM FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

Sergt. Albert S. Fuger, Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.
 First Sergt. John H. Read, jr., Troop C, Fifth Cavalry.
 First Sergt. Edward M. Offley, Troop G, First Cavalry.
 Sergt. John Cocke, Forty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
 Sergt. George Grunert, Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery.
 Corpl. Arthur G. Fisher, Troop H, First Cavalry.
 Sergt. Olney Place, Signal Corps.
 Squadron Sergt. Maj. Benjamin O. Davis, Ninth Cavalry.
 Corpl. Ralph M. Parker, Troop I, Fifth Cavalry.
 Electrician Sergt. Lee Hagood, Artillery Corps (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).
 First Sergt. Paul B. MacLan, Troop M, Eighth Cavalry.
 Acting Hosp. Steward Charles R. Mayo, United States Army.
 Q. M. Sergt. James M. Jewell, Troop H, Eighth Cavalry.
 Corpl. Rawson Warren, Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).
 Private John T. Donnelly, Troop G, Eighth Cavalry.
 First Sergt. William C. Gardenhire, Troop C, Fifteenth Cavalry.
 Private Robert L. Collins, Troop G, First Cavalry.
 Sergt. Frederick Mears, Company K, Third Infantry.
 Private Arthur M. Graham, Troop B, Fourth Cavalry.
 Corpl. Clifton R. Norton, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry.
 Squadron Sergt. Maj. Ralph Miller, Third Cavalry.
 Corpl. Clarence A. Stott, Troop D, First Cavalry.
 Corpl. Rodman Butler, Troop I, Fourth Cavalry.
 Sergt. Joseph H. Barnard, Troop M, Third Cavalry.
 Corpl. Edwin L. Cox, Troop F, Fourth Cavalry.
 Corpl. Myron B. Bowdish, Troop B, Sixth Cavalry.
 Private Peter J. Hennessey, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
 Sergt. William R. Pope, Troop F, Fourth Cavalry.
 Sergt. Sidney D. Maize, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
 Corpl. Matt C. Bristol, Troop G, First Cavalry.
 First Sergt. Marr O'Connor, Company M, Sixth Infantry.
 Corpl. Thomas H. Cunningham, Troop A, Fifth Cavalry.
 Sergt. Edward R. Coppock, Troop F, Third Cavalry.
 Sergt. Robert W. Leshar, Troop E, Third Cavalry.
 Corpl. Edwin D. Andrews, Signal Corps.
 Hosp. Steward Raymond S. Bamberger, United States Army.
 Corpl. William H. Bell, jr., Troop A, Fourth Cavalry.
 Private Edmund A. Buchanan, Troop C, Third Cavalry.
 Private Seth W. Cook, Troop M, Fourth Cavalry.
 Sergt. Clarence A. Dougherty, Troop G, Twelfth Cavalry.
 Sergt. Ebert G. English, Troop G, Fourth Cavalry.
 Corpl. Thomas B. Esty, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
 Corpl. Ronald E. Fisher, Troop H, First Cavalry.
 Private C. Emery Hathaway, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry.
 Private Robert R. Love, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
 Private Frank McEnhill, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
 Sergt. Isaac S. Martin, Troop G, Sixth Cavalry.
 Corpl. William G. Meade, Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery.
 Private Horace N. Munro, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry.
 Private Leon R. Partridge, Troop G, Sixth Cavalry.
 Private David L. Roscoe, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry.

Sergt. Daniel D. Tompkins, Troop I, Second Cavalry.
 Private William F. Wheatley, Troop K, Sixth Cavalry.
 First Sergt. Robert H. Wiggins, Troop B, Twelfth Cavalry.
 Private Kenyon A. Joyce, Troop M, Third Cavalry.
 Sergt. John H. Howard, Troop M, Sixth Cavalry.
 Corpl. George R. Somerville, Troop K, Sixth Cavalry.
 Corpl. Walter H. Neill, Troop E, Fourth Cavalry.
 First Sergt. Howard C. Tatum, Company K, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 First Sergt. Clarence Lininger, Company I, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 First Sergt. Eugene J. Ely, Company G, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 Corpl. Milton G. Holliday, Company K, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 Battalion Sergt. Maj. Beauford R. Camp, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 First Sergt. Max Sulnon, Company K, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Infantry Arm.

Corpl. Wallace McNamara, Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
 Sergt. Thomas W. Brown, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery.
 Private Hugh S. Stevenson, Company A, Eighteenth Infantry.
 Corpl. Edwin O. Saunders, Company C, Eighteenth Infantry.
 Private John B. Barnes, Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery.
 Private Harry A. Wells, general service, United States Army.
 Battalion Sergt. Maj. Edward G. McCleave, Fourteenth Infantry.
 Private John J. Fulmer, Seventy-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
 Sergt. William H. Peek, Fortieth Company, Coast Artillery (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).
 Private Kelton L. Pepper, Company I, Twenty-third Infantry.
 First Sergt. Robert G. Peck, Company H, Tenth Infantry.
 Electrician Sergt. Edward Gottlieb, Artillery Corps (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).
 Private Sylvester C. Loring, Troop H, Second Cavalry.
 Private William S. Barriger, Troop H, Sixth Cavalry (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).
 First Sergt. Joseph I. McMullen, Troop H, Sixth Cavalry (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).
 Corpl. Albert L. Jossman, Company L, Twenty-first Infantry.
 First Sergt. Henry G. Stahl, Company B, Fourth Infantry.
 Private George A. Wiczorek, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry.
 Corpl. Horatio I. Lawrance, Company L, Eighth Infantry.
 Corpl. Guy Eugene Bucker, Company G, First Infantry.
 Corpl. Robert J. Binford, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry.
 Sergt. Sheldon W. Anding, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
 Corpl. William G. Murchison, Company H, First Infantry.
 Corpl. John S. McCleery, Company I, Twentieth Infantry.
 Corpl. William E. Goolsby, Company G, Second Infantry.
 Sergt. Charles C. Finch, Company D, Fifteenth Infantry.
 Corpl. Elvin H. Wagner, Company E, Sixth Infantry.
 Corpl. Otis R. Cole, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry.
 Corpl. Daniel E. Shean, Company G, Fourth Infantry.
 Private Charles F. Herr, Company D, Fourth Infantry.
 Corpl. John P. McAdams, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry.
 Corpl. Gilbert A. McElroy, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry.
 Corpl. Walter Krueger, Company M, Twelfth Infantry.
 Private Asa L. Singleton, Company L, Fourth Infantry.
 Corpl. Beverly C. Daly, Company I, Sixth Infantry.
 Sergt. Arthur L. Bump, Signal Corps.
 Private Willis E. Mills, Signal Corps.
 Sergt. Richard Wetherill, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
 Corpl. George S. Gilliss, Company M, Twelfth Infantry.
 Corpl. Deas Archer, Company D, Twentieth Infantry.
 Private Harry S. Malone, Hospital Corps, United States Army.
 Corpl. Nolan V. Ellis, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry.
 Corpl. William A. Alfoute, Company I, Eighteenth Infantry.
 Corpl. William Ashbridge, Company L, First Infantry.
 Corpl. Roy W. Ashbrook, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
 Private Francis M. Boon, Company M, Twentieth Infantry.
 First Sergt. Arthur E. Boyce, Eighty-second Company, Coast Artillery.
 Q. M. Sergt. George F. Brady, Fifty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.
 First Sergt. John A. Brockman, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry.
 Sergt. John F. Clapham, Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery.
 Private James L. Craig, Forty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
 Private Arthur T. Dalton, general service, United States Army.
 Sergt. Maj. Frank W. Dawson, First Infantry.
 First-class Sergt. Channing E. Delaplane, Signal Corps.

Corpl. Clarence H. Farnham, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Sergt. Benjamin D. Foulis, Company G, Nineteenth Infantry.

Corpl. John E. Green, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Sergt. Charles W. Harris, Forty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

Private Henry Hossfeld, Company L, Sixth Infantry.

Corpl. William St. J. Jerve, jr., Seventy-fifth Company, Coast Artillery.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Dwight B. Lawton, Twelfth Infantry.

Private Ralph H. Leavitt, Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

Private William R. Leonard, Ninety-first Company, Coast Artillery.

Corpl. Homer E. Lewis, Company L, Seventeenth Infantry.

Private Laurance O. Mathews, Company K, First Infantry.

Corpl. Floyd C. Miller, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry.

Private Laney M. Mitchell, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.

First Sergt. John J. Mudgett, Company D, Seventh Infantry.

Private George C. Mullen, Company C, Fourth Infantry.

Corpl. Daniel A. Nolan, Company E, Nineteenth Infantry.

Private Hugh A. Parker, Thirty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Sergt. George E. Price, general service, United States Army (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).

Corpl. Launcelot M. Purcell, Company M, Sixth Infantry.

Corpl. George W. Sager, Company D, Seventh Infantry.

Corpl. Ira A. Smith, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry.

Private Kneeland S. Snow, Hospital Corps, United States Army.

Private William C. Stoll, Company K, Twentieth Infantry.

Corpl. Charles W. Tillotson, Thirty-first Company, Coast Artillery.

Private Kenneth P. Williams, Company F, Twelfth Infantry.

Sergt. Frederick E. Wilson, Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

Corpl. John K. Cowan, Company B, Twenty-third Infantry.

Private Jason M. Walling, Hospital Corps, United States Army.

Corpl. Harry W. Bathiany, Company D, First Infantry.

Private Thomas T. Duke, Company K, Fourth Infantry.

Sergt. Frank Pratt, Company K, Fifteenth Infantry.

Sergt. Wylie T. Conway, Company I, Seventh Infantry.

Private Shepard L. Pike, Company B, Seventh Infantry.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Roy C. Kirtland, Seventh Infantry.

Sergt. Morris C. Foote, Company K, Seventh Infantry.

Sergt. Maj. Ralph A. Lynch, Nineteenth Infantry.

Sergt. James E. McDonald, Company G, Sixth Infantry.

Private Carl F. Bussche, Company L, Sixth Infantry.

Private Melville H. Fehheimer, Company D, Eighteenth Infantry.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Robert G. Caldwell, Sixteenth Infantry.

Corpl. Francis B. Eastman, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry.

First Sergt. William A. Roberts, jr., Company M, Ninth Infantry.

Corpl. Francis C. Endicott, Company H, Fourth Infantry.

Corpl. Harry Parshall, Company K, Twentieth Infantry.

Corpl. George W. Harris, Signal Corps.

Corpl. Jacob Schick, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry.

Sergt. Pat M. Stevens, Company G, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

First Sergt. Shelby C. Leasure, Company G, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Edward K. Masee, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Sergt. William F. Rittler, Company A, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Sergt. David A. Henkes, Company G, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Corpl. Fred H. Turner, Company K, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Q. M. Sergt. Harry W. Gregg, Company D, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Drum Maj. Samuel H. Fisher, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Corpl. Betah Smith, Company E, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Corpl. Thorne Strayer, Company D, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Corpl. Bates Tucker, Company D, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Sergt. James E. Ware, Company K, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Sergt. Maj. Goodwin Compton, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Sergt. Vernon W. Boller, Company H, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Sergt. Alfred A. Hickox, Company E, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Private Robert W. Adams, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry.

Private Alfred C. Arnold, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry.

Corpl. Louis J. Rancourt, Company F, First Infantry.

Corpl. William N. Campbell, Company F, Sixth Infantry.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Douglas Donald, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

TO BE CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY.

Isaac R. Dunkelberger, of Pennsylvania, late captain of cavalry, United States Army, to be captain of cavalry, March 21, 1901.

ASSISTANT SURGEON WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Nathan S. Jarvis, of New Jersey, late captain and assistant surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon with the rank of captain, June 29, 1901.

SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas P. O'Reilly, of New Jersey, late second lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry, to be second lieutenant of infantry, March 22, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER IN THE ARMY.

First Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, July 17, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, from the Cavalry Arm to the Infantry Arm, July 17, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. William S. Martin, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, April 1, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901, next below Second Lieut. Emory J. Pike in the Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, May 22, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. William S. Barriger, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, May 22, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, June 21, 1901, with rank from June 21, 1901.

Second Lieut. William R. Taylor, from the Artillery Corps to the Cavalry Arm, October 3, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 3, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. George E. Price, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, October 21, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Wilford Twyman, from the Cavalry Arm to the Infantry Arm, October 21, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. George M. Brooke, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, March 19, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, March 19, 1901, with rank from July 25, 1900.

Second Lieut. Godwin Ordway, from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.

Second Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.

Second Lieut. Dan T. Moore, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.

Second Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.

Second Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.

Second Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. George Deiss, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. Ernest E. Allen, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. George T. Perkins, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. George R. Greene, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from July 25, 1900.

Second Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from August 3, 1900.

Second Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from August 31, 1900.

Second Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 7, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 7, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 7, 1901, with rank from August 20, 1900.

Second Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 18, 1901, with rank from February 1, 1900.

Second Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. Lee Hagood, from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 22, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Alden Trotter, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, June 19, 1901, with rank from December 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. John B. Murphy, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, June 19, 1901, with rank from July 25, 1900.

Second Lieut. William H. Peck, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, June 24, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Rawson Warren, from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, July 2, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Harry C. Williams, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, July 25, 1901, with rank from October 5, 1899.

Second Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, September 11, 1901, with rank from December 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. James P. Robinson, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, September 11, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 4, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 15, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. Francis H. Lomax, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 15, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Samuel D. McAlister, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 22, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

ARTILLERY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

Corpl. William S. Bowen, Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Norton E. Wood, Troop C, First Cavalry, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Byrd Alston Page, Sixty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Marion S. Battle, Sixty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Ernest S. Wheeler, Company I, Fourteenth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. James M. Bevan, Company M, Third Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Stanley S. Ross, Company G, Second Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Private Graham Parker, Sixty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Charles C. Burt, band, Seventeenth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Private William N. Michel, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Charles L. Silcox, Sixty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Private Howard S. Miller, Twenty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Private William H. Menges, band, Twenty-third Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, Company L, Third Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Arthur L. Keesling, Company H, Twentieth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Private Thomas A. Jones, Thirty-first Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Thomas W. Hollyday, Fortieth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Albert L. Rhoades, Seventy-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Leigh Sypher, Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Electrician Sergt. James E. Wilson, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Norris Stayton, Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery, May 8, 1901.

Private John S. Davis, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery, May 8, 1901.

Private William E. Murray, Thirty-first Company, Coast Artillery, May 8, 1901.

Corpl. John R. Musgrave, Company B, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Hartman L. Butler, Company B, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Frank T. Thornton, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS WITH RANK FROM FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

David H. Biddle, at large, late captain, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Francis H. Cameron, jr., at large, late captain, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Frank L. Case, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward Davis, at large, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Russell T. Hazzard, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Wilson G. Heaton, of Iowa, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Dennis P. Quinlan, at large, late first lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

James O. Ross, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Edward A. Sturges, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Dexter Sturges, of New York, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Theodore B. Taylor, of New York, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel B. McIntyre, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Infantry Arm).

Hu B. Myers, at large, late captain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George J. Oden, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Henry R. Richmond, of Tennessee, late captain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Julien E. Gaujot, at large, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George T. Bowman, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James M. Burroughs, of Texas, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William L. Luhn, at large, late lieutenant-colonel, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William P. Moffet, of North Dakota, late captain, First North Dakota Volunteers.

Charles W. Van Way, of Kansas, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Delphey T. E. Casteel, of West Virginia, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George E. Lovell, of Florida, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel Van Leer, of Tennessee, late captain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alvan C. Gillem, of Tennessee, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Ewing E. Booth, of Missouri, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Archibald F. Commiskey, at large, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William F. Herringshaw, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert J. Reaney, at large, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles H. Boice, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry N. Cootes, at large, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Duncan Elliot, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James Longstreet, jr., at large, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John J. Ryan, of Texas, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Theodore Schultz, of Missouri, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James E. Shelley, of Alabama, late captain, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry.

William M. Connell, of New York, late captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George W. Winterburn, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Sherrard Coleman, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Daniel H. Gienty, of New Hampshire, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Hugh Kirkman, of Illinois, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late second lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

William C. Tremaine, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John S. Fair, at large, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John W. Moore, of Texas, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John H. Lewis, of Wisconsin, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert S. Odell, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Marion C. Raysor, of Texas, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George O. Duncan, at large, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Beverly A. Read, of Texas, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph R. McAndrews, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick B. Neilson, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George B. Rodney, of Delaware, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George Stenzenberg, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William F. H. Godson, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lewis W. Cass, of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alexander H. Davidson, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas F. Ryan, at large, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Arthur G. Sharpley, of Kentucky, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Gilbert C. Smith, at large, late captain, Forty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Osmun Latrobe, jr., at large, captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late captain, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

William J. Kendrick, at large, late captain, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William Albert Cornell, at large, late captain, First Colorado Volunteers.

William L. Lowe, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Augustus C. Hart, of Florida, late captain, Forty-Seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Infantry Arm.

Alvin K. Baskette, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Rufus B. Clark, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William G. Doane, of Nebraska, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas W. Gunn, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Henry M. Morrow, of Nebraska, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).

Perrin L. Smith, of Minnesota, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert H. Sillman, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles G. Bickham, of Ohio, late captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Claude S. Fries, of New Jersey, late captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph H. Griffiths, of the District of Columbia, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward A. Kreger, of Iowa, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Ernest Van D. Murphy, of Montana, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward Y. Miller, of Illinois, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward W. Terry, at large, late captain, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank H. Burton, of Michigan, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Gracie, of New York, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harris Pendleton, jr., of Connecticut, late captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel A. Price, of Pennsylvania, late captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Peter Vredenburg, of New Jersey, late captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alpha T. Easton, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Blanton Winship, of Georgia, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert B. Sloan, of Missouri, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James M. Kimbrough, jr., at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Austin F. Prescott, at large, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter B. Elliott, at large, first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late captain, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Mack Richardson, of Missouri, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lindsey P. Rucker, at large, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Cleveland Willcox, of Georgia, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Hilden Olin, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James G. Hannah, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alfred W. Bjornstad, of Minnesota, late captain, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William G. Fleischhauer, of Michigan, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John E. Morris, of Louisiana, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William Taylor, at large, late captain, Fourth Tennessee Volunteers.

George H. White, of Michigan, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William A. Carleton, at large, late captain, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers.

Paul C. Galleher, of Kentucky, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Milosh R. Hilgard, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Philip Powers, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

A. La Rue Christie, of New Jersey, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Linwood E. Hanson, at large, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Henry F. McFeely, at large, late captain, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter O. Bowman, of Indiana, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Will H. Point, of Iowa, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry L. Cooper, at large, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

John L. Jordan, at large, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thaddeus B. Seigle, of South Carolina, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lucius C. Bennett, at large, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William Brownlow Aiken, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William S. Faulkner, at large, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John J. Miller, of Georgia, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James R. Goodale, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George W. Brandle, of Ohio, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lawrence P. Butler, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry J. Collins, at large, late captain, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George A. Densmore, of Iowa, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert W. Foreman, at large, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edgar A. Fry, of Kansas, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick Goedecke, at large, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Winfield Harper, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry A. Hegeman, of South Dakota, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James J. Mayes, of Missouri, late captain, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Clarence S. Nettles, of South Carolina, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Fred E. Smith, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel W. Widdifield, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles L. Willard, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William S. Mapes, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Grant T. Trent, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS WITH RANK FROM FEBRUARY 2, 1901.
Cavalry Arm.

Robert M. Barton, at large, late second lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Clarence C. Culver, of Nebraska, late first lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Leonard L. Deitrick, of Wyoming, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Oliver P. M. Hazzard, at large, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Solomon L. Jeffers, of Arkansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Ben Lear, jr., of Colorado, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alvin S. Perkins, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Arthur Poillon, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Otto W. Rethorst, at large, late second lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Kyle Rucker, of Colorado, late captain, First Colorado Volunteers.

Edmond R. Tompkins, of South Carolina, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Emory S. West, at large, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Cleveland C. Lansing, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).

John P. Hasson, of Washington, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Anton H. Schroeter, of New Jersey, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick G. Turner, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John E. Hemphill, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James S. Butler, of Mississippi, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas H. Jennings, of Connecticut, late second lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Louis H. Kilbourne, of Pennsylvania, late first sergeant, Company K, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Arthur N. Pickel, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Basil N. Rittenhouse, of New Jersey, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Richard W. Walker, of Tennessee, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lawrence S. Carson, of South Carolina, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas M. Knox, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Sebring C. Megill, of Illinois, late second lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Bradley J. Wooten, of North Carolina, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John S. E. Young, of North Carolina, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank T. McNarney, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Edward C. Wells, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William H. Clopton, jr., of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank B. Edwards, of New York, late first lieutenant, Two hundred and third New York Volunteers.

Archie Miller, of Missouri, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Orlando G. Palmer, at large, late first sergeant, Troop D, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

William A. Austin, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Timothy M. Coughlan, of New York, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John A. Degen, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George Garity, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George M. Lee, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Eben Swift, jr., of Illinois, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late second lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

George P. Tyner, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank I. Otis, at large, first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Gordon N. Kimball, of Utah, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Oscar S. Lusk, at large, late first lieutenant, First Texas Volunteers.

Walter F. Martin, at large, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

Philip Mowry, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William W. Overton, of New York, late private, Company L, Twenty-second New York Volunteers.

Selwyn D. Smith, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alexander B. Coxe, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Consuelo A. Secane, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Gordon Johnston, of New York, late second lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank W. Glover, of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph Victor Kuznik, at large, late quartermaster-sergeant, Troop K, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Henry Gibbins, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Wilford Twyman, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Infantry Arm).

William S. Wells, jr., of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John Taise Sayles, at large, late second lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

George A. F. Trumbo, of Illinois, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Taylor M. Reagan, at large, late first lieutenant, First United States Volunteer Infantry.

Talbot Smith, at large, late sergeant, Company A, Second Georgia Volunteers.

James E. Abbott, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James P. Barney, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Third United States Volunteer Engineers.

Brice P. Disque, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph Cottrell Righter, jr., of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank Elliott Sidman, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Goss Livingston Stryker, of New York, late second lieutenant, Two hundred and third New York Volunteers.

Nathaniel M. Cartmell, of Virginia, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Casper W. Cole, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Rowland B. Ellis, of California, late second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Granville R. Fortescue, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Richard B. Going, of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick J. Herman, of Ohio, late captain, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Douglas H. Jacobs, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles Rodman Jones, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Rudolph E. Smyser, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert M. Nolan, of Louisiana, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward O. Perkins, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert E. Phillips, of Louisiana, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Renziehausen, of New Jersey, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Jens E. Stedje, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John A. Wagner, of North Carolina, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Oscar A. McGee, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert W. Reynolds, of Arkansas, late first lieutenant, First Arkansas Volunteers.

Robert F. Tate, of Mississippi, late second lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Eugene Van N. Bissell, at large, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George A. Purington, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick M. Jones, at large, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Henry J. McKenney, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Winston Pilcher, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter J. Scott, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert Sterrett, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Wade H. Westmoreland, at large, late captain, Third United States Volunteer Infantry.

Frank E. Lynch, of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Infantry Arm.

Clyde B. Crusan, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles E. Carpenter, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John T. Dunn, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William C. Fitzpatrick, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert U. Faulkner, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Graham, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter Harvey, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

De Witt C. Lyles, of Maryland, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Burton J. Mitchell, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edwin J. Nowlen, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James G. Taylor, of Minnesota, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph C. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Kaolin L. Whitson, of Maryland, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Tallmadge H. Brereton, of Connecticut, late corporal, Company M, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Eugene P. Crowne, of Oregon, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Francis H. Lomax, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).

Samuel D. McAlister, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).

Ode C. Nichols, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William R. Standiford, of West Virginia, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John R. Brewer, of Pennsylvania, late private, Company I, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Charles H. Danforth, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edwin S. Hartshorn, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John McE. Pruyn, of New York, late corporal, Company M, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Brady G. Ruttencutter, at large, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter E. Gunster, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Charles W. Barber, of New Jersey, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Campbell W. Flake, of Georgia, late sergeant, Company I, Third United States Volunteer Infantry.

Robert E. Grinstead, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edgar S. Stayer, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John F. McCarthy, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Ernest H. Agnew, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Collin H. Ball, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers.

Clarence M. Furay, at large, late battalion sergeant-major, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Benjamin R. Wade, of Missouri, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick S. Young, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William E. Gillmore, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Fifth Ohio Volunteers.

E. Alexis Jeunet, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Carl C. Jones, at large, late second lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

George E. Kumpe, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alvin C. Voris, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas B. Crockett, at large, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Christian A. Bach, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Bonham, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert J. Bright, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William H. Clendenin, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry E. Comstock, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert B. McConnell, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles R. W. Morison, of Maryland, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

H. Clay M. Supplee, of Maryland, late second lieutenant, First Maryland Volunteers.

Harry D. Blasland, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles H. Errington, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George R. D. MacGregor, of Rhode Island, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles C. Allen, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry D. Mitchell, of Ohio, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Solomon B. West, of New Hampshire, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Gouverneur V. Packer, at large, late first lieutenant, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, of New York, late second lieutenant, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Richard W. Buchanan, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Fred Bury, of Michigan, late second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William A. Castle, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George M. Holley, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Oliver P. Robinson, at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles F. Andrews, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles G. Lawrence, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William E. Persons, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Kirwin Taylor Smith, at large, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank C. Burnett, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George R. Crawford, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John M. Craig, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Fred W. Bugbee, at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John C. Murphy, at large, late second lieutenant, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

Rowland S. Pike, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Horace F. Sykes, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Jennings B. Wilson, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederic G. Kellond, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William P. Screws, of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Granville L. Chapman, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Milo C. Corey, at large, first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert D. Goodwin, at large, late corporal, Company A, Third Illinois Volunteers.

Walter H. Johnson, of Minnesota, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William M. True, of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lorenzo D. Gasser, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William Penn Kitts, of New York, late second lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick W. Mills, jr., at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Wallace, of Michigan, late second lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank R. Curtis, of New York, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George C. Shaw, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George K. Wilson, at large, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alfred J. Booth, of New York, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Allan L. Briggs, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Henry M. Fales, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Stephen O. Fuqua, of Louisiana, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James A. Higgins, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Robert S. Knox, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles H. Morrow, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert O. Patterson, of North Carolina, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William H. Plummer, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John B. Shuman, of Wisconsin, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles S. Tarlton, of Indiana, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Gideon H. Williams, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Fred L. Davidson, at large, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Herbert L. Evans, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Hunter Harris, of Georgia, late private, Company F, First Georgia Volunteer Infantry.

Morris M. Keck, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel C. Orchard, at large, late first lieutenant, First Texas Volunteer Infantry.

Clyde B. Parker, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Arthur M. Ferguson, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Kent Browning, at large, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles S. Frank, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Arthur F. Halpin, of California, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Isaac W. Molony, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Auswell E. Deitsch, of Ohio, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George W. England, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William E. Roberts, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

George F. Connolly, at large, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Richard T. Ellis, of Ohio, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Harry W. Newton, of Wisconsin, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Sylvanus G. Orr, of Georgia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Lanier Cravens, of Missouri, late captain, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

John G. Livingston, at large, late captain, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Frank S. Long, of Iowa, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Joseph S. Hardin, of South Carolina, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Ernest A. Greenough, of New York, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Harry T. Matthews, of California, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Henry H. Sheen, of Virginia, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Philip S. Golderman, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Edward Hill, of North Carolina, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Charles H. Hilton, jr., at large, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Terence E. Murphy, of New Jersey, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

James A. Ruggles, of Illinois, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Solomon Avery, jr., of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

George O. Hubbard, of Maine, late captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

William H. Raymond, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

William H. Monroe, of West Virginia, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Leo F. Foster, at large, late captain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Alexander Greig, jr., of Massachusetts, late captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

John W. Gulick, of North Carolina, late captain, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

John P. Spurr, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Robert F. Woods, of Wisconsin, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Edward A. Stuart, of Texas, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Edward T. Donnelly, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Stephen H. Mould, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Charles C. Pulis, of Nebraska, late captain, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

James R. Pourie, of Missouri, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Arthur T. Balentine, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Louis T. Boiseau, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Earl W. Taylor, at large, late private, Company G, Tenth Ohio Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Ellison L. Gilmer, at large, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Louis S. Chappellear, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Carl K. Mower, of Ohio, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Samuel G. Shartle, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Frederick McSmith, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Percy Willis, at large, late captain, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Harry C. Barnes, at large, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

William H. Tobin, at large, late first lieutenant, First California Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

William Ray Harrison, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Edward Newton Meekins, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

John Lovering Roberts, jr., at large, late captain, Two hundred and first New York Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Frederick W. Stopford, of Massachusetts, late captain, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Albert Clifton Thompson, jr., at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Michael H. Barry, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Louis F. Buck, at large, late first lieutenant, Company G, Twenty-second New York Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Ernest R. Tilton, at large, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Oscar D. Weed, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Starkey Y. Britt, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

To be second lieutenants.

Joseph Matson, of Iowa, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Clarence M. Condon, at large, late second lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

John S. Johnston, of Indiana, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Harrison S. Kerrick, of Illinois, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Jesse G. Lowenberg, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Thomas L. Sherburne, of Louisiana, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

William R. Taylor, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901 (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).

Ralph M. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John C. Ohnstad, of Wisconsin, late captain, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Francis W. Ralston, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Carroll Power, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Daniel F. Craig, of Kansas, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Frederick L. Dengler, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Arthur L. Fuller, of South Dakota, late captain, First South Dakota Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Benjamin H. Kerfoot, of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John M. Shook, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John W. C. Abbott, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Robert W. Collins, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Alfred Hasbrouck, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Franklin R. Kenney, of Pennsylvania, late corporal, Company D, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Hugh J. B. McElgin, of New York, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

James L. Long, of Arkansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Frank J. Miller, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Earl C. Pierce, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Clarence B. Ross, of Massachusetts, late private, Company B, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Moses R. Ross, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John O. Steger, of Virginia, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, May 8, 1901.

Garrison Ball, of New York, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Tilman Campbell, of Arkansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John M. Dunn, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Homer B. Grant, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Jean S. Oakes, at large, second lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late second lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, May 8, 1901.

Fred L. Perry, of Colorado, late second lieutenant, Company H, First Colorado Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Donald W. Strong, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Roy I. Taylor, of Michigan, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Frederick B. Hennessy, at large, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Allan Lefort, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John J. Lipop, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Robert S. Welsh, of Michigan, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Edwin C. Long, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Herbert G. Millar, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Willis R. Vance, at large, late first lieutenant, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Hugh S. Brown, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Charles M. Bunker, at large, late first sergeant, Company B, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Edward D. Powers, of Massachusetts, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Curtis G. Rorebeck, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

James Totten, of Connecticut, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Frank R. Weeks, at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Francis Wharton Griffin, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Francis H. Lincoln, of Iowa, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Robert B. Mitchell, at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

William K. Moore, at large, late captain, First Nebraska Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Lewis S. Ryan, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Claudius M. Seaman, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Frank T. Hines, at large, late second lieutenant, Utah Light Battery Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Victor C. Lewis, at large, late sergeant-major, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

William J. Whitthorne, jr., at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Morris E. Locke, at large, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, July 1, 1901.

Marion B. Wilhoit, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Walter V. Cotchett, at large, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Elisha G. Abbott, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Lewis C. Hamilton, at large, corporal, Signal Corps, United States Army, late sergeant second company, Signal Corps, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Kenneth C. Masteller, at large, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, Sixth Infantry, June 10, 1901.
 First Lieut. Merch B. Stewart, Eighth Infantry, June 12, 1901.
 First Lieut. Frederick W. Lewis, Eighth Infantry, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Charles E. Russell, Eighth Infantry, July 5, 1901.
 First Lieut. Dennis E. Nolan, Thirteenth Infantry, July 6, 1901.
 First Lieut. James N. Pickering, First Infantry, July 11, 1901.
 First Lieut. William A. Burnside, Fourteenth Infantry, July 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, July 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, Twenty-seventh Infantry, July 26, 1901.
 First Lieut. Harry H. Tebbetts, First Infantry, September 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Houston V. Evans, Sixth Infantry, September 24, 1901.
 First Lieut. Arthur R. Kerwin, Thirteenth Infantry, September 27, 1901.
 First Lieut. George S. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry, September 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorn, jr., Seventh Infantry, October 5, 1901.
 First Lieut. Frank C. Bolles, Sixth Infantry, October 7, 1901.
 First Lieut. James W. Clinton, Twenty-second Infantry, October 15, 1901.
 First Lieut. Alexander T. Ovenshine, Twenty-third Infantry, October 15, 1901.
 First Lieut. Henry E. Eames, Eleventh Infantry, October 16, 1901.
 First Lieut. Robert Field, Fourteenth Infantry, November 4, 1901.

CAVALRY ARM.

Capt. John Pitcher, First Cavalry, to be major, December 9, 1901.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. James M. Bell, Eighth Cavalry, March 24, 1901 (since appointed brigadier-general).
 Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson, Fifth Cavalry, April 29, 1901 (since retired from active service).
 Lieut. Col. Albert E. Woodson, Ninth Cavalry, May 31, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. Edward S. Godfrey, Twelfth Cavalry, June 26, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. Louis H. Rucker, Sixth Cavalry, September 17, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. Eli L. Huggins, Thirteenth Cavalry, November 16, 1901.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. Charles Morton, Fourth Cavalry, March 24, 1901.
 Maj. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Eighth Cavalry, April 29, 1901.
 Maj. John B. Kerr, Tenth Cavalry, May 31, 1901.
 Maj. Joseph H. Dorst, United States Cavalry (detailed as inspector-general), June 26, 1901.
 Maj. George S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, September 17, 1901.
 Maj. Earl D. Thomas, United States Cavalry (detailed as inspector-general), November 16, 1901.

To be majors.

Capt. Henry F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry, March 24, 1901.
 Capt. Charles G. Ayres, Tenth Cavalry, April 29, 1901.
 Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, First Cavalry, May 29, 1901.
 Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, May 31, 1901.
 Capt. John C. Gresham, Seventh Cavalry, September 17, 1901.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Edward B. Cassatt, Fourth Cavalry, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).
 First Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker, Ninth Cavalry, February 17, 1901.
 First Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, Third Cavalry, February 19, 1901.
 First Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, jr., Second Cavalry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, Fifth Cavalry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. George F. Hamilton, Tenth Cavalry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. William H. Paine, Second Cavalry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. John W. Craig, First Cavalry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. Hugh D. Berkeley, First Cavalry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. Albert E. Saxton, Eighth Cavalry, February 28, 1901.

First Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Fourth Cavalry, March 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Frank Parker, Fifth Cavalry, March 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Thomas G. Carson, Fourth Cavalry, March 9, 1901.
 First Lieut. George Vidmer, Tenth Cavalry, March 24, 1901.
 First Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, jr., Seventh Cavalry, April 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Herbert A. White, Sixth Cavalry, April 29, 1901.
 First Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry, May 29, 1901.
 First Lieut. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, Tenth Cavalry, May 31, 1901.
 First Lieut. Mortimer O. Bigelow, Eighth Cavalry, June 30, 1901.
 First Lieut. William G. Sills, Eighth Cavalry, July 9, 1901.
 First Lieut. August C. Nissen, Sixth Cavalry, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, Seventh Cavalry, September 17, 1901.
 First Lieut. James S. Parker, Sixth Cavalry, October 15, 1901.
 First Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, Eighth Cavalry, October 29, 1901.

To be first lieutenants with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. William D. Chitty, Third Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, Tenth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Lanning Parsons, Ninth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Edward P. Orton, Second Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Robert B. Powers, Seventh Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Francis H. Pope, Second Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, Second Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. George E. Mitchell, Seventh Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, Seventh Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, Fourth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. James N. Munro, Fourth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. William S. Valentine, Fifth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Henry C. Smither, First Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Roy B. Harper, Seventh Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, Tenth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Edgar A. Sirmyer, Third Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, Tenth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, Fifth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Clarence R. Day, Seventh Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Willard H. McCornack, Ninth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. John C. Raymond, Sixth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Malin Craig, Sixth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Guy V. Henry, jr., First Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Wallace B. Scales, Sixth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, First Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, Fifth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Rush S. Wells, Eighth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Herbert J. Brees, Ninth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, Fourth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Robert R. Wallach, Third Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. George Williams, Eighth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Charles S. Haight, Fourth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. William D. Forsyth, Fifth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. John J. Boniface, Fourth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Warren Dean, Sixth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, jr., First Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. James F. McKinley, Sixth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, Fifth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Patrick W. Guiney, Sixth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, Eighth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Leon B. Kromer, Tenth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Charles A. Romeyn, Tenth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, Seventh Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. George V. H. Moseley, Ninth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Charles C. Farmer, jr., Tenth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, Sixth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. John D. Long, Seventh Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Grayson V. Heidt, Third Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. James C. Rhea, Seventh Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Robert C. Foy, First Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, Seventh Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, Third Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Albert N. McClure, Fifth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Ben H. Dorcy, Fourth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Clark D. Dudley, Fourth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Hamilton Foley, Fifth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, First Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Warren W. Whitside, Tenth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, Fourth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, Second Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Guy Cushman, Second Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. James D. Tilford, First Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Guy S. Norvell, Eighth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. John McClintock, Fifth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Paul T. Hayne, jr., Eighth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, Sixth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. William B. Cowin, Third Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, First Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, Ninth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, First Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, First Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Henry W. Parker, Second Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Charles E. McCullough, Ninth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. William H. Winters, Thirteenth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, Fourth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Samuel B. Pearson, Ninth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Freeborn P. Holcomb, Second Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Albert A. King, Seventh Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, Ninth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Louis R. Ball, Ninth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. William L. Karnes, Sixth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, Fourth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, Third Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, Tenth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, Sixth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, Fourth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Charles F. Martin, Fifth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Robert E. Wood, Third Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Willis V. Morris, Sixth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Walter S. Grant, Sixth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, Seventh Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, Second Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Frank P. Amos, First Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, Third Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. John Watson, Seventh Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, First Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, Tenth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. James Goethe, Eighth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, Fifth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Varien D. Dixon, Fifth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Verne La S. Rockwell, Eighth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. John W. Wilen, Eighth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. George B. Comly, Fifth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Charles G. Harvey, Second Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, Second Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, Fourth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. James Huston, Tenth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Edward Calvert, Ninth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Bruce Palmer, Tenth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. James E. Fechét, Ninth Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. Philip W. Corbusier, Ninth Cavalry.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, Thirtieth Infantry, March 25, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Third Infantry, April 1, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, Twenty-first Infantry, April 13, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. J. Milton Thompson, Fourteenth Infantry, April 22, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. John W. Bubb, Twelfth Infantry, July 1, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. Charles L. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, July 11, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, First Infantry, July 26, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. Charles R. Paul, Twentieth Infantry (since deceased), September 27, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, October 5, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. William Auman, Thirteenth Infantry, October 16, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Lee, Sixth Infantry, November 8, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. James Miller, Nineteenth Infantry, November 11, 1901.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. John G. Leefe, Nineteenth Infantry (since retired from active service), March 25, 1901.
 Maj. Henry H. Adams, Eighteenth Infantry, April 1, 1901.
 Maj. Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-third Infantry, April 13, 1901.
 Maj. Albert L. Myer, Eleventh Infantry, April 22, 1901.
 Maj. John W. Hannay, Third Infantry (since retired from active service), July 1, 1901.
 Maj. John J. O'Connell, First Infantry, July 5, 1901.
 Maj. Samuel R. Whitall, Sixteenth Infantry, July 11, 1901.
 Maj. James Regan, Ninth Infantry, July 26, 1901.
 Maj. John B. Rodman, Thirtieth Infantry, September 22, 1901.
 Maj. Harry L. Haskell, Thirtieth Infantry, September 27, 1901.
 Maj. Daniel Cornman, Twenty-first Infantry, October 5, 1901.
 Maj. Charles B. Hall, Second Infantry, October 15, 1901.
 Maj. Joseph W. Duncan, Thirteenth Infantry, October 16, 1901.
 Maj. Henry Wygant, Twenty-fourth Infantry, November 8, 1901.
 Maj. Francis W. Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, November 11, 1901.

To be majors.

Capt. Silas A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, March 2, 1901.
 Capt. Charles G. Starr, First Infantry, March 4, 1901.
 Capt. William C. Buttler, Third Infantry, March 5, 1901.
 Capt. James S. Rogers, Twentieth Infantry, March 25, 1901.
 Capt. George S. Young, Seventh Infantry, April 1, 1901.
 Capt. Henry B. Moon, Fifth Infantry, April 13, 1901.
 Capt. John H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, April 16, 1901.
 Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, April 22, 1901.
 Capt. George R. Cecil, Eighth Infantry, May 4, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).
 Capt. William A. Mann, Seventeenth Infantry, July 1, 1901.
 Capt. Millard F. Waltz, Twelfth Infantry, July 5, 1901.
 Capt. Robert F. Ames, Eighth Infantry, July 11, 1901.
 Capt. Robert N. Getty, First Infantry, July 23, 1901.
 Capt. Frank B. Jones, Seventeenth Infantry, July 26, 1901.
 Capt. Charles Byrne, Sixth Infantry, September 22, 1901.
 Capt. William R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, September 27, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).
 Capt. William A. Nichols, Twenty-third Infantry, October 5, 1901.
 Capt. Colville P. Terrett, Eighth Infantry, October 7, 1901.
 Capt. Nat P. Phister, First Infantry, October 15, 1901.
 Capt. Alexis R. Paxton, Fifteenth Infantry, October 16, 1901.
 Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, Seventh Infantry, November 8, 1901.
 Capt. James B. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, November 11, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).

To be captains.

First Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, Ninth Infantry, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).
 First Lieut. Morton F. Smith, Twentieth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, Fourteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. Glenn H. Davis, Twelfth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, Fourth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. Albert S. Brookes, Eighteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, Eighteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. Fine W. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. Walter S. McBroom, Eighteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. Benjamin T. Simmons, Sixteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
 First Lieut. Girard Sturtevant, Twenty-third Infantry, March 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry, March 2, 1901.
 First Lieut. Anton Springer, Twenty-first Infantry (since deceased), March 4, 1901.
 First Lieut. Frank B. Watson, Nineteenth Infantry, March 5, 1901.
 First Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, Tenth Infantry, March 9, 1901.
 First Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, Fifth Infantry, March 14, 1901.
 First Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, Eighth Infantry, March 21, 1901.
 First Lieut. Robert H. Allen, Fourteenth Infantry, March 25, 1901.
 First Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther, Sixth Infantry, April 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. William F. Creary, Twelfth Infantry, April 9, 1901.
 First Lieut. Edward T. Hartmann, Nineteenth Infantry, April 11, 1901.
 First Lieut. Howard W. French, Seventeenth Infantry, April 13, 1901.
 First Lieut. Frederick B. Shaw, Nineteenth Infantry, April 15, 1901.
 First Lieut. William B. Cochran, Sixteenth Infantry, April 16, 1901.
 First Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, Ninth Infantry, April 19, 1901.
 First Lieut. Alga P. Berry, Tenth Infantry, April 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Celwyn E. Hampton, Twenty-third Infantry, April 26, 1901.
 First Lieut. Herschel Tupes, First Infantry, May 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. George H. Shelton, Eleventh Infantry, May 4, 1901.
 First Lieut. Isaac Newell, Twenty-second Infantry, May 13, 1901.
 First Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, Second Infantry, June 1, 1901.

To be first lieutenants with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. James Justice, Twenty-second Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, Fifteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Hector A. Robichon, Thirteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Ephraim G. Peyton, Sixth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, Seventeenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Thomas A. Vicars, Twenty-first Infantry.
 Second Lieut. William L. Reed, First Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Charles L. McKain, Sixteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. James D. Reams, First Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, Seventeenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, Eighteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Joel R. Lee, Tenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. George E. Stewart, Nineteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Bernard Sharp, Third Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, Thirteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Henry A. Hanigan, Sixth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Earnest M. Reeve, Fifteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Olin R. Booth, Eleventh Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Ernst Hagedorn, Sixteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, Seventh Infantry (subject to examination required by law).
 Second Lieut. James W. Furlow, Eleventh Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Herring, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. John W. Wright, Fifth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Frederick R. De Funiak, jr., Eleventh Infantry.
 Second Lieut. George R. Armstrong, Fifth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Ralph McCoy, Seventh Infantry (subject to examination required by law).
 Second Lieut. George S. Richards, jr., Sixth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, First Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, Twenty-first Infantry.
 Second Lieut. James K. Parsons, Twentieth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. John F. James, Eighth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. George E. Ball, Twenty-first Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Reuben Smith, Ninth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Chase Doster, Twenty-first Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Howard C. Price, Fifth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, Eleventh Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, Twenty-first Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Frank R. Lang, Ninth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., Third Infantry.
 Second Lieut. John R. Thomas, jr., Seventeenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, jr., Thirteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, First Infantry.
 Second Lieut. George D. Freeman, jr., Nineteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. William E. Hunt, Nineteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Ernest E. Haskell, Twenty-first Infantry.
 Second Lieut. William S. Bradford, Seventeenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Jack Hayes, Sixteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. William H. Waldron, Ninth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Joseph K. Partello, Fifth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Leon L. Roach, Nineteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Horace P. Hobbs, Seventeenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick, Fourth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. George S. Tiffany, Twelfth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, Eleventh Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp, Twentieth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, jr., First Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, Twelfth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, Seventeenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, jr., Sixteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, Seventh Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, Eleventh Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Charles E. Hay, jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Robert H. Wescott, Second Infantry.
 Second Lieut. George W. Wallace, Ninth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, Seventeenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Paul Hurst, Third Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Kurtz Eppley, Fifteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, Twenty-third Infantry (subject to examination required by law).
 Second Lieut. Allen Parker, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Allen Smith, jr., Ninth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Howard S. Avery, Fourteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Neil A. Campbell, Nineteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. John B. Sanford, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, Fifteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, Nineteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. George I. Feeter, Nineteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Wait C. Johnson, Fifteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. J. Millard Little, Nineteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. John L. Bond, Nineteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Josephus S. Cecil, Nineteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Edward R. Stone, Fourth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham, Thirteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. William R. Gibson, Third Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, Twentieth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Henry A. Ripley, Twenty-second Infantry.
 Second Lieut. William A. Kent, Twenty-third Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Raymond W. Hardenbergh, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, Twentieth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Charles McClure, jr., Twentieth Infantry (since deceased).
 Second Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, Twenty-third Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Frederick W. Benteen, Second Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, Sixteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Knud Knudson, Seventh Infantry (subject to examination required by law).
 Second Lieut. James T. Watson, Second Infantry.
 Second Lieut. George B. Sharon, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. William W. McCammon, jr., Twenty-third Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Henry Watterson, jr., Tenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, Fourth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Francis W. Healy, Eighth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Willis P. Coleman, Ninth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Dupont B. Lyon, Sixteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. William S. Sinclair, Fourteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Richmond Smith, Twelfth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, Twenty-third Infantry.
 Second Lieut. Eli Lewis Admire, Twenty-second Infantry.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Carle A. Woodruff, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. David H. Kinzie, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. E. Van Arsdale Andrus, Artillery Corps, September 22, 1901.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. John P. Story, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Maj. William P. Vose, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Maj. George G. Greenough, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Maj. Selden A. Day, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Maj. Abner H. Merrill, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 Maj. William Ennis, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 Maj. George S. Grimes, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 Maj. John M. K. Davis, Artillery Corps (detailed as inspector-general), August 22, 1901.
 Maj. Benjamin K. Roberts, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 Maj. James O'Hara, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.

To be majors.

Capt. Henry C. Danes, Artillery Corps (since deceased), May 8, 1901.
 Capt. Harry R. Anderson, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Capt. Robert H. Patterson, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Capt. Oliver E. Wood, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Capt. Edwin S. Curtis, Artillery Corps (since deceased), May 8, 1901.
 Capt. Edward Davis, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Capt. Joseph M. Califf, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Capt. Charles W. Hobbs, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Capt. Clermont L. Best, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Capt. Henry L. Harris, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 Capt. Arthur Murray, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 Capt. William E. Birkhimer, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 Capt. Thomas R. Adams, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 Capt. John A. Lundeen, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 Capt. Medoreen Crawford, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 Capt. Garland N. Whistler, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 Capt. Henry A. Reed, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 Capt. Albert S. Cummins, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, Artillery Corps, August 23, 1901.
 Capt. Leverett H. Walker, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 Capt. William P. Duvall, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 Capt. Henry M. Andrews, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 Capt. Benjamin H. Randolph, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, Artillery Corps, November 4, 1901.

To be captains.

First Lieut. William C. Davis, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. William S. McNair, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. William J. Snow, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. George G. Gatley, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.

First Lieut. Andrew Hero, jr., Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. Frank E. Harris, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. George Blakely, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. Frank W. Coe, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. William R. Smith, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. Henry H. Whitney, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 First Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. James A. Shipton, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. William Chamberlaine, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Charles P. Sumner, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. George H. McManus, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. William P. Pence, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. James M. Williams, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Alston Hamilton, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. John C. Gilmore, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Harry E. Smith, Artillery Corps (subject to examination required by law), July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Joseph L. Knowlton, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, jr., Artillery Corps, July 5, 1901.
 First Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Brooke Payne, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Robert E. Callan, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. William S. Guignard, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Edwin Landon, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Clarence H. McNeil, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Lloyd England, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. James W. Hinkley, jr., Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Percy M. Kessler, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Johnson Hagood, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. George T. Patterson, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Frank K. Fergusson, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Robert S. Abernethy, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Edwin O. Sarratt, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Lawrence S. Miller, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
 First Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckey, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Frederick E. Johnston, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Earle D'A. Pearce, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. James F. Brady, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Roderick L. Carmichael, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Harry G. Bishop, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Andrew Moses, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Willard D. Newbill, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Richard H. McMaster, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
 First Lieut. Philip R. Ward, Artillery Corps, August 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Manns McCloskey, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.

First Lieut. John E. Stephens, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Thomas E. Merrill, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. George A. Nugent, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. William W. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. William E. Cole, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Fox Conner, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Henry W. Butner, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Jacob C. Johnson, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Henry L. Newbold, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Ernest D. Scott, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Albert G. Jenkins, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Robert E. Wyllie, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. William Forse, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Malcom Young, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
 First Lieut. Harry L. Steele, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Carroll F. Armistead, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. James B. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. William F. Stewart, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Hudson T. Patten, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Harrison Hall, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Edward Kimmel, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Wright Smith, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. John R. Procter, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Frederick W. Phisterer, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Peter C. Hains, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Winfred B. Carr, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Percy P. Bishop, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Henry J. Hatch, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Elmer J. Wallace, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. William F. Hase, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. David McCoach, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. William R. Doores, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Alfred A. Starbird, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. James F. Howell, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. John C. Goodfellow, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. John T. Geary, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Guy T. Scott, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Morrell M. Mills, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Charles R. Lloyd, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Edward Carpenter, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Hanson B. Black, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Conrad H. Lanza, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901.
 Second Lieut. C. Stewart Patterson, jr., Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Harry L. James, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Elijah B. Martindale, jr., Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Henry C. Evans, jr., Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, jr., Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholls, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Frank C. Jewell, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Fred H. Gallup, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Herman W. Schull, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Henry B. Clark, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Gwynn B. Hancock, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Dan T. Moore, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Godwin Ordway, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. George M. Brooke, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. George Deiss, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Alden Trotter, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Charles R. Lawson, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Stanley B. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. William P. Stokey, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. William I. Westervelt, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Jay P. Hopkins, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Upton Birnie, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Archibald H. Sunderland, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Clarence Deems, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Raymond H. Fenner, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Edward P. Nones, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Ernest E. Allen, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. George T. Perkins, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. John McManus, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. John B. Murphy, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. George R. Greene, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Robert M. Ellicott, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, Artillery Corps, July 5, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Harry C. Williams, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, April 18, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, June 30, 1901.
 Maj. William A. Simpson, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 18, 1901.
 Maj. Henry P. McCain, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 30, 1901.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, inspector-general, to be inspector-general with the rank of colonel, March 1, 1901.
 Maj. John L. Chamberlain, inspector-general, to be inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 1, 1901.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, deputy quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel, October 26, 1901.
 Maj. George E. Pond, quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, October 26, 1901.
 Capt. James B. Aleshire, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, February 2, 1901.
 Capt. Isaac W. Littell, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, October 26, 1901.
 Capt. Gonzalez S. Bingham, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, October 26, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, deputy commissary-general, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel, April 1, 1901.
 Maj. Abiel L. Smith, commissary, to be deputy commissary-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 1, 1901.
 Capt. Robert L. Bullard, commissary, to be commissary with the rank of major, April 1, 1901.
 Capt. Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, to be commissary with the rank of major, April 8, 1901.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, April 13, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, May 7, 1901.
 Maj. Charles K. Winne, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 13, 1901.
 Maj. Timothy E. Wilcox, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 7, 1901.
 Maj. Valery Havard, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, October 24, 1901.
 Capt. William B. Banister, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, April 2, 1901.
 Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, April 13, 1901.
 Capt. Eugene L. Swift, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, May 7, 1901.
 Capt. Paul Shillock, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, June 7, 1901.
 Capt. Ogden Rafferty, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, October 24, 1901.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Culver C. Sniffen, deputy paymaster-general, to be assistant paymaster-general with the rank of colonel, May 3, 1901.
 Maj. Charles H. Whipple, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 3, 1901.
 Capt. Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, May 3, 1901.
 Capt. James B. Houston, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, May 3, 1901.
 Capt. Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, November 12, 1901.

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
 First Lieut. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

To be paymaster with the rank of major.

George F. Downey, of Utah, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

To be paymasters with the rank of captain.

Thomas C. Goodman, of Illinois, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.
 James B. Houston, of Connecticut, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 3, 1901.
 Beecher B. Ray, of Illinois, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 4, 1901.
 Herbert M. Lord, of Maine, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 5, 1901.
 William B. Rochester, jr., of the District of Columbia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 6, 1901.
 Robert S. Smith, of New York, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 7, 1901.
 Seymour Howell, of Michigan, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 George T. Holloway, of New York, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 William G. Gambrell, of Maryland, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 Timothy D. Keleher, of New York, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 George E. Pickett, of Virginia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 Otto Becker, of Georgia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 Manly B. Curry, of Georgia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 James W. Dawes, of Nebraska, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 Joseph S. Wilkins, of the District of Columbia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 Eugene Coffin, of the District of Columbia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 James Canby, of Colorado, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 Thaddeus P. Varney, of New Jersey, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 William R. Graham, of Iowa, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 Charles E. Stanton, of Utah, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 Pierre C. Stevens, of Illinois, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.
 Bradner D. Slaughter, of Nebraska, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To be quartermasters with the rank of captain, to date from February 2, 1901.

Jonathan N. Patton, of Iowa, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Theodore Sternberg, of Kansas, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers.
 Thomas Swobe, of Nebraska, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Noble H. Creager, of Maryland, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Amos W. Kimball, of California, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 William E. Horton, of the District of Columbia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Henry J. May, of Ohio, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 B. Frank Cheatham, of Tennessee, late colonel Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 Francis M. Schreiner, of the District of Columbia, late major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Haldimand P. Young, of New York, late major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 George G. Bailey, of New York, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Abraham S. Bickham, of Ohio, late major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Joseph T. Davidson, of Iowa, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.
 Robert L. Brown, of West Virginia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 George H. Penrose, of Utah, late major and surgeon, United States Volunteers.
 William M. Coulling, of Virginia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 William C. Cannon, of Illinois, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Daniel W. Arnold, of Illinois, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 William C. R. Colquhoun, of Delaware, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Charles T. Baker, of South Carolina, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 William S. Scott, of Pennsylvania, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 George L. Goodale, of Massachusetts, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Walter B. Barker, of Mississippi, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Jesse M. Baker, of Pennsylvania, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Robert H. Rolfe, of New Hampshire, late major and inspector-general, United States Volunteers.
 Harry B. Chamberlin, of Vermont, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Clyde D. V. Hunt, of Vermont, late major, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 Jeremiah Z. Dare, of Ohio, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Louis F. Garrard, jr., of Georgia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Bertram T. Clayton, of New York, late captain, squadron cavalry, New York Volunteers.
 Ira L. Fredendall, of Wyoming, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Harry L. Pettus, of Alabama, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Frank A. Grant, of Utah, late major, Utah Volunteer Artillery.
 Frederick W. Cole, of Florida, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.
 Archibald W. Butt, of Georgia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

To be commissaries with the rank of captain, to date from February 2, 1901.

William L. Geary, of Washington, late major, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 Charles P. Stivers, of Ohio, late major, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 Jacob E. Bloom, of New York, late captain and assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers.
 Frank A. Cook, of Rhode Island, late major, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 William B. Grove, of Colorado, late colonel Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 Theodore B. Hacker, of Tennessee, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.
 Morton J. Henry, of Pennsylvania, late major, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 Samuel B. Bootes, of Ohio, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.
 Frederic H. Pomroy, of New York, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.
 David B. Case, of Pennsylvania, late major, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 William Elliott, of California, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.
 James A. Logan, jr., of Pennsylvania, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.
 Julius N. Kilian, of Nebraska, late major, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.
 Salmon F. Dutton, of New Hampshire, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.
 Michael S. Murray, of the District of Columbia, late first lieutenant, Third United States Volunteer Engineers.
 Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, Third Cavalry, United States Army, late major and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.
 Capt. George W. Ruthers, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Army, late major and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.
 Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, Tenth Infantry, United States Army, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.
 Capt. Henry G. Cole, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Army, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.
 Capt. Frank H. Lawton, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Army, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.
 First Lieut. Thomas Franklin, Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

APPOINTMENT AS MEDICAL OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

TO BE SURGEONS WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Henry F. Hoyt, of Minnesota, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

William F. de Niedeman, of Kansas, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Ira C. Brown, of New York, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Frederick J. Combe, of Texas, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Charles M. Drake, of Georgia, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Thomas C. Chalmers, of New York, major and surgeon, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

John R. Hereford, of Missouri, major and surgeon, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Luther B. Grandy, of Georgia, major and surgeon, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Seaton Norman, of Louisiana, major and surgeon, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Shadworth O. Beasley, at large, captain and assistant surgeon, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

James C. Minor, of Arkansas, captain and assistant surgeon, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Frederick Hadra, of Texas, captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

John A. Metzger, of Pennsylvania, captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Thomas B. Anderson, at large, captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Robert P. Robins, of Pennsylvania, captain and assistant surgeon, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

William H. Cook, of California, captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Capt. George D. De Shon, assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 14, 1901.

Capt. William F. Lippitt, jr., assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 21, 1901.

Capt. James M. Kennedy, assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 21, 1901.

Capt. James S. Wilson, assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 27, 1901.

Frederic A. Washburn, jr., of Massachusetts, captain and assistant surgeon, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 28, 1901.

Capt. James D. Glennan, assistant surgeon, United States Army, April 9, 1901.

Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, assistant surgeon, United States Army, April 9, 1901.

Capt. Charles Lynch, assistant surgeon, United States Army, April 22, 1901.

Samuel C. de Krafft, of Maryland, major and surgeon, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 26, 1901.

Capt. Isaac W. Brewer, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901.

Capt. George P. Peed, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901.

William L. Whittington, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, May 7, 1901.

William D. Bell, of New York, major and surgeon, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901.

Lawrence C. Carr, of Ohio, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901.

Damaso T. Lainé, of Pennsylvania, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 27, 1901.

Abram L. Haines, of New York, major and surgeon, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 27, 1901.

Capt. Simon J. Fraser, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 31, 1901.

Capt. Howard A. Grube, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 31, 1901.

Ralph S. Porter, of Illinois, late captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 2, 1901.

Robert Burns, of New Hampshire, late major and surgeon, Forty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 3, 1901.

Capt. Vernon K. Earthman, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, July 22, 1901.

Capt. George B. Lawrason, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 10, 1901.

Capt. Charles B. Nichols, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 31, 1901.

Capt. Charles H. Andrews, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 31, 1901.

Capt. Matthew Leepere, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, November 5, 1901.

Frank H. Titus, of California, late major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, November 5, 1901.

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of captain.

Frank W. Dudley, of California, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

George S. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Laurel B. Sandall, of Michigan, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Timothy F. Goulding, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Charles F. De Mey, of Kentucky, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Bruce Ffoulkes, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Henry W. Eliot, of Connecticut, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Waller H. Dade, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Fred. F. Sprague, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Rene Vandam, at large, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Fred M. Barney, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

William G. Miller, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Arthur D. Prentice, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Elwin W. Ames, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

William H. Tukey, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

George H. Jones, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Clarence H. Long, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

George A. Zeller, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Palmer H. Lyon, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Edwin C. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Frederick D. Branch, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Ira Ayer, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Albert L. Miller, of Wisconsin, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Charles G. Eicher, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

John J. Repetti, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Gilbert I. Cullen, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Raymond E. Whelan, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Cyrus D. Lloyd, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

William E. McPherson, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Wilson Murray, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Thomas H. Landor, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Charles A. Cattermole, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Robert Boyd, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

John S. Hill, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Donald P. McCord, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

John T. H. Slayter, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Henry Pick, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Charles H. Stearns, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

- Oscar W. Woods, of New Mexico, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Arthur Jordan, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Perceval S. Rossiter, of Maryland, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Carl R. Hexamer, of Connecticut, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- George L. Painter, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- William W. Calhoun, of Louisiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Allen D. McLean, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- William O. Davies, of Colorado, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Frank Du Bois, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Samuel K. Carson, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- George E. Means, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Jerome B. Thomas, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Paul T. Dessez, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- John F. Minor, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Vernon J. Hooper, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Najeeb M. Saleeby, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Eduardo C. Poey, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- W. Edson Apple, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Herman J. Schlageter, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- George K. Sims, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Lewis T. Griffith, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- William D. Shelby, of Indiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Alva S. Pinto, of Nebraska, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- William R. Davis, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Charles W. Hack, of Minnesota, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Frank D. Pease, of North Dakota, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Thomas C. Longino, of Georgia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Charles R. Gill, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Francis J. Pursell, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- William T. Tanner, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- Ira A. Allen, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
- James G. McKay, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 13, 1901.
- Thomas W. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 15, 1901.
- William Alden, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 15, 1901.
- Julius A. Escobar, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 19, 1901.
- William B. Summerall, of Georgia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 21, 1901.
- Thomas K. Mullins, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 21, 1901.
- Willis J. Raynor, of Colorado, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 23, 1901.
- Frederick A. W. Conn, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 23, 1901.
- Reuben M. Bonar, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 27, 1901.
- Wharton B. McLaughlin, of Texas, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 28, 1901.
- James W. Madara, of Kentucky, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 2, 1901.
- Milton Vaughan, of Arkansas, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 2, 1901.
- Albert H. Eber, of Michigan, late captain and assistant surgeon, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 4, 1901.
- William O. Cutliffe, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 6, 1901.
- William H. Block, of Maryland, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 11, 1901.
- Robert E. Williams, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 11, 1901.
- Luther P. Howell, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 15, 1901.
- Leonard K. Graves, of New York, late first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 15, 1901.
- Roger P. Ames, of Louisiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 18, 1901.
- Samuel T. Weirick, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 20, 1901.
- Percy L. Jones, of Tennessee, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 22, 1901.
- Michael E. Hughes, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 27, 1901.
- Fred W. Palmer, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, May 4, 1901.
- H. Brookman Wilkinson, of Alabama, late captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 4, 1901.
- Edward D. Sinks, of Ohio, late first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901.
- Abraham D. Williams, of Florida, contract surgeon, United States Army, May 7, 1901.
- John Gilbert, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, May 10, 1901.
- Robert E. Caldwell, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 19, 1901.
- Paul Mazzuri, of Louisiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 19, 1901.
- Allen J. Black, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 1, 1901.
- George H. Calkins, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 2, 1901.
- Harry R. Lemen, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 17, 1901.
- W. Turner Wootton, of Maryland, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 20, 1901.
- Michael A. Rebert, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 24, 1901.
- Henry du R. Phelan, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 31, 1901.
- Luther S. Harvey, of Florida, contract surgeon, United States Army, August 12, 1901.
- Edwin M. Trook, of Indiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, September 21, 1901.
- William P. Baker, of Oklahoma, contract surgeon, United States Army, October 2, 1901.
- Edward N. Bowen, of Massachusetts, late captain and assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 23, 1901.
- Josiah M. Ward, of North Carolina, contract surgeon, United States Army, October 10, 1901.
- Frank L. R. Tetamore, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, October 10, 1901.
- Luke B. Peck, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 5, 1901.
- Harry A. Eberle, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 8, 1891.
- Thomas R. Marshall, of Virginia, late captain and assistant surgeon, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, November 14, 1901.
- William C. Le Compte, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 16, 1901.
- Herbert Gunn, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 19, 1901.
- Waldemar A. Christensen, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 19, 1901.

FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

SIGNAL CORPS.

To be captains with rank from February 2, 1901.

- Edward B. Ives, of New York, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.
- Eugene O. Fehét, of Michigan, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.
- First Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman, Ninth Cavalry, United States Army.
- Benjamin F. Montgomery, of Virginia, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Daniel J. Carr, of Connecticut, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Carl F. Hartmann, of New Jersey, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

George C. Burnell, of Vermont, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Leonard D. Wildman, of Connecticut, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Charles B. Hepburn, of the District of Columbia, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Otto A. Nesmith, of California, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

To be first lieutenants with rank from February 2, 1901.

Walter L. Clarke, of Illinois, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Basil O. Lenoir, of Georgia, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Charles B. Rogan, jr., of Tennessee, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

William Mitchell, of Wisconsin, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Richard O. Rickard, of Illinois, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Frank E. Lyman, jr., of Iowa, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Henry W. Stamford, of New York, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Charles S. Wallace, of Ohio, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

George S. Gibbs, of Iowa, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Mack K. Cunningham, of Idaho, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Alfred T. Clifton, of the District of Columbia, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Charles de F. Chandler, of Ohio, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Henry S. Hathaway, of Massachusetts, late second lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Otto B. Grimm, of Ohio, late second lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

Henry S. Terrell, of Connecticut, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Artillery Corps.

Frank E. Hopkins, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

John H. Baker, of Wisconsin, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Sydney H. Hopson, of Massachusetts, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

James M. Petty, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

David A. Snyder, of Ohio, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

POSTMASTERS.

Priscilla S. Scruggs, to be postmaster at Holly Springs, in the county of Marshall and State of Mississippi.

Sherman C. Denham, to be postmaster at Clarksburg, in the county of Harrison and State of West Virginia.

George L. Holley, to be postmaster at Booneville, in the county of Prentiss and State of Mississippi.

Thomas I. Keys, to be postmaster at Ocean Springs, in the county of Jackson and State of Mississippi.

John P. Walworth, to be postmaster at Natchez, in the county of Adams and State of Mississippi.

Walter A. Wilkinson, to be postmaster at Poplarville, in the county of Pearl River and State of Mississippi.

Fred H. Powers, to be postmaster at Starkville, in the county of Oktibbeha and State of Mississippi.

Anna Durham, to be postmaster at Clarksdale, in the county of Coahoma and State of Mississippi.

William L. Ranton, to be postmaster at Sheldon, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois.

John C. Baker, to be postmaster at Golconda, in the county of Pope and State of Illinois.

Wesley J. Cook, to be postmaster at Blair, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska.

Samuel H. Watson, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Jefferson and State of Illinois.

John F. Donovan, to be postmaster at Kinmundy, in the county of Marion and State of Illinois.

Lorenzo F. Watson, to be postmaster at Watseka, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois.

Thomas S. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Harrisburg, in the county of Saline and State of Illinois.

Charles W. Warner, to be postmaster at Hoopeston, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois.

Hiram J. Dunlap, to be postmaster at Kankakee, in the county of Kankakee and State of Illinois.

Frank C. Davidson, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of De Witt and State of Illinois.

William R. Jewell, to be postmaster at Danville, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois.

Henry M. Webber, to be postmaster at Eldorado, in the county of Saline and State of Illinois.

Augustus H. Heiple, to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Tazewell and State of Illinois.

William H. Gilliam, to be postmaster at Vienna, in the county of Johnson and State of Illinois.

Robert N. Chapman, to be postmaster at Charleston, in the county of Coles and State of Illinois.

Joseph C. Weir, to be postmaster at Rantoul, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois.

Theodore E. Habel, to be postmaster at Rossville, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois.

Walter W. Lindley, to be postmaster at Urbana, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois.

Hardy C. Voris, to be postmaster at Waterloo, in the county of Monroe and State of Illinois.

Lenny C. Gilbert, to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Coles and State of Illinois.

Hibben S. Corwin, to be postmaster at Peru, in the county of La Salle and State of Illinois.

Ralph C. Durham, to be postmaster at Milton, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

Orlando P. Robinson, to be postmaster at Ayer, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

William I. Marble, to be postmaster at Webster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *December 18, 1901.*

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

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and corrected. The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal will be approved.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed joint resolutions of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Joint resolution (S. R. 22) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

Joint resolution (S. R. 21) authorizing the printing of extra copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

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

S. R. 21. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of extra copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions—to the Committee on Printing.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama, indefinitely, on account of important business.

AMENDMENT OF THE DISTRICT CODE.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table, for immediate consideration, Senate joint resolution 22.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the Senate joint resolution which the Clerk will report to the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of laws in the District of Columbia."

Resolved, etc., That the following amendment is hereby made to an act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901:

Amend section 204 by striking out in the second line thereof the word "one" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two;" also by adding to said section the following:

"*Provided*, That all grand and petit juries in the supreme court of the District of Columbia and all petit juries in the police court of said District which shall have been organized or drawn under existing laws at the time this code goes into effect shall serve out their respective terms, and vacancies therein shall be filled under existing laws."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Pending the request, I would like to ask the gentleman what is meant by that resolution?

Mr. JENKINS. The resolution does not contemplate any change whatever. It merely permits the use of the juries that have already been drawn for the January term coming. If this resolution does not pass it will be impossible for them to have any jury term for the month of January.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would like to ask the gentleman if this resolution carries nothing but that one proposition?

Mr. JENKINS. Nothing but the proposition that I have stated.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to move to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

It is hereby made the duty of every justice of the peace who shall retire from office when this code shall go into effect to deliver to the clerk of the supreme court of the District all docket and original papers in cases which he may have had, whether closed or pending. Upon receipt by the clerk of the supreme court of the District of the dockets and original papers in cases above mentioned it shall be his duty to report to the supreme court of the District the receipt by him of the same, and the said court shall make proper rules and orders providing for the distribution and delivery of said dockets and papers amongst the justices to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this code, and the last-mentioned justices shall have jurisdiction to proceed in all pending causes so to be assigned to them respectively, and to render judgments and issue executions and attachments therein in the same manner and with like effect as if such actions had been instituted before them respectively. And no action pending before a justice of the peace at the time this code goes into effect shall abate, but such action shall not be tried or otherwise disposed of by the justice to whom it may be assigned until he has caused at least two days' notice of the time and place of trial to be served upon each party to the suit, or his attorney, or the parties or their attorneys agree in writing upon a time and place of trial.

It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace hereafter appointed, upon his resignation or removal from office or the expiration of his commission, and in case of his death it shall be the duty of his executor or administrator, to deliver all dockets and all original papers in cases in the possession of such justice of the peace at the time of his resignation, removal, expiration of commission, or death to his successor in office.

Upon failure of any person to deliver such dockets and papers as in this section provided he shall forfeit to the United States the sum of \$500, to be recovered as other penalties are recovered. And every justice of the peace hereafter appointed shall have the same jurisdiction to issue executions and attachments upon all unsatisfied judgments in dockets in his possession and certify copies thereof and copies of papers on file with him as in cases brought before and judgments rendered by him. And the successor of a deceased justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction to try causes pending before the deceased at the time of his death.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. I understood when the gentleman got unanimous consent for consideration he stated that there was nothing in it except the extension of the jury. Now, when the gentleman has obtained unanimous consent he proposes legislation about something else.

Mr. JENKINS. This is a very necessary amendment. Twenty-odd justices of the peace go out of office on the 1st of January, and ten other justices are appointed to take their places. There is no provision in the code adopted for the removal of causes pending when the transfer takes place of the several justices of the peace who go out of office.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Well, has this been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. JENKINS. It has not. It has met the approval of the entire bench of the District; and, further, it is necessary to protect the rights of the parties who have suits pending. If the gentleman has got any objection, I will withdraw it. It is absolutely necessary to protect the rights of parties, and simply protects the rights of parties who have suits pending.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would have objected—I may have lost my opportunity now—if I understood the gentleman proposed to offer any new legislation.

Mr. JENKINS. Then I will withdraw the amendment, because I do not desire to take any advantage if the gentleman misunderstood me.

The SPEAKER. The amendment is withdrawn.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. JENKINS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

REVENUE FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the House bill temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands. Pending that, Mr. Speaker, I renew the request made yesterday morning that all gentlemen have leave to print for five days from to-day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House bill 5833, and pending that motion, asks unanimous consent that all gentlemen have leave for five days from to-day to print observations on the bill.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. HEPBURN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering House bill 5833, the title of which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the provisions of the measure imposing the tariff on commerce between Porto Rico and the United States were oppressive and outrageous. The provisions contained in this bill imposing a tariff on the commerce between the Philippine Islands and the United States are doubly cruel and oppressive. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee announced on yesterday that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States made the passage of this act necessary. Mr. Chairman, I deny that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered the passage of this bill necessary. That decision made it possible for the Republican majority in this House to pass the measure, but there was nothing in it holding that this legislation is necessary.

Only two days are allotted to pass this measure of vital interest to ten millions of people. Two weeks or a month would not be too much time for its discussion. The gentleman who presides over the Ways and Means Committee referred to the suffrage in the South. He referred to the "grandfather clause," as contained in some of the constitutions of the Southern States. After the Republicans have enacted such odious and infamous legislation against the natives of Porto Rico, and after proposing this cruel and outrageous wrong against the citizens of the Philippine Islands, such utterances are not in good taste, to say the least. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who fathers this legislation, has added a "stepmother clause" to it in proposing such treatment for our wards. There is not a State in all the South that would not accord better treatment to the meanest cur in that country than the Republican majority propose to give to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what is this measure? Let us take it and discuss its details. The first section provides that the tariff customs, as established by the Philippine Commission, shall be reenacted by Congress. What are those tariff customs? They impose not only duties on all our goods going into the Philippine Islands from the United States, but upon all articles going into the Philippine Islands from all countries, and in addition to that they impose certain export duties on goods from the Philippine Islands to the United States. On page 45 of this act passed by the Philippine Commission, composed of a few men, by section 13 export duties are levied on rice, sugar, and tobacco, both manufactured and raw.

This Philippine tariff act imposes duties upon articles exported from the Philippine Islands to the United States, and when they reach the United States the Dingley tariff bill imposes a further duty upon them as they come into the limits of the United States. I asked the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee on yesterday to tell why that duty was imposed upon the articles as they left the Philippines and why it was imposed against them when they came to the United States, and, with his usual custom, he evaded an answer. I ask him to-day, and the Republican majority in this House, Why is this double taxation imposed on commerce between the United States and the Philippine Islands? You have levied double taxation upon these people and yet talk about our expanding commerce and our beneficence to the inhabitants of that far-off country.

Section 2 simply reenacts the Dingley bill and makes it applicable to the Philippines. Section 4 provides how the moneys shall

be disposed of coming from duties that are levied in this act. It provides that they shall go for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee says for the free schools. Every man in this House knows that such a proposition as contained in section 4 is a snare and delusion. Why has this double taxation been imposed on the commerce of these islands? Every man who desires to give a fair and just answer knows that this bill was introduced and is to be put through this House to-day at the behest of the sugar trust, the tobacco trust, and certain corporate interests.

It is not for the benefit of the Filipinos, but to abuse and punish them. No living man believes that it is inspired by a philanthropic impulse toward them. The plain truth is that dollars and commercial greed are behind it. Then, why undertake to practice deceit and fraudulent pretenses upon the American people and the downtrodden inhabitants of that country?

It is idle nonsense to talk about this money going to the free schools in the Philippine Islands.

The distinguished gentleman said that we opposed the bill and yet we were not willing to propose a remedy. I propose to him a remedy now. We are spending over \$100,000,000 each year to maintain our army in the Philippines, exclusive of the naval expenditures and the \$20,000,000 paid for the islands. Instead of spending that vast sum, let us impose a revenue-tariff duty on all articles coming from other countries and going into the Philippine Islands. Let us give absolute free trade between the United States and that country. Let us impose internal-revenue taxes and other local taxes. Give the Filipinos the money coming from those sources, and then, if there be a deficit, appropriate the amount to cover it out of the National Treasury. That is your remedy, and you avoid this injustice to the people of that country.

Now, I want to advert for a moment or two to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the insular cases. I have carefully read and reread that opinion. A majority of 5 to 4 rendered the decision. In it there is much talk of making "large concessions" under the Constitution to those who contend for the violation of that instrument. As a lawyer, I will answer that proposition by saying that the justice of the Supreme Court who takes an oath to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States should never be willing to make "any concession" doing violence to his oath and construing away that Constitution. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

One of the most learned associate justices took 42 pages to explain what the word "incorporate" means, or rather what it does not mean. In everyday parlance we understand the word "incorporate" to mean to take into the body, to make a part of the body, to constitute a "body politic."

The Foraker Act constituted in express language Porto Rico a "body politic." The Chief Justice and one of the learned associate justices had much to say in regard to the meaning of the word "incorporate." Permit me to quote what one of the most distinguished associate justices said in reference to the word "incorporate."

I am constrained to say that this idea of "incorporation" has some occult meaning which my mind does not comprehend. It is enveloped in some mystery which I am unable to unravel.

The word "incorporate" was contained in the treaty with Spain. The learned justice who took 42 pages to discuss the word "incorporate" was discussing the term as contained in the treaty.

The Chief Justice makes an observation in reference to the word "incorporate," and said:

Great stress is thrown upon the word "incorporation," as if possessed of some occult meaning.

Perhaps if the Chief Justice and the distinguished associate justice had stricken the word "incorporate" out of the opinion of the learned associate justice and inserted "sugar," it would have been made clear what was on his mind and the occultism discovered.

"Large concessions" are spoken of in that opinion, and with their discussion along this line I do not believe the country is familiar. The Republicans are now contending that by virtue of the right to acquire territory we have the power to govern territory so acquired, outside of and beyond the Constitution. Here is the language of the majority of the Supreme Court on that proposition, and it is most startling:

If it be once conceded that we are at liberty to acquire foreign territory a presumption arises that our power with respect to such territories is the same power which other nations have been accustomed to exercise with respect to territories acquired by them.

The Supreme Court, with the assistance of the learned justice from Louisiana, announced that the United States has the same power to govern its territories as Germany, England, and all other countries of the world have with respect to their territorial possessions. Until this opinion was rendered, it was the belief of the people of this country that we had no such power as the British Parliament possesses. Yet now it is attempted by this act to

boldly launch a colonial policy; and while it is said that this act is to provide temporarily for revenues for the Philippine Islands, it means a total and utter departure from the teachings and traditions which have heretofore governed us, and embracing colonialism as a permanency for the United States.

The English Parliament is all-powerful. It can pass any act. It can confiscate the property of every citizen. It can change the succession to the Crown. A great English law writer has thus portrayed the power of the British Parliament:

It can make and unmake any and every law, change the form of government or the succession to the Crown, interfere with the course of justice, extinguish the most sacred private rights of the citizen. Between it and the people at large there is no legal distinction, because the whole plenitude of the people's rights and powers resides in it, just as if the whole nation were present in the chamber where it sits. In point of legal theory it is the nation, being the historical successor of the folk-mote of our Teutonic forefathers. Both practically and legally it is to-day the only and the sufficient depository of the authority of the nation, and is, therefore, within the sphere of law, irresponsible and omnipotent.

The Republican party has contended for such power in the Federal Government, and now, by "large concessions," the Supreme Court, by the narrow margin of one, has conceded it. What a monstrous doctrine for a Republic! It has ever heretofore been the American doctrine that this is a Government of enumerated and delegated powers by sovereign people of sovereign States. By "large concessions" the Supreme Court has construed away our Constitution and changed the Republic of our fathers to a colonial empire. And now the Supreme Court of the United States announces that Congress has the same power with reference to our dependencies.

Mr. Chairman, the following causes brought on the American Revolution: First, the passage of the stamp act in 1765, imposing a tax upon contracts, deeds, and other documents, requiring that they must be written or printed upon stamped paper furnished by an officer of the British Crown. Parliament asserted the right to thus tax the American colonies. In 1767, under the leadership of Sir Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer, a tax was imposed upon paper, glass, painters' colors, and tea.

In 1773 the East India Company was permitted to bring tea into the colonies free, with the exception of a small duty of 3d. per pound at the port of entry. Let us not forget that the American colonies had friends and defenders in the British Parliament when these objectionable and odious measures were proposed. The Great Commoner rejoiced that we had resisted. The spark of self-respect and Anglo-Saxon independence burst into a glorious blaze of patriotism throughout the colonies, and our fathers resisted with suffering, blood, and treasure, with what effect no true American can ever forget.

In opposition to these three acts our forefathers entered upon the revolutionary struggle, contending that the British Parliament had no power to tax us without representation; that it had no right to pass such acts. Upon our resistance to those acts we achieved our independence. I know it is fashionable now to forget and disregard history and to look only to the sordid idea of wealth—the dollars and cents that are involved in these questions. But, sir, a decent respect for the historic self-sacrifice and patriotism of our noble ancestry forbids me to repudiate the causes for which they willingly sacrificed their blood.

Let us take up the subject of commerce with the Philippines. We will first consider tobacco. The United States in 1899 produced 719,847,857 pounds of tobacco. We exported 305,033,235 pounds. In 1899 the State of Kentucky produced 151,515,196 pounds, North Carolina about 80,000,000 pounds, and Virginia about 70,000,000 pounds. No Democrat from those great States is clamoring for this pitiful protection against the small amount of 14,430 tons of tobacco, and the cigars and cigarettes, valued at \$2,451,326, exported from the Philippines.

From these figures it is perfectly manifest that the tobacco industry in those States and in this country are not menaced by the small tobacco imports from the Philippines, and can never be. There is not the slightest defense for this heavy embargo upon the Philippine tobacco, levied both when it leaves that country and when it reaches here. These States produce more tobacco than has ever been or ever can be exported to the United States from the Philippine Islands. We permit the 7,000,000 pounds of tobacco from Porto Rico to come into this country free.

A gentleman on the other side [Mr. GROSVENOR] asked yesterday how the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON], a member of the Ways and Means Committee, stood on this question. It seems to me that the gentleman's signature to the views of the minority on this bill should completely answer that question, and the vote of old Virginia against the Porto Rican measure last Congress should answer his query. Those gentlemen are not asking for any protection against Philippine tobacco.

Let me refer in a most respectful way to my friend from Louisiana [Mr. ROBERTSON], who spoke yesterday afternoon. He stated that free trade with the Philippine Islands meant the absolute destruction of the sugar industry in Louisiana. Let us examine that proposition. Louisiana produces 300,000 tons of sugar

annually. Hawaii produces 300,000 tons; Porto Rico 100,000 tons. And we have free trade with Porto Rico and with Hawaii. In the year 1901 the Philippine Islands produced only 70,000 tons of sugar for export. Yet it is said that the sugar industry of Louisiana will suffer if we permit sugar to come in free from the Philippine Islands.

In 1901 the United States consumed 2,360,000 tons of sugar. Of this amount consumed we imported 1,957,661 tons. We did not produce one-third of what we consumed. And yet, with all the magnificent crop of sugar boasted by Louisiana, she supplicates that her 300,000 tons be protected against the pitiful exports of 70,000 tons from the Philippines. She stands here and, through some of her Representatives, asks that this double tax be imposed for her benefit. It is manifest that the Philippines can never supply the needed amount of sugar that we must annually import.

The last speech of the lamented President McKinley appealed for reciprocity with Cuba to let her tobacco and sugar come into American markets. President Roosevelt in his message took up this appeal and warmly urges it. Secretary Root petitions for reciprocity with Cuba, and his report is brimful of the subject. You permit the 400,000 tons of Hawaiian and Porto Rican sugar to come in free. You are going to be reciprocal with Cuba and let in her 800,000 tons.

The Republicans are entering into treaties under the Dingley bill for further reciprocity with other countries on sugar and tobacco. The British possessions in the West Indies, Argentina, and other countries are to have reciprocal relations with us in reference to their tobacco and sugar products. And now, with all these things manifest, Louisiana and the United States must be protected against the 70,000 tons of sugar coming from the Philippines. It must be taxed as an export when it leaves there and taxed as an import when it reaches here. The tax must be effective, so it is doubled. Was ever so monstrous a doctrine contained in a tariff bill?

Let me commend this thought to the gentlemen from Louisiana. Two or three years ago we heard much of the expansion of our trade in the Far East; we heard much of a market for our cotton in the Philippine Islands and in other countries. This very tariff act, as proposed by the Philippine Commission and reenacted by this bill, puts a prohibitory tariff upon the raw cotton and the products of cotton that go from Louisiana and Texas and other Southern States to the Philippine Islands. There was great discussion about the expansion of our trade in the Far East, yet by this act you impose a tariff that will absolutely destroy any sort of commerce between the South and the Philippine Islands.

Examine page 23 of the Customs Tariff for the Philippine Archipelago. I commend it to gentlemen from Louisiana and the South who prated about our late territorial extension meaning great commercial expansion for the United States, and especially for the cotton, rice, and grain growing States. On this page a high tax is imposed on raw cotton and cotton products. On page 37 a similar tax is imposed on rice. The same tax is applied to wheat, corn, and other grain. What do Louisiana and other Southern States say to being met with this inhospitable protective tariff when their products reach the Philippines? What now of commercial expansion and trade for the South? It is said that free trade with these islands will destroy our rice industry, and especially that of Louisiana.

Porto Rico and the Philippines import rice! They can not raise enough for home consumption. The only damage to Louisiana and other rice States comes from the embargo in this bill against our rice exports to the Philippines. Hence the benefit that Louisiana, Texas, and other Southern States would derive from free trade with those islands in our cotton, rice, and grain products will far outweigh the small advantage of protection given in this act. Louisiana produces about 180,000,000 pounds of rice annually, South Carolina about 29,000,000, and Texas this year 2,400,000 sacks of rough rice. Texas produced more rice than South Carolina and Louisiana. South Carolina and Texas are not asking for protection against Philippine rice. We spurn such an advantage. Give us free markets there and elsewhere, and we ask no more.

We have heard much boasting of how our commerce would increase if we would annex these islands. After three years here is the magnificent result of our trade expansion there, according to the returns at the War Department:

TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES—THREE GREAT POWERS MADE LARGER GAIN THAN THE UNITED STATES.

A comparative statement of the commerce of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1901 and 1900, prepared in the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department, shows that the total value of merchandise imported during the fiscal year 1901 was \$90,379,406, as against \$20,601,436 for the fiscal year 1900; and the total value of merchandise exported during the fiscal year 1901 was \$23,314,948, as against \$19,751,068 for the fiscal year 1900, an increase of 47 per cent in the value of imports and an increase of 17½ per cent in the value of exports.

The value of imports of merchandise from the United States was \$2,855,085, an increase of 72.4 per cent over the previous year; of the United Kingdom, \$6,956,145, increase 76.3 per cent; of Germany, \$2,135,352, increase 76.5 per cent, and of France \$1,683,323, increase 246.7 per cent.

The value of exports of merchandise to the United States was \$2,572,021, a decrease of 27 per cent; United Kingdom, \$10,704,741, increase 72 per cent; Germany, \$31,526, decrease 16.3 per cent; France, \$1,934,256, increase 38.9 per cent.

This trade even will be totally destroyed by the present act. These figures show that instead of the commerce of the United States with the Philippines increasing it has greatly decreased. If gentlemen will take the trouble to consult the figures they will find from the statistics of the Treasury Department that since our acquisition of these new possessions our commerce with countries where we own not a foot of ground has increased in a much greater ratio than it has in any country acquired by reason of the recent war.

Examine these statistics, and you will find that our commerce with Great Britain has increased in a greater ratio, as well as our commerce with France and Germany and many other nations, thus showing no necessity of owning a country in order to trade with its people. From these figures and from our recent history it is indisputably shown that trade expansion does not follow territorial extension. The only honorable course for America to pursue is to establish absolute free trade with the Philippines.

The Supreme Court has just said in the Diamond Rings cases:

The Philippines thereby ceased, in the language of the treaty, "to be Spanish." Ceasing to be Spanish, they ceased to be foreign country. They came under the complete and absolute sovereignty and dominion of the United States, and so became territory of the United States over which civil government could be established. The result was the same, although there was no stipulation that the native inhabitants should be incorporated into the body politic, and none securing to them the right to choose their nationality. Their allegiance became due to the United States and they became entitled to its protection.

Then if the Philippines came under our "sovereignty" let us treat them as sovereigns. If "their allegiance became due to the United States and they became entitled to its protection," as Chief Justice Fuller said in these cases, we should reward their "allegiance" by extending protection to our "sovereigns" in the form of free trade. Under this doctrine they are entitled to come hither without let or hindrance and bring their products and merchandise with them. My voice and vote shall ever be to let them come free forever while they are a part of us and owe the United States allegiance.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] said that the Democratic party had lashed the Republican party into this war with Spain. He admitted frankly that the Democratic party had brought on the war, and he said now we should stand up with the Republican party and undertake to solve these questions, or else we should have voted against the declaration of war. I am frank to say that if I had not believed the solemn pledge to the Cuban people contained in our declaration of war would be executed to the letter by every Representative in this House and officer of this Government, and if I had my vote to cast again, I would cast it against the declaration of war.

If I had known that we were to violate every pledge made to the Cubans; if I had known that we were to pillage and plunder the inhabitants of the island of Porto Rico; if I had known that we were to enact such measures as this, and that a horde of officials were to be sent to the Philippine Islands to plunder and outrage those people, I should have voted against it. But I, in common with other Democrats, believed that when we freed the Cubans, when our purpose had been accomplished, the war would cease, and that no commercial spirit or greed would enter into our motives or our actions. We are ready to solve the question here to-day with the Republicans.

If they will levy a revenue tariff against the imports from other countries into the Philippines and appropriate the balance of the money to pay the expenses incurred in the Philippine Islands, I will vote for that sort of proposition. My contention is and shall be that national honor demands that we should aid the Filipinos to establish a stable government, declare for their independence after that, and then guarantee to them that no outside nation shall ever molest their government.

The American people will not tolerate such measures as this. They will not be deceived by promises of expansion of trade and commerce while the Republican party forthwith enters an embargo against all commerce between this country and our new possessions. In the face of this bill such promises are rank hypocrisy. The American people have not demanded this law. It is inspired by commercial interests, corporations, and trusts.

On the 1st day of November, 1765, the day set for the stamp act to take effect in the American colonies, great processions were formed by our forefathers, the bells were tolled, and the Goddess of Liberty was buried.

When the message is flashed to the inhabitants of the far-off Philippines that this act has passed we can imagine piteous processions of the people forming there; we can almost hear the dolorous tones of their tolling bells as they solemnly prepare to perform the ceremony of the reburial of the Goddess of Liberty, resurrected by our noble ancestry at Bunker Hill and Yorktown. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] be recognized for thirty minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] is recognized for thirty minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, my view of this Philippine question is very simple. It is this: That as long as the Philippine Archipelago is a part of the United States—"within the domain of the Union"—it ought to be treated as a part of the United States, with that equality and that uniformity of legislation which has characterized our past legislative dealings with the Territories of the United States. Secondly, in order to avoid the hardships, difficulties, and seeming impossibilities of that proposition, we ought to get rid of the Philippine Islands as soon as we possibly can do so honorably to ourselves and with any degree of benefit to the inhabitants of the islands. As old Cato finished every speech with the sentence, "Carthage must be destroyed," so I would have every American utterance, until the result is accomplished, close with the words, "The Philippines must be lopped off from the American body politic."

Now, Mr. Chairman; this bill is but putting in force the policy which was inaugurated in the Porto Rican tariff bill, and which every Republican upon the stump, from Texas to Maine, during the last campaign, said was a "temporary measure, providing in itself for its own cessation." Against the Democratic contention that it was the permanent policy of the Republican party, all Republican eloquence was exerted everywhere.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to discuss the decisions of the Supreme Court. Ever since the Republican precedent of criticism of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that has been "bad form," and has now, as I understand, become "anarchy!" Great is the Supreme Court, Mr. Chairman! Especially when it reaches its decisions by a shifting majority of one. Great is the Supreme Court! greater than anything under our Government, because it is above our Government. It constitutes the sovereign power itself. It is greater than two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the States, because it can "amend" the Constitution of the United States by consultative "construction."

Mr. Chairman, up to recently it was my idea that it was the glory of a court that whenever the judges retired into a consultation or decision room they went under a portal above which were inscribed the words; "Ita lex scripta est" (Thus is the law written); and I thought it to be the glory of a judge that he bent not the written law, especially the fundamental law—the Constitution of the United States—to passing and pressing political necessities, or to "new conditions." But a new theory has come into life. Professor Bryce, admiring the elastic unwritten constitutional system of Great Britain, thought he had discovered an equal elasticity in American institutions.

Living under an unwritten constitution capable of adapting itself to meet new conditions, he thought he was eulogizing the American system when he announced that the American Constitution was such that it possessed a sort of self-amendatory character in the power of construction residing in the United States Supreme Court. He did not realize that he was merely accusing the judges of perjury. Reading these late decisions between the lines, I find that some of the judges of the court themselves are affected with this opinion. They say that the forefathers did not "realize" or "provide for" this "condition" or that or the other; and that therefore the letter of the Constitution must bend to the "necessities" of the time.

I have been raised to believe that the glory of a judge consisted in the fact that he said: "Thus is the law written, and my sworn duty is simply to construe it. I have nothing to do with its policy; I have nothing to do with its consequences. This is the Constitution, and under my oath my duty is to maintain it." In fact, the only oath that an American citizen ever takes, Mr. Chairman, the only oath taken by you or me or the President or a judge on the bench, is to "maintain the Constitution of the United States." No American citizen has ever been required to take an oath to maintain even the Government of the United States. It may become the duty of American citizens, under the American theory, to overthrow the Government, if the Government is overthrowing the Constitution. That is the oath to-day of every citizen who is sworn.

Neither am I going to attempt to explain the decisions of the Supreme Court, because, Mr. Chairman, that would be something like contempt of court upon my part. It would be to arrogate to myself an ability not possessed by the Supreme Court itself. Fourteen Philadelphia lawyers, in whom supreme wisdom is supposed to be reposed, could not do that. I have considered these decisions as best I could, and I find the one consistent thread running through them is the decision announced by the Chief Justice and his three associates, possessing the brains of the court. I am not going to undertake to harmonize these decisions, but they are about this: That Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands are a part

of the United States; and then, again, that Porto Rico and the Philippines, or Porto Rico at any rate, is not a part of the United States. Now you see it, and now you don't; a sort of thimblery jumble of legalities.

Sometimes it is a part and sometimes it is outside; sometimes it is domestic and sometimes it is foreign. A new sort of citizenship has been discovered. We now have "appurtenant citizens." It depends simply upon what seems to be the best policy, in the opinion of the court, to be pursued with regard to our insular possessions, without reference to the old, written, inelastic, absolute, oath-bound Constitution of the United States as a fixed instrument, but referring to it only as an instrument to be made to bend to political necessities and "new conditions," as they may arise. But one thing is clear from the decisions arrived at by this shifting majority of one, and that is that in the view of the Supreme Court this bill, if it is passed, is constitutional; that Congress has, in the opinion of a majority of the court, the power to pass this very bill of iniquities with which you and I are faced.

But, Mr. Chairman, it was the great Edmund Burke himself who, in answer to an argument of that sort in the British House of Commons, when it was urged that Parliament had the power to tax the American colonies, responded, in effect: "Aye, they have the power. That I admit. So the shepherd has power to shear his sheep in midwinter; but he would be a foolish shepherd, and in addition to that he would be cruel, barbarous, and inhuman, if he exercised the power."

The Democratic contention is no longer that we have not the power—the constitutional power, the bare legal power—to do this. That is not now the question. The question which now directs itself to the Democratic conscience, and ought to direct itself to the American conscience everywhere, is this: "Is thy servant a dog to do this thing?" Admit the power. Is it wise policy, is it just, is it right, is it equitable, is it equality, is it uniformity to do what this bill requires?

Now, Mr. Chairman, there are but two possible theories, so far as I can see, of colonialism. One is the old British mercantile system, which even the British Parliament, operating under an unwritten constitution, with all power, as Blackstone said, except to make a man a woman or a woman a man, has long deserted as unfair, unjust, and unequal. That old mercantile colonialism is not in existence, so far as England is concerned, now. She became ashamed of it long ago. Somebody said here yesterday that he did not want the United States to become a "mother country." You need have no fear, gentlemen. There seems to be a disposition to make it a sort of step-mother country. There seems to be no idea on that side of the Chamber that we shall become anything like a "mother country" to anybody anywhere. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The old mercantile theory of colonization, which was killed in England when the mercantile theory itself was killed by Adam Smith, was still maintained by Portugal and by Spain until we robbed Spain only yesterday of her power to maintain it any longer. It is now maintained by Holland in Java and her East Indian possessions. You may take that theory or the other theory. What is the other? It is the modern British theory; it is the traditional American theory—a theory under which we acted in dealing with all the Territories of this country since the formation of the Government; and it is a mistake not to remember that when we formed the Government itself we had Territories, and we formed it for the Territories as well as for the States.

That theory is not one of commercial exploitation of the colony for the benefit of the mother country; it is the theory of carrying our flag and our institutions wherever they can properly be placed, and if we get temporarily into a country to which they can not properly be extended—where racial differences, alienism and hostility, differences of religion, and a thousand other things prevent their being extended—then to get out of that country just as soon as we can.

Which one of these two theories are you going to take? You can't take both. You must legislate under one or the other.

There are two theories of legislation also, and you must take one or the other; you can not take both. One is the old, time-honored, traditional, Democratic theory of spreading our institutions and our population with them, because without the population as a base you can not sustain the institutions, to countries fit for breeding and perpetuating a population of white men. That is our theory—the Democratic theory. Ah, but somebody says that the Spooner resolution, which was adopted for the governance of the Philippines only, followed out the Democratic precedent in the time of Thomas Jefferson, when the Louisiana Territory was acquired. A greater falsehood than that was never uttered.

If gentlemen will take the trouble to read the resolution in which Congress gave Jefferson the power to govern the Louisiana Territory in the interim between the Spanish surrender and our getting there, and will take the trouble to read the Spooner resolution, they will find the difference to consist in the very soul of

the two resolutions—the intent of conferring the power and in the prescribed manner of its exercise.

There was an attempt at imitation, but let us see what it amounted to. The Jefferson resolution went on to vest in the President "all the military, civil, and judicial powers." So much of it is literally repeated in the Spooner resolution. Following up the Jefferson resolution, see what it says:

All the military, judicial, and civil powers exercised by the officers of the ceded province.

In other words, merely continuing the municipal and domestic laws of the country until new officers could be sent and new laws could be made by the Congress of the United States. What is the Spooner resolution on that subject? Instead of vesting "all military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by officers" already recognized—instead of vesting the operation of the mere municipal and domestic laws, known laws, it goes on to say "all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippines, in such person or persons as the President shall direct," and it adds that the power shall be exercised "for the establishment of a civil government," thereby making the President a legislative officer. The italics are mine. Not only that, but it enables him to go further and, violating the old maxim *delegatus non potest delegare*, create new subexecutive officers with legislative powers.

There was nothing of that sort attempted in the Jefferson resolution. Now, as to the manner of the exercise of the power conferred, what did the Jefferson resolution say? That the President in his manner—mark the words—in his manner of exercising these powers should be controlled by the aim—

of "maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

In the Spooner resolutions the manner was to be "in such manner as the President shall direct," for the establishment of a government, and then the rest.

Why, a fool who could only run and read could tell the difference between the souls of these two methods, for the manner of the exercise is the soul of the legislation, and—

Mr. McCLEARY. Did the gentleman from Mississippi quote the whole of the Spooner resolution?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. No; I just quoted the part fixing the character of power conferred and the manner of its exercise.

I quote from an intelligent writer the following commentary on the distinction, patent to anybody not blindly biased:

Congress thereby enacted, in effect, that the former Spanish and French laws, excepting always and of course those forbidden by our Constitution, shall be the laws of the new acquisition till Congress made others. *Jefferson was commanded to supervise the execution of the enactment.*

Repudiating the theory of constitutional law contended for by the Federalists in 1803, there was in March, 1901, inserted in the pending Army bill an amendment, popularly known as "the Spooner amendment," which repeated in an enlarged way the imputed unconstitutionality of the emergency statute of 1803 by placing "all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippines, until otherwise provided by Congress, in such person and persons, and to be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct."

All civil powers necessary to govern the Philippines! In that sense the law of 1901 goes beyond that of 1803. The character and magnitude of the new departure since the war of invasion of Cuba can be discerned in the difference between the two laws. The former confined Jefferson to the execution of existing and known ordinances and decrees, but the latter covered the whole field of "establishment of civil government" in the Philippines which Governor Taft is now exploiting, and did not enact any rule whatever for the archipelago. It attempted to give to Mr. McKinley full power to legislate, a power not imparted to Jefferson. It made Mr. McKinley's unrestrained will (the Administration contention is that the Constitution is impotent to control in an unincorporated territory) the basis of legislative power in the Philippines.

One of them dictates a manner in which the power shall be exercised, to wit in accordance with our institutions and "for maintaining and protecting" the rights of the inhabitants; the other dictates a manner, too, but it is to be "such manner as the President shall direct for the establishment of a government."

Mr. McCLEARY. Is not that language followed by other language varying the import?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. No, sir; it is not. In your own time you may try to prove it is, if you can. Fourteen Philadelphia lawyers (and they are said to be the shrewdest lawyers on the face of the earth) could not prove it. It is true that the language of the Jefferson resolution is repeated where possible, and the attempt is thereby sought to be made that the intent is the same.

Mr. MORRIS. Will the gentleman be kind enough to read the entire Spooner resolutions?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I have it not by me. I should be very glad to read it if I had. I am reading a quotation from it.

Mr. MORRIS. I thought so.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. But that part which I read is quoted absolutely right. I will get the entire resolutions and insert them in the RECORD, so that the gentleman may read the language side by side; and I will by italics show wherein they

differ from one another, and no schoolboy in this country who is not a fool can fail to see the difference when he compares them. Here are the resolutions:

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

That until the expiration of the present session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same shall be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.
Approved October 31, 1803.

All military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.
Approved March 2, 1901.

Compare them in the respects to which I have called attention. Compare them also in this respect, that the Jefferson resolution is for a fixed and prescribed time, to wit, "until the expiration of the present session of Congress," or sooner; the Spooner resolution fixes no date for the termination of the imperial power conferred, nor any contingency even, except the indefinite and vague one, "until otherwise provided by Congress."

And that is not all. Even if these resolutions were exactly the same, even if they were identical, it is an historical fact that the power vested in Jefferson was exercised in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States and was intended from the first and always to be so exercised; and it is an historical fact that in this very bill you propose to take advantage of the latitude allowed you by the late decisions of the Supreme Court not to do that very thing, and that you have never so much as professed an intent so to govern the islands. Mr. Chairman, there are but two theories, and gentlemen must take one or the other.

These two theories, as I have said, are, first, the old Democratic traditional theory of managing the Territories and the public domain of the Union, and the other is the new-fangled, recently born, new-fledged Republican theory that Congress is to act as the British Parliament used to act, and as Spain acted toward her colonies for the purpose of making them "pay" the mother country, if you take the commercial view of it, or at best for the purpose of doing out as a matter of "generosity," not of justice and right, such "liberties" as you "in your discretion" think the inhabitants of the islands ought to have. In other words, this new-fangled theory is one of plenary, absolute, unrestrained, constitutionally unrestricted, and therefore imperialistic power. Which one of these doctrines are you going to adopt?

This is a grave day for the American people. This has been a grave question for the American people to consider. I am not one of those who would belittle the difficulties that lie in your way. I think it is impossible, in the long run, to extend to an alien race of the character of the Filipinos American institutions and expect them to mount to the height of civilization through those institutions to which we have mounted. I believe that God made the races different, just as he made certain animals of the same genus different; and although different races of people—brown men and black men and yellow men and white men—all belong to the genus homo, just as asses and zebras and horses belong to the genus equus, or the equine genus, yet they have separate characteristics, and they work out their own salvation, if they work it out at all, through separate and distinct instrumentalities. Because they are not capable of our sort of self-government is no reason why they ought not to have their sort of self-government—no reason why they ought not to have, at least, autonomy.

The tool that suits one is not the tool that suits the other; that other would perhaps be incapable of using it without hurting himself.

But the lesson to be drawn from all this is not the one which gentlemen on the other side would draw. It is this: If you can not carry the American body-politic—if you can not carry the American soul-politic, which is a greater thing—to peoples anywhere on the surface of this globe in its full plenary significance, glory, strength, and splendor, let those peoples alone; let them alone in the interest of the perpetuity, strength, and symmetry of your own institutions.

Now, gentlemen, let us test this bill under these two theories; first, under the historical Democratic theory. The first clause of this bill is objectionable, and why?

On this point I ask the attention of members, because I believe with Patrick Henry that it is from the past that men get light upon the pathway of the future. What is the history of our Government with regard to legislation like this? Why, gentlemen, it is a fact known to every student of American history that the chief object of the formation of the American Union was to prevent differences in customs duties, differences in commercial laws

between the colonies—to prevent the obstruction of commerce at State lines throughout the confederacy by divergent local enactments—a policy at that time not only threatened but put into operation in two or three ports of the United States. That was the immediate occasion of the formation of the American Union.

What has been the secret, my friends, of the magnificent commercial supremacy which we enjoy to-day? I hear somebody say that it is "protection" against the world outside our limits. That is not true. The secret of our progress and our commercial supremacy lies in that magnificent system of free trade, unexcelled in its magnitude, unexcelled in its fullness, between the different parts of the Union—an absolutely unencumbered and unobstructed commerce from Maine to California and from the State of Washington to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canada line to where the beautiful Gulf bathes the shores of the State of Mississippi. This has been the secret of our industrial success.

If we had had the sort of government that this bill would give us—although gentlemen tell us that this system can not be extended to the States (thank God, Mr. Chairman, for that reservation)—what would we have had? We would have had all the commerce of this great country obstructed at every State line as it passed from one State to another. We would have had the commerce of the world coming into our ports from foreign countries meeting with one import duty at New York and another at Jacksonville, one at San Francisco, and still another at Philadelphia. The object of the formation of our Government was commercial freedom. The secret of our progress has been commercial freedom within this magnificent area—an area never excelled in the history of the world in size or in diversity and wealth of resources by any area devoted to freedom of trade.

Now, from the Democratic standpoint, of course we can not agree, according to our theory—the theory which we believe was the basis of the formation of our Government and the secret of our progress—to the idea contained in the first clause of this bill, that an Executive commission in the Philippine Archipelago shall be vested with a power which our ancestors refused to leave to the sovereign States themselves—the power to fix one import duty at one port under the flag and another import duty at another port under the flag.

My friends, think of it a moment! The great State of New York, with its millions of inhabitants, with its intelligent population, with its great capacity for self-government, has not been permitted to do this thing. Yet you ask that we shall vote to permit an Executive commission—whether their conduct is approved by act of Congress or not makes no difference—to exercise this great arbitrary power which was refused to the State of New York and to "the mother of States and statesmen," Virginia.

Mr. COUSINS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman a question, because I desire his opinion upon it, as I have a very high regard for him and his opinions. He has intimated to us by his argument, if he has not directly asserted, that the commercial ascendancy of our nation is largely due to the free intercourse between the States—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I said, between the different parts of the Union. I did not confine my remarks to the States.

Mr. COUSINS. I wish to ask the gentleman whether he does not think that after all the protection that has been given to American labor, enabling it to contribute largely to the expansion of American commerce and the promotion of American progress, has done more in this direction than any other cause that the gentleman has mentioned?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I do not care to go into a general discussion of the theories of protectionism and free trade. This is not the occasion for such a discussion, nor has it a direct bearing upon the question now at issue. Of course the gentleman from Iowa understands that he and I are as far removed as pole from pole in our view of what he would call the blessings, and what I would call the curses, of protectionism.

Mr. COUSINS. I would not wish to divert the gentleman from his argument.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The second clause of this bill is obnoxious from the Democratic standpoint to the objection that it puts up a commercial barrier in the ports of continental America against the products and industries of insular America. I need not dwell on that. The clause which makes a difference in the coasting laws of the United States is also obnoxious to objection, because it, too, is lacking in the virtues which constitute good law—equality and uniformity.

I was glad to hear the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], for whose opinion I have a very high regard on matters of this sort, say yesterday that he hoped this clause would not be necessary very long; that he trusted our ships were now, or would soon be, able to carry our trade from the Pacific ports to the insular ports, and that, therefore, this provision of the bill might possibly be omitted in the Senate. I hope he is right. I shall be

thankful if he prove to be so. I have reached a point where I thank God for little bits of legislative good. Whenever I get from the American Congress little bits of possible uniformity or equality or equity in legislation, however small, I feel like having a thanksgiving day on my own account, and rendering thanks to God that he has molded conditions so that political necessity does not require Republican injustice. [Laughter and applause.]

Now, my friends, I have discussed the provisions of this bill from the Democratic standpoint. How about the Republican standpoint? Why, sir, from that point of view the bill is equally obnoxious. If you propose to follow in the pathway of Spain and Portugal, if you are going to imitate Holland in Java and Sumatra, if you are going to do what Great Britain did years ago, when she did not have as much sense as she has to-day (and we taught her the main part of the sense she has learned on this question, or our ancestors did), even from the standpoint of "commercial exploitation," this is a bad and foolish bill.

Why, Mr. Chairman, all over the Southern land, men here and there, caught with the old glamour of military "glory" and governmental "splendor" and governmental "prestige," and the vision of a flag somewhere upon the island peaks of the ocean bowing salutation to the flag upon the top of the Capitol—men thus carried from their moorings—attempted to justify the position in favor of Philippine annexation and retention which they had taken by saying that it was a great "commercial expansion" and that we were going to find "new markets in the Orient" for the goods of the United States, and especially for the cotton and the cotton goods of the South. There were men foolish enough to listen to the siren voice for a moment.

I remember well saying in a letter that I wrote to a friend at that time: "You may think that there will be something in the way of larger and freer markets to redeem this otherwise bad policy, as you say; but if you believe that the Constitution of the United States, as you and I understand it, and as the courts have hitherto construed it, or anything else, is going to stand in the way of this devouring creature of protectionism, which the Republican party worships as a fetish, you are very much mistaken. The Republican party will find a method somehow or somehow else to make written laws bend, and to sweep the rigid Constitution itself out of the way, if it happens to stand in the way of the theory of protectionism. You will get no free markets there."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I have fifteen minutes remaining, and I am physically unable to use the time myself. I yield to the gentleman ten minutes additional.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, with the permission of the gentleman from Tennessee, I wish to reserve at least three minutes of that time in order to enable my colleague [Mr. CANDLER] to be recognized, and I will thank the gentleman to keep track of it for me.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I have no objection to that, and I will yield seven minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. They said we were going to have all these new markets. What does this bill do? It will not do to take the position taken by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] yesterday that we are reducing duties here, or to compare the Spanish duties with our proposed duties, as he did. The gentleman knows that is not the condition that is facing us. He knows that right now, under the last decision of the Supreme Court, in the Fourteen Diamonds case, there are no duties at all, and every duty put on here is an increase of duty and not a reduction.

Mr. PAYNE. Which decision of the Supreme Court has declared that any of these duties imposed in the Philippine Islands are unconstitutional?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Oh, well, the decision of the Supreme Court, although it was not directly upon that question, was to this effect, that as long as there was no special act of Congress applicable directly to them inaugurating these duties, the Philippines were not to be treated as a foreign country and were a part of the United States for the general purposes of commerce, and that therefore there could be no Dingley tariff rates collected on their goods at our ports; and with it there necessarily went the converse of the proposition, that if the Government of the United States could not collect duties on products from the Philippines to continental America, a fortiori a commission in the Philippine Islands could not collect duties upon goods from continental to insular America. I take it for granted that that followed.

Now they said we would get all of these "expanding markets." Why, what do I find here? I find that instead of giving the farmers of the United States a free market over there, this bill taxes everything that the farmer can possibly ship, and the things that he is right now shipping to the Philippine Islands. Even from the standpoint of commercial exploitation your bill is not a

wise bill. You tax our wheat and flour and corn and meal and cotton and cotton seed and cotton-seed oil and cotton goods and cotton mixed goods of every sort, and silk and hemp, and nearly everything else shipped by us to the Philippines. So that here is that "great market in the Orient" that our people were invited to take charge of, here it is free to them, given gratuitously under this decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and you come in with this bill and you say that that condition of free access of our goods shall cease. Why, even Spain, poor, old, despotic, foolish Spain, in her worst days allowed free access for the products of the mother country to the colonies, whatever she might have done with regard to colonial products when shipped to the mother country.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey. Will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey. The gentleman from Mississippi compares the policy under this bill to the policy under Spain and Portugal. Did Spain and Portugal give up the yield of their tariffs for the benefit of the islands, as is done in this bill?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I hope the gentleman did not misunderstand me. I say there is a similarity in kind. I would by no means insult my country, even under a Republican legislative administration, of partial laws, unequally administered, by saying that it was identical in degree. There is no doubt about the fact that Spain did worse than we have done, wrought even more selfishly in some respects; but in this particular of taxing the products of the home country attempting to find a market in the colonial countries, even Spain sets us no example. Great Britain never did it. Portugal never did it. The blackest hours of colonialism never witnessed a period when men did not have sense enough to know that if they were going in for commercial exploitation the first thing they wanted was a free market in the colonies for the products of the mother country.

Now, let me go a step further. From the Republican standpoint, in another way, this is not a good bill. I leave it to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] if this assertion is not absolutely true: If you had the constitutional right and power to levy duties of 10 or 20 per cent upon goods coming into the Philippines from foreign countries, then you also had the right to levy no duties at all upon the products of foreign countries coming to the Philippines? I take it the gentleman will admit that.

Thus you could have maintained open ports in the Philippines, if you had desired to do so.

Now, then, I have considered your bill from a national industrial standpoint, and under your theory have tried to show that it is a bad bill. Now, then, from an international standpoint, what has been our policy in the Orient? It has been the policy of the "open door" for the commerce of Christendom in all parts of the East. In that we stood side by side with England and Japan—trying to hold down Russia and France to a compliance with that policy—and yet you did not give an "open door" in the Philippines, and failed to emphasize the traditional oriental policy of the United States—failed to set an example there by giving an absolute free entrance to the goods of the world, and establishing absolute free ports, the very thing we most aspire to in the Orient. You did not do it.

I do not say that we would have done it, because under the Democratic theory we would have had the power perhaps, but we would not have had the right to make a distinction in duties at Manila and San Francisco. But under your theory you had the power, you had the right, and you knew this traditional policy in the East. You have deserted the traditional oriental policy of the United States in international commercial affairs in this very bill.

I say, gentlemen upon the Democratic side, that this question is no longer a question of constitutional power. The Constitution has received an amendment by construction—look at the question from either standpoint of preconceived opinion—or else it has received a proper construction; at any rate, that power is adjudged under these decisions by a shifting majority of one, it is true, but still adjudged. But I say the question remains with you and me, with the history of the old Democracy behind us, with the history of the United States behind us, built up by colonization under Democratic régime, the colonization of the American people carrying their sons and daughters with them to build up homes in the wilderness, carrying with them the laws and institutions of the country, the white man's code of ethics, the white man's civilization, his peculiar and ever-sacred family life—with this old Democratic history behind us the question remains with you and me, Are we prepared for this lack of uniformity, this lack of equity, this lack of equality, this absence of "manifest justice?" As long as these people are a part of the United States let them be treated as a part of the United States, and in order that we may not do any injustice to our own people, let us get rid of them as a part of the Union.

I am glad that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] yesterday coincided in an opinion that I had long since expressed in this House. Gentlemen say we can not get rid of these islands. We can. Give them independence under a de facto government; help them create that government, founded on an electorate intelligent, and substantial; extend to them a protectorate for a prescribed and limited time; then leave them to their fate. Our duty will have been done.

If you will not do that, get rid of them somehow. If the worst comes to the worst, dispose of them as you came by them, in the way of barter and traffic. Bad enough? Yes. But better for us and our children than to hold them. Let us exchange them with Japan, with Germany, or with England—I do not say for Canada, because we can not get that; Canada is self-governing and free—but for Jamaica, for the Barbados, St. Kitts, or the Bahamas, that fret our southern coast, or Vancouver, that frets the coast of Washington. Bad as it is, it is better for us to have somebody else imperialize over them than to do it ourselves. Gentlemen, I thank you. [Loud applause.]

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask that the three minutes be yielded now to the gentleman from Mississippi.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to state that there is only a minute and a quarter remaining.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask that that time be yielded to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, of course, in the very limited time allowed for debate on this, a very important measure, I can not hope to take up and discuss it in detail as I would be glad to do, but must content myself to only notice it in a general way. Although, according to its title, which is as follows: "A bill temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands," one would at a glance think that it was only a mere revenue bill, yet upon investigation it is easy to see its sweep and scope is much beyond that, for while it is true that it is for the purpose of raising revenue, yet the manner and the method which it adopts declares a policy and indicates the intentions and views of the party in power.

Its policy and its enactments, in my judgment, are at variance with all the traditions of the country for more than a century, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution on the question of uniformity, as it had been construed by an unbroken line of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court for more than a hundred years preceding the modern and recent decisions of that court, and totally opposed to the spirit and letter of that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence; a policy which, if carried to its logical and legitimate conclusions, overturns and subverts all the principles and policies of this Government. Though young in years, and of recent appearance on the floor of this House, yet, being just a plain old-fashioned Democrat, who believes that the Constitution and Declaration of Independence are still the emblems of liberty and the foundation of all good government, and that they mean what they say and say what they mean, and that they are still the greatest documents ever conceived by mortal man or written for the uplifting of humanity, I venture to sound the alarm before the Congress goes too far in its wild, reckless, and iniquitous schemes of colonization and empire.

Let us rather go back to the ancient landmarks and travel the plain and safe paths marked out and traversed by our fathers. Let us rather remember their sacrifices and hardships from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, and be true to them, to our country, and to ourselves, by being true to their doctrines and teachings, as embodied in the two immortal instruments to which I have referred, which were then, and still are, ablaze with the spirit of liberty and the undying principles of free government. You may strike them down, but "truth crushed to earth will rise again," but I fear it will never rise until the grand old Democratic party—the party of truth—shall again be in the ascendancy.

I believe this measure is fraught with danger, and I can not, so far as I am concerned, give my consent to its passage, and hence will emphasize my opposition by voting against it, and thus voice the sentiment of the people whom I have the distinguished honor to represent on this floor, a noble constituency, who believe such measures as this one are not only contrary to the traditions of the party to which they belong, and of which I am an humble member, but are against the best interests of our beloved country.

While it is true that under the modern and remarkable decisions of the Supreme Court, which put a new and heretofore unheard of construction upon the provisions of the Constitution, this bill can technically be said to be constitutional; but let us remember that the decisions are virtually pronounced to be the law by the shifting of one of the judges, and each one of the decisions is by a divided court of 5 to 4. If one judge is to make the law, what is the necessity to have nine? Have a Supreme Court of one man instead of nine men, and let him make a new Constitution by the easy and adjustable means of construction whenever so-called "new phases and conditions" may arise.

It is, at best, to be regretted that these great and vital and momentous questions, the greatest for many decades, should have been determined by a divided court of 5 to 4. Would they had clung to the precedents which have added a halo of glory to the jurisprudence of our country and blazed the highway of our civilization and made us a great people and a wonderful nation, meriting and receiving the admiration of the world. But looking at the question presented by this bill from the standpoint that its constitutionality has been and is settled, and in view of the fact that all these remarkable decisions are virtually the decision of one judge against the precedents of a century, I propound the inquiry, Is it good policy? Is it expedient? "All things which are lawful are not expedient."

It is proposed by this bill to tax all imports and exports between the United States and the Philippines. It fixes taxes upon Philippine goods coming from the islands to the United States and goods going from the United States to the islands. As an old darkey down in my country named George Warren, when descending on the virtues of his coon trap, said, "Why, boss, hit ketches 'em er gwine 'an er comin'." This bill "ketches" American and Philippine products "er gwine an' er comin'." [Applause.]

This is not just, neither is it right. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall." This bill is full of injustice, inequalities, and discriminations. No wonder the Filipinos have been in a state of unrest and revolt ever since this Government proposed to control the islands. It was asserted here on this floor yesterday, by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], that "At the close of the war with Spain we found not only Spain at our feet, but we found the Philippine Islands there."

Oh, no, my friend, the Philippine Islands have never been at our feet, but for most of the time, if not all of the time, they have been up in arms against us, and instead of loving us they hate us. Instead of coming to us by choice and in good will, we bought them without their consent and have held them over their protest. It is true that they joined forces with ours in the capture of the city of Manila, but it is also true that they were then promised or at least made to believe that when Spain was driven from the islands they would be given their independence. With that understanding they became our allies, and when we failed to keep faith with them, or rather when the Republican party failed to keep faith with them, they became and are yet at heart our enemies. Only this morning I picked up a copy of the Washington Times, and in it I found the following, which I read:

Among the officials at the War Department no surprise is evinced at the reports from Manila that General Chaffee fears at any time a general uprising of natives. Notwithstanding the apparent quietude prevailing for the past few months, with occasional outbreaks at isolated places in the archipelago, General Chaffee thoroughly realizes the possibility of once again having to contend with organized resistance to American supremacy. The War Department had been made cognizant of this probable contingency.

With the exception of General Corbin, all the general officers of the Army on duty at the War Department who recently visited the Philippines returned immediately, but with the belief that the feeling of unfriendliness between the Americans and the Filipinos was becoming stronger, rather than decreasing.

As a result of General Chaffee's confidential reports, and information obtained personally by Secretary Root from Army officers recently returned from the Philippines, it has been decided not to make any reduction in forces now under General Chaffee's command.

NO REGIMENTS TO RETURN.

A recent dispatch received from General Chaffee says that, in his opinion, it would be unwise for any of the regiments under orders to return home to leave, pending the arrival from the United States of organizations of equal strength. Just now the advisability of increasing the force in the islands is being seriously considered, although it is still hoped that such action will not be necessary.

Army officers, as a rule, are of the opinion that the establishment of civil authority in the Philippines was a trifle premature.

A general officer who has been on duty in the Philippines for more than two years, in a personal letter to a friend in Washington, received this morning, expresses the opinion that an army of 50,000 will be needed in the islands for at least five years.

Does that look like they are our friends? Does that look like they are at our feet? Nay, verily; as usual, they are up in arms against us, and General Chaffee thinks it unwise for any of the soldiers to leave, and "just now the advisability of increasing the force in the islands is being seriously considered." Thus it will ever be until we do that which we ought to do—give them their independence. But when that is proposed by the Democratic party our friends on the other side say: "No, we must be a philanthropist; we must govern them whether they consent or not, or whether they desire us to do so or not, because they are ignorant and incapable of self-government," and then berate us of the South because we do not want to be ruled by ignorance and vice, and because we prefer to be governed by intelligence and virtue.

In this bill they announce the doctrine that a people who, in the opinion of the Republican party, can not govern themselves shall be governed; and in their government of this people they deny them the right of "habeas corpus" and "trial by jury," while we give to all the people of the South, regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," all their civil rights before the law, the right of "habeas corpus" and "trial by jury,"

and the equal right to vote, when each qualifies himself according to law; and we tax ourselves to give to each and all a free education to thus qualify him.

What more could or would be demanded of us? "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" is guaranteed when all have the same rights before the law. Then when we do that you should not condemn us when you are denying to these people their civil rights and more. "First pluck the beam out of thine own eye." Give these people their own government and independence, and remove slavery from the Sulu Islands, and let the restrictions on the free exercise of the elective franchise in all the Northern States be removed, before you censure the South for contending that the white man shall control, and that intelligence, honor, integrity, and the descendants of the people who founded this country and made it great shall control in preference to ignorance, vice, crime, and the descendants of those who were sold to us and then taken from us by overpowering force of arms without compensation. [Applause.]

The "grandfather clause" and the constitutions adopted in some of the Southern States have been referred to several times in the course of this debate. Let me say that the people of the South had the "race problem" thrust upon them at a time when they were least able to contend with it, at a time when their homes had been devastated, their lands laid waste, their property destroyed, and their wealth taken from them; but with brave hearts and sturdy hands they faced the lamentable conditions then existing, and out of the ashes of destruction they have in a large measure restored their homes, caused their lands to blossom again, accumulated property, and amassed at least a competency, if not wealth, and are, as proven in the Spanish-American war, loyal to the flag, devoted to our great country, and true patriots of an "indissoluble Union of indestructible States." All friction is fast disappearing, and the peaceable means of the law is being used to bring about a condition for the good of all—a condition best for all the people, best for the States, and best for the nation, and no good can possibly come from investigating the causes for this condition, for that would but open up questions which I trust are long since settled and settled forever, and which are now behind us. Let us rather turn to the future and fix our eyes on the "day star" ahead of us, and earnestly labor and conscientiously work for the accomplishment of one great purpose, and let that purpose be the development and uplifting of all of our common country, and let none stop to ask from whence comes any request for material aid and development, but only ask is it a fair, honest, and just appeal, and if so, then let us respond, and always let the watchword be progress, the purpose unity, the end the welfare of our beloved country, the greatest and most influential nation now in all the universe. God bless it and preserve it, and in the language of that great chieftain I would say, "Let us have peace." Stir not up the dying embers, destroy not the benign influence exercised by the warm-hearted and now much-lamented McKinley, but deliver us from strife, sectionalism, and prejudice, and cement us all together in brotherly love and good will, and let us all stand beneath the folds of the "Stars and the Stripes." Then will this nation reach the zenith of her glory and her people enjoy their greatest happiness. [Applause.] Leave the South alone "to work out her own salvation" in this matter, and she will take the wisest care of all her people; but send the messenger of discord within her borders or unnecessarily interfere with her local affairs, and you will find her men and her women genuine Anglo-Saxons, true Americans, noble sons and daughters of their illustrious fathers and mothers, and they, like them, believe in the superiority of the white race and in their right to rule, and they never apologize for principle, and no possibility of anticipated hardships will deter them from contending for what they conceive to be right, and they will maintain it by every lawful means. May good will and friendship abide while all of us together work out a most transcendent destiny for this, the greatest of all republics.

Now, in conclusion I ask what shall be done with these Philippine people? Give them their independence, after they have established a government of their own, reserving such naval and coaling stations as we desire and say to the nations of earth, hands off, let them alone. If they could be made to believe that we would do that, we would have no further trouble with them. It has been said that we are educating them and doing much for them. That may be true, but the Filipino, as well as the American, loves liberty, and he does not want "philanthropy" that is conferred with a smiling face but which is accompanied by a smiting and tyrannical hand. We have gone far enough with this folly and should see the error of our way and be just rather than generous. These islands during the year 1901 have put us to the expense of \$100,000,000 in round numbers. We have only received from them in all since we have occupied them up to date the sum of \$17,225,000. Hence the total receipts fall short of the expenditures for one year the enormous sum of \$82,775,000.

How is that for financing? The total value of merchandise exported from and imported into the islands during the year 1901 is \$53,494,354, and of this amount the United States only participated to the amount of \$5,427,706, while the other nations secured \$48,066,648 of this trade, and did not bear one copper of the expense. Assuming that our people made a net profit of 20 per cent of our trade, our profits for the year 1901 would be only \$1,085,541, and our expenses for the year 1901 have been in round numbers \$100,000,000, leaving us a clear loss of \$98,914,459. All these expenses have been paid by taxes collected from our own people. At that rate how long would it take us to get even? Have we not oppressed our own people long enough in the interest of the Filipino?

Besides these enormous losses in dollars and cents we have expended many precious lives and are daily expending more. Many a vacant chair makes gloomy a home and makes sad many a heart, and I say here and now that I would not give the life of one noble, generous, stalwart, brave, and chivalrous American boy for all the Filipinos and their islands, and the Sultan of Sulu thrown in for good measure. [Applause.] No, no, my friends, we do not need them, and as was said by my distinguished colleague, Mr. DE ARMOND, of Missouri, "we acquired them in folly; let us dispose of them in wisdom." Let us hurry to make them happy and hasten to relieve our own people of this "incubus" by giving them their independence as soon as possible. I had rather see the gentlemen on the other side reducing the taxes on our own people in preference to levying taxes on the Filipinos. I had rather see them restoring silver and gold—the money of the Constitution—to its constitutional rights, so as the people may have more of it with which to pay taxes. I had rather see them taking steps to destroy the trusts of our own country than strengthening the trusts in the Philippines, and I had rather see them reechoing the sentiments of the founders of this Government than imposing "taxation without representation;" and I warn them now that while they will thrust this law upon the Filipinos, because they have the power, yet before the bar of the American people they must appear, and I appeal to them and to their sense of truth and justice to right this wrong and thereby vindicate the "fathers of the nation" and the "founders of this Republic." [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PAYNE. I hope my friend will not object.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If the gentleman will yield to me for two minutes, I will say to him whether I will or will not withdraw my objection.

Mr. PAYNE. I will not do that.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Then I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, if what gentlemen on the other side have said in regard to this bill is true, or if any considerable portion of it is true, then this is a most important occasion. Without reference to the declarations that they have made it is important. It is important in this view of the subject discussed. Here is a question that is receiving the attention of the people of this country almost universally and occupying the attention of many people living outside of our jurisdiction, involving matters of constitutional power, matters that are fundamental in regard to the rights of man, matters pertaining to our commercial economy, and yet here are a hundred and fifty of the people's representatives who say that a great wrong is to be accomplished, that we are at the dividing of the ways, so to speak, of national policy, and yet not one of them has vouchsafed any plan, any remedy, any method to avoid this great peril they say is now impending.

You gentlemen are silent in your seats, except when you berate the majority with censorious criticism. No constructive sentences of policy have come from you. You have even consented, possibly with a purpose, of keeping from yourselves every possibility of amendment to the method under which the House is considering this bill. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee arose in his place yesterday and asked for an order relating to the manner of considering this great measure. The manner proposed you might have declaimed against as arbitrary, tyrannical, subversive of the complete deliberation and perfection of this bill. It cut off from you all right of amendment. It prevented you from giving your voice in formal manner to perfecting the legislation here, and you accepted it. The gentleman's proposition was agreed to by unanimous consent. Every Democrat consented that he might be deprived of the right of giving his plan for the solution of this great difficulty. Was there method in this? Were you anxious to escape responsibility? Were you trying to hide? It would seem so.

You gentlemen insist in your declamations that the Philippine Islands are not a part of the United States; that therefore the

right of migration from there here and here there exists. You dare not attempt to crystallize that thought in legislation. Why? Because if you enacted such law you throw down all the barriers that exist between our protected labor and our laborers and the millions of people that would come here within a few months or a few years to take the places of our laborers. You dare not propose that, in view of the labor organizations of the country, and therefore you are glad to hide behind this resolution that cuts you off from proposing that as law. You are content to talk individually, but you are afraid to act. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen have declaimed loudly with reference to the interests of the tobacco States of the Union. No one of these gentlemen dares to say that he is in favor of allowing the tobacco products of Porto Rico and Cuba and the Philippine Islands free access to the markets of the United States. Is not that another reason why some of you gentlemen were silent and content to be stifled and prevented from expressing yourselves in a formal way that would live upon this question? I was glad to see that our brother from Louisiana [Mr. ROBERTSON] saw the difficulty and jumped the job. [Laughter.] He could not be content to be silent on the matter. You other gentlemen are entirely unwilling to commit yourselves in his way.

Mr. Chairman, I was very much struck with the barter proposition of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]. He thinks we could relieve ourselves from all embarrassment by "trading" these islands to some other power. Does not that admit that we own them? Does he belong—surely not—to that class of jockeys that would trade that which was not his? Again, that implies, and it is the equivalent of, a sale of these people and these islands. And yet the gentleman says we have no rightful control over them. Gentlemen tell us the Filipinos are men; if we govern them, we must have their consent. Before we can rightfully exercise any power over them at all we must have their consent. The Declaration of Independence, they say, is in the way of our otherwise controlling them, and they quote: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

And yet the gentlemen tell us that we have the right to sell men to that power that we select, without regard to their consent, and in face of the fact that God has given them inalienable rights, those that they can not alienate or another take from them because they come from the great Creator of us all, who has endowed us with all our faculties and all blessings.

It seems to me that the logic of these gentlemen is somewhat out of joint. I remember a time when they used to construe the Declaration of Independence somewhat differently. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Forty years ago the Declaration of Independence was invoked by another school of politicians for another purpose. It was then invoked, and insisted that black men had some rights, and they told us that the Declaration of Independence in its broadest scope and meaning was limited to white men; that when Jefferson penned these immortal words he meant "white" men, and that when Washington read the Declaration of Independence in general orders in the presence of his tattered regiments on Long Island he meant white men. They say he must have meant white men, because at that time Jefferson owned 70 slaves and Washington was the largest slaveholder in the United States. They must have given some other construction to the words "all men."

Possibly these gentlemen are ready to stand by the position that the abolitionist took at that time, for I notice that one gentleman yesterday spoke of the "little brown men" as being entitled to the full benefit of this splendid idea. I wondered, as I listened to him, how long it would be before the black men in the South would have the benefit of even the grandfather clause in the new constitutions of some of the States. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the policy of this bill is right. I make a distinction, and I think we have always made a distinction in this country, between the people who occupied and resided upon acquired territory and the original territory in the United States or of the States that might be created therefrom. I lived for six years on acquired territory of the United States. I was a citizen of Iowa six years before it became one of the States of this Union.

I remember the fact that at one period the governor of that Territory came from the State of Kentucky. Another time the governor came from the State of Tennessee; another time from the State of Ohio. I remember that of the judges who dispensed justice throughout the length and breadth of the Territory one came from Pennsylvania; one came from New York; one came from the Carolinas. I remember that all of our sheriffs, clerks, and county officers were appointed by appointees of the President of the United States. I remember that every law enacted by our

legislature was subject to revision by Congress, and could be annulled at pleasure. There was no sovereignty exercised by the people of Iowa there; there was no self-government. The measure of self-government accorded to us was less than is accorded to the Porto Rican and Filipino to-day under our laws. [Applause.]

And I remember, too, that this was in good old Democratic times. John Tyler appointed some of those judges and governors; James K. Polk appointed others. Those Presidents were authorized to do this by legislation enacted by Democratic Congresses. And if the people of Iowa, who were emigrants from the older States—men who had been accustomed all their lives and for generations to self-government—familiar with legislation, with the preparation and drafting of laws and their execution—if those men, according to the Democrats of that period, were not capable of self-government, how much less are these people away out in the Philippine Islands, who have been the creatures of oppression all their lives, who have no familiarity with government or legislation—how much less are they fitted for self-government?

I have been somewhat perplexed by the varying and discordant statements of gentlemen. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] argued that because there were a few intelligent and cultivated gentlemen of Filipino blood, therefore those people are capable of self-government. I do not think that he meant that exactly. After hearing that statement I was somewhat perturbed by hearing the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. THAYER] say that the low classes are always governed; that the high classes make the laws in all countries. These seem to me to be somewhat perplexing statements coming from Democratic sources. I do not believe those people are capable of self-government—why? Because I know that all good government is a growth, an evolution. It required more than nine hundred years to bring the civilization of the British Isles to its present status. It required more than eleven centuries to bring the Empire founded by Charlemagne to the present status of the French people.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Does not the gentleman believe that the Filipinos are as capable of self-government as are the Cubans?

Mr. HEPBURN. I do.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Then, do you believe we ought to recognize the independence of the Cubans?

Mr. HEPBURN. I believe that the Democratic party forced the Administration into a position, undesired by it and undesired by the Republican party, of so recognizing them. We did not want to do it. You forced it. [Applause and laughter on Democratic side.] Oh, you may applaud, gentlemen; but I have an idea that before a decade of years has passed you will see the unwisdom of intrusting the Cubans with the full power of self-government. I think those people must have some period of tutelage.

Why, sir, look at our own experience. The New England people and the people of most of the Southern colonies had been accustomed to self-government for years prior to 1775. They had had the management of their own finances; they had levied their own taxes and expended them; they had cared for their schools, such as existed; they were accustomed to all the different forms of domestic government then prevailing; yet with all their experience, with all their knowledge, and with their lineage and environment, it required fifteen years before they could frame a constitutional government, and probably it would have required a much longer period but for the environment of nations and the hostility on the part of some that compelled them to forego or compose differences in order to secure some common plan for the launching of the new State.

Some gentlemen who have spoken during this debate have said that the Philippine Islands are worthless to us, and they have adverted to the commercial conditions existing there now and which have existed in times past as proof to show that the alleged commercialism animating the Republican party is to be disappointed. Mr. Chairman, in considering the worth of these islands to us, now is not the time to make up the judgment. I could fancy that in 1803 some gentlemen might have made—in fact, they did make—the same argument against the consummation of the purchase of the Louisiana country. Men looking then over those broad, uninhabited prairies—looking at the barren mountains to the westward, looking to the swamps of the Lower Mississippi, to the sparse settlement in that region, numbering less than 10,000 white men in all the territory, looking to the savages, 500,000 strong, bloodthirsty, merciless—they would have said, as do gentlemen here now, "These broad areas are valueless to us."

But I fancy that Thomas Jefferson and those men who were potential in helping him to carry out his ideas of acquisition looked with prophetic vision beyond their own time. They projected their gaze a hundred years into the future, and they saw the magnificent State of Missouri, with its peerless city of nearly 1,000,000 people; Iowa and Minnesota and Arkansas and Colorado and all the other States that have been formed from that

territory. They saw those States populated with millions of intelligent, brave, industrious people, the creators of fabulous millions of wealth; men who have builded homes more comfortable, presenting more of the spirit of homes, than can be found anywhere else in the world outside of the Federal Union. [Applause.] It was a vision of this kind that the statesman of that day, looking into the future, saw; and it was this that induced those men to spend their then precious millions in order to secure the possibility of such rare development.

So too, I fancy, the statesman of the present day will project his vision—it may be a hundred years—into the future. If he does, what will he see? Those 10,000,000 people now inhabiting a scarcely cultivated area may then be 50,000,000—50,000,000 people touched by the magic wand of civilization—50,000,000 people as they then may be when they are full of the spirit of this civilization, when they have learned to appreciate liberty, to know what liberty is, to distinguish between liberty and license, when they have learned the lesson of industry and thrift, when they have acquired and multiplied their powers for accumulating wealth by the machinery that the genius of the American people has given them and to which their genius will have doubtless made large contributions. It is to that time that we are to look rather than to the now. It is that condition which we are to contemplate rather the semisavages that now are there.

Gentlemen on the other side have spoken of the demand of the people of those islands for liberty and equality, and in doing this they have assailed the conditions as they exist. I refer more particularly to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH]. When the gentleman makes these assertions I ask him for his credentials—whom does he speak for when he demands liberty for those people? Does he speak for the five and a half million people who are now aiding the American authorities in establishing government there? Is it for those people that he speaks? If not, is he speaking for the bandits—for the men who are resisting our authority; who are slaughtering our troops; who are butchering their own people; who are exhibiting all the ferocity of the most relentless savages? Whom do you speak for, and where are your credentials?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I speak for the people of the United States who love the Declaration of Independence. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Do you speak, then, for those who love that declaration with "all men" in it, or with the black man eliminated?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I speak for the American people who love that Declaration; for all men, irrespective of the question where they may be or who they may be. The existence in the Philippines of a war is something that is against any movement looking to their independence. As long as war continues there it is something that prevents the people taking up this question and considering it thoroughly. But when they stop, as they should stop this war, you will find that the American people will begin to realize the proper rights of men, and the interest of our Government not to retain these distant colonies.

Mr. COUSINS. Mr. Chairman, if that be the view of the gentleman from Colorado—

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] yield to his colleague?

Mr. HEPBURN. I do.

Mr. COUSINS. If that be the view of the gentleman from Colorado, will it then be a humane and great and patriotic thing to "swap off" those Philippine people for something in the near Pacific or near our country? [Applause.] Is that the view that will suit the idea of civilization that the gentleman espouses—that we should "trade off" those people as we would trade mules in Missouri or dogs in Iowa? Will that satisfy the gentleman's high ideals?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, I never contended that we should swap anybody.

Mr. COUSINS. I refer to the argument of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND].

Mr. SHAFROTH. I supposed you were referring to my argument.

Mr. COUSINS. Then you do not indorse the view of your Democratic colleague?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not. I simply say that even if that were the case, it would be no worse than buying people, as those people were bought in this instance.

Mr. HEPBURN. How much time have I remaining?

Mr. PAYNE. I hope the gentleman will be recognized for the balance of the nine minutes, reserving one hour to this side.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has ten minutes remaining.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I will just say, Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I will simply say that if the Kipling-esque gentleman from Iowa [Mr. COUSINS] had seen fit to interrupt me when I was speaking, or at a time when I had an opportunity to

answer him, I would have endeavored to give him all he wanted upon the question of trading mules in Missouri or dogs in Iowa. I certainly would rather trade mules in Missouri than dogs in Iowa. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. COUSINS. I simply took the record of the gentleman's speech and interpreted it in its spirit.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Unlike those of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. COUSINS], my speeches need no interpretations; they interpret themselves. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. COUSINS. Evidently, to you.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] did discover something in this bill that seemed pleasing to him, and he congratulated the Republican party upon the fact that there was a little bit of "uniformity" in this bill. Why, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman certainly has not been reading Republican literature and is not familiar with the history of that great party. For more than forty years it has been pursuing a uniform course in the upbuilding of this country, and in trying to help all other people. It has been uniform in its theories, in its practices, and in its results. Everywhere that it has had the power it has pursued that course of "uniformity" in the elevation of mankind, and especially our own people.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEPBURN. For a question, yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I happened to be in the cloak-room, but a friend informs me that the gentleman made an observation which is a pretty clear indication that he did not hear me very clearly when I was speaking.

Mr. HEPBURN. I simply referred, Mr. Chairman, to that sentence of the gentleman in which he thanked the Republican party for giving them a little bit of uniformity, even if it was no longer than his finger.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. HEPBURN. That is the sentence I am trying to discuss.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The gentleman is mistaken. I said that I thanked the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] for that light in the clouds, and that I felt prepared to thank God whenever the Republican party did what the gentleman from Ohio indicated they might do.

Mr. HEPBURN. Well, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman is sincere in that, and if his thanks are always returned in the orthodox way, the knees of his breeches must have been worn to shreds long ago. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Permit me to say, Mr. Chairman, that that has been my mental condition for quite a while, and I have lived in slavish obedience to the general practice, and I find upon inspection that the knees of my breeches are quite untouched. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Well, Mr. Chairman, I care not whether the gentleman from Mississippi was thanking the gentleman from Ohio or the Republican party. So far as I have had the pleasure of observing the gentleman from Ohio in his utterances, I would say that very largely they run upon a plane. He, I know, is one of those who, in conjunction with these gentlemen around me, has at all times been insistent upon this great uplifting idea of the Republican party.

Look at the condition of the laboring people of the United States to-day, due to this persistent, consistent effort on the part of the party all the time to elevate labor, to make it more dignified, to improve the condition of laborers, a condition that you gentlemen over there recognize, that you dare not assail by declaring it to be your belief that the Filipinos have the right of migration and may come to the United States at will. Do you believe that, gentlemen? Will some one of you talk about it, if you do? If you have a resolution embodying that "liberty-loving" thought, so in harmony with the Declaration of Independence, so completely on all fours with the belief that all men are created equal and that all men are endowed, and so forth, with the right of liberty to come and to go where they please, will you not put that in the form of an amendment offered by authority on your side? I undertake to say that the chairman of the committee will in some way or another manage to get consent for its consideration. [Applause on the Republican side.]

But you do not want that. Now, gentlemen, I have but a word more to say, and that is to enforce the ideas that I have advanced—that you can not reason, consistently with your professions of reverence for the Declaration of Independence, for the equality of men, for the universal rights of human liberty, when you tell us here solemnly that we have the right as a great Government to sell 9,000,000 people without their consent, without the right on their part to select their future master, even.

Why, I am told in the old days of slavery that it was then regarded as the right of a slave to have some choice as to who should be his future master. When exigencies came, when poverty and distress made it necessary to sell a favored slave, that slave, I am told, under a custom that was almost universal, was told of the necessity and given an opportunity to select as far as he could

the master to whom he was to be sold. The gentleman from Colorado, in his excessive humanity and veneration for the declarations of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, has failed to make a request for a provision of that kind. Would it not be humane? Suppose we were to sell them to the Turk; under the broad terms of the gentleman's proposition we ought to sell them to the Turk. We ought to sell—

Mr. SHAFROTH. I did not say I would sell them at all, but give them their liberty and independence. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Why, you talked of trading them off.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I never talked about disposing of them excepting—

Mr. HEPBURN. You said "dispose."

Mr. SHAFROTH. No, sir; I said give them their liberty and independence; help them establish a government and give them their liberty. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MERCER. I would say, in reply to the gentleman from Colorado, that I did not find any prominent Filipino in the Philippine Islands who wants independence. He wants protection.

Mr. SHAFROTH. It is not for the Filipino, but because it overturns the very principles of our Government, that we desire it. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. If that is true, does not the gentleman think that the principles of our Government have been overturned so often that perhaps we can take another turn or so without any great loss? [Laughter on the Republican side.] They were overturned in Louisiana; they were overturned when the Territory of Missouri was established, when Arkansas was established, when Iowa was established, when Minnesota was established, and all the other Territories. These overturnings have occurred so often, and it has been found up to this time that they are so harmless, that I should think it is nothing but a nightmare that could ever interpose to disturb the gentleman or threaten peril yet in store. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield fifteen minutes to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCALL].

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Chairman, as I find I can not vote for this bill, I think it but right that I should make a statement of my reasons for not supporting it. I have been very much interested in the eloquent speech of the gentleman from Iowa, as I always am. I agree thoroughly with him in this matter that it is a wicked thing to buy or to sell men, or to buy or sell a people, and I would like to know if we have not done that very thing in connection with the people of the Philippine Islands. Did we not buy them of Spain? Did we consult them and see whether they desired us to become their new master? And the very thing that the gentleman justly repudiates and resents that has been advanced by some gentlemen here that we should sell these people applies to the action of this Government when we consented to buy them.

The pending bill involves the identical constitutional questions raised by the Payne Act, imposing the tariffs in the case of Porto Rico. A series of cases arising under that act have been decided by the Supreme Court, which has held that Congress had the constitutional power to pass it. I can easily understand how a Representative might refrain from voting to exercise a power which he believed existed, but which the Supreme Court had decided did not exist. The question is a different one where a Representative sworn to observe the Constitution is asked to vote to exercise a power he believes upon his oath Congress does not possess. While this question is not of final consequence to me in regard to this bill, I will read to you what Abraham Lincoln said in this connection:

I have expressed heretofore and I now repeat my opposition to the Dred Scott decision, but I should be allowed to state the nature of that opposition, and I ask your indulgence while I do so. What is fairly implied by the term Judge Douglas, has used, "resistance to the decision?" I do not resist it. If I wanted to take Dred Scott from his master I would be interfering with property. * * * But I am doing no such thing as that. All that I am doing is refusing to obey it as a political rule. If I were in Congress and a vote should come up on the question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision I should vote that it should.

In other words, he would vote, in defiance of the court, to exercise a power the court had declared did not exist. Or, let me cite Charles Sumner, who said in the United States Senate, referring to the same decision:

The Senator from Maryland invoked the Dred Scott decision as a reason why Congress should not recognize colored persons as citizens. In reply I simply asserted the right of Congress to interpret the Constitution without constraint from the Supreme Court, and this I now repeat. Each branch of the Government must interpret the Constitution according to its own sense of obligation they have all taken. And God forbid that Congress should consent to wear the strait-jacket of the Dred Scott case.

Or, not to multiply citations of individual opinions, as I might easily do, let me refer you to the Republican platform itself in 1860, which declared, in defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court, that the Constitution carried freedom and not slavery into

the Territories. That was the central issue in that great campaign in which Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States.

I will notice in passing the remark of my distinguished and very eloquent friend from Ohio yesterday to the effect that in that campaign of 1860 "proprio vigore" was annihilated in the triumph of the Republican party. There was "proprio vigore" upon both sides. The Republicans held that the Constitution carried freedom into the Territories, and their application of "proprio vigore" won. I may add that, if we follow the opinions of eight of the nine justices in the insular cases, there is still a good deal of "proprio vigore" left the Constitution.

The decisions of the court are absolutely final in the cases before it, but I trust that before anyone claims for judicial opinions a binding character as authority for even the court itself he will reflect that he may be impugning the action of the court, which has more than once reversed its own opinions. In these very insular cases the majority of the justices showed a scant courtesy to at least two opinions of their predecessors upon the same bench, rendered a generation apart from each other, and in each case concurred in by a unanimous court. I have the utmost respect for the Supreme Court, but it is entirely compatible with that respect to scrutinize their opinions and to consider for a moment the division among the justices and the general character of their decision. Obviously in the time allotted me it is impossible to attempt a review of the cases.

How did the court stand upon the constitutional questions involved by the Payne Act? By the narrowest possible majority—by five to four—the court upheld the act. This is an important consideration in fixing upon its weight as a precedent. And it must be remembered that four of the five justices expressed the opinion that the fifth justice in deciding with them assumed a position inconsistent with that taken by the same justice in another decision promulgated by him on the same day. One learned justice went so far as to say that the two positions were irreconcilable. If his positions were irreconcilable, who shall say which one was right and which was wrong?

It may therefore fairly be said that upon these questions which involve our power to make the people of the Philippine Islands mere chattels without a country, to confer upon them a bastard, common-law citizenship, and cynically to force upon them a cruel commercial isolation, the court stands with four and a half justices ranged upon one side and four and a half upon the other.

Place the substance of the two constitutional decisions side by side. In construing the terms "State" and "United States" in the Constitution the court held that goods are not exported when they are sent from a "State" to Porto Rico, and yet that they are imported when they are brought from Porto Rico to the "United States." Let him who can explain to the common mind how it is possible for the "United States" to be in any conceivable case less than the sum of all the "States."

And so we have seen Porto Rico "winding in and winding out," according as the requirements of the Payne law demanded. In justice to four of the majority of the court it must be said that they attempt to ward off an inference from their decision that Congress has despotic power or that it can govern free from the limitations of the Constitution. But that, I submit, is purely gratuitous. The question presented to the court was whether a specific constitutional limitation applied to Congress in governing territory. The court held that the limitation in question did not apply, and its decision will be cited as a direct authority hereafter whenever it may be again proposed in any so-called national exigency to break down any of the other great dikes which have been built up to prevent the waters of despotism from submerging the landmarks of constitutional freedom.

The minority opinions of the Chief Justice and his three associates are consistent, are framed upon the purest models of our constitutional government, and are worthy of the brightest days of American jurisprudence. Who, then, can doubt that there will be those, even wise judges, hereafter who will still follow the flaming torch of John Marshall and of the dissenting justices of the present court rather than the flickering and uncertain taper which marks the opposite path.

But even if it were a certainty that a future court would hold the bill to be constitutional I disbelieve so profoundly in our Philippine policy that I should be unable to give it my support. It takes a long step in a direction opposite to that in which, in my opinion, our honor and interests require that we should travel. What are some of the undeniable developments of our policy which we have seen in the last three years? We have witnessed what I must be pardoned for calling the solemn farce of four or five very estimable American gentlemen sitting as a legislature over ten millions of people of whose language, customs, conditions, and existence they were probably ignorant four years ago.

We have witnessed the spectacle of an American army, at times numbering over 70,000 men, engaged in conquering a people on

the other side of the globe, struggling for the independence of their country. We have seen our highest court apparently forgetful that this nation was established as a protest against the power of one people to tax permanently another people, declaring Congress to be exempt from the constitutional limitation upon the great central power of taxation in dealing with American territory, and thus open the way for autocratic government and for the exploitation of subject peoples. We have in that brief time seen our permanent standing Army multiplied more than threefold and the expense of our military establishment approach that of the most army-ridden nations of Europe.

We have seen ourselves take a position highly inconsistent in point of justice with the Monroe doctrine when, demanding that the Governments of the overcrowded Eastern Continent shall keep their hands off from this hemisphere, we ourselves, with hundreds of millions of untilled acres and vast untouched forests, seize at one stroke a thousand islands in the other hemisphere. Boasting, as we could proudly boast, that we were invulnerable against attack, buttressed between the two great oceans, we have leaped to the Antipodes and we invite attack by immensely increasing the chances of its success. If four years ago a writer of burlesque opera had put these things in a play, he would have stood apart and alone in his profession as the consummate creator of impossible situations. And yet these fantastic things have within a little more than three years been written in our history.

I believe now, as I have always believed, that when our commissioners set their hands to the treaty annexing the Philippine Islands they inaugurated as infatuated a policy as any upon which a great nation ever embarked. They crossed a vastly larger and a more portentous Rubicon. It is a policy which has been chiefly responsible for the results to which I have referred. It is a policy which has been followed by the destruction by us of tens of thousands of innocent brown men who had never done us any harm and who were lured by the light flashed by our own glorious history across the Pacific to fight for their freedom and their homes. It was a policy, too, as a result of which thousands upon thousands of the sons of American mothers will sleep their last sleep upon the banks of the Rio Grande and the Pasig.

I know it is said that it will give us commerce. Our trade with those islands appears to-day to have reached the magnificent proportions of the trade of a corner grocery. But if it should promise to bring to this country all the wealth of the Indies, I believe that our national honor, the preservation in their integrity of republican institutions, our future peace and safety, every dictate of interest and justice, demand that we shall now so shape our steps that we may return again to the God of our fathers.

A people are to be taxed and their money spent by another people 10,000 miles away. Could ingenuity devise a scheme better calculated to produce the grossest corruption?

Sir, if we must legislate for those islands, it does not comport with my ideas of justice or humanity that we should begin by making all their ports and shores to bristle with tariffs against the world, denying them even any community of trade with their new master, while we rudely snap the ties that bind them to the old. Give them by statute at least something of that which within one of a majority of the justices of the Supreme Court decided was theirs to demand as of right under the organic laws of this nation. [Loud applause.]

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman, during the progress of this debate I have listened to a great many instructive and eloquent speeches from both sides of the House. The thought has, however, suggested itself to my mind that some of these speeches have been of so lofty an order of sentiment as to have quite disappeared from the view of everyday mortals in the clouds of pure theory, leaving behind on earth the real, practical questions involved. In the few minutes that I have reserved of my time I shall discuss this bill from the practical and not the sentimental standpoint.

I am in absolute accord with my party associates in the hope that ultimately, under Democratic auspices, when the Filipinos have learned to govern themselves and are fit to stand alone, the United States will grant them independence. Unfortunately, a Democratic Administration is not in power, and the Republican party has no intention of granting Philippine independence either now or in the future. To treat the Philippine question as though independence were an immediate possible solution is like basing one's hope of to-night's dinner on the iridescent but unsubstantial beauties of a soap bubble.

Much as we may regret it, much as we may deplore it, much as we may hope that some day, in a Democratic millennium, we may undo the harm that has been done, the facts are that we have a colonial system and that we have colonies. As sensible men, as wise legislators, it is our duty to face the situation.

Under the recent decisions of the Supreme Court there can be no doubt as to the constitutionality of this bill. It must be considered, first, with reference to our duty to the American people,

and second, with reference to our duty to the Filipinos, to whom we are under obligations of our own seeking. It is for us to determine how the task we have gratuitously and unnecessarily undertaken may be accomplished with the least amount of sacrifice to the people of the several States and with the greatest amount of justice to the people of the archipelago.

The acquisition of the Philippine Islands was the most costly plunge ever made by a reckless gambler at the Monte Carlo of international politics.

From the mere sordid standpoint of dollars and cents, it is the imperative duty of this Congress to do all in its power to stop the constant flow of blood and treasure from the United States to the Philippines. Our army of occupation will cost us for the coming year some \$85,000,000. When the next year closes we will have expended for military purposes in the Far East alone nearly \$500,000,000.

The only result that can follow the enactment of this bill is the still further widening of the breach that exists between the rulers and ruled; between the powers that prey and those who pay.

I have read with much interest and no little profit the annual report of our "Secretary of State for the Colonies," who incidentally holds at the present time the War Portfolio. That really able and brilliant man has succeeded in writing one of the most charming and attractive prospectuses ever produced by a colonial land agent or a promoter of personally conducted tours in foreign countries. It reads almost like a prose poem. After reading it one feels impelled to emigrate, or at least to spend the summer in a land which, if his descriptions are accurate, must be a perfect combination of paradise and purgatory—just enough of paradise to make it pleasant, just enough of purgatory to make it interesting.

The secretary tells us that, with the aid of 43,000 American troops and 5,000 Philippine scouts, the work of pacification is progressing satisfactorily, and that local self-government is being everywhere established with the assistance, not of the Constitution to be sure, but with the assistance of American bayonets. In General MacArthur's report, which is attached to that of the secretary, we read a most pleasing story of the eagerness with which the children of the Philippines have assimilated 25,000 copies of Wentworth's Arithmetic, 10,000 copies of Little Nature Studies, and 10,000 copies of Thought Readers, and of their touching gratitude for our generosity.

Some painters possess the knack of making the eyes of a portrait follow the spectator about the room. Our "Colonial Secretary" has so marvelous a technique that no matter from what point you may view it the eyes of his portrait of Peace in the Philippines look you straight in the face and tempt you to believe in their sincerity. He has used the brush of a Titian in painting a sign for the entrance to a cemetery. We are so enthralled by the genius of the master that for the moment at least we forget the dead who lie within.

Forty-three thousand regulars and 5,000 scouts, especially if reenforced by Thought Readers and Little Nature Studies, may accomplish the work of pacification in time, but it will be long after you and I have passed away and our memories been forgotten. Appeals to men's fears and intelligence, especially when the fears are acute and the intelligence is of the lowest, are never as effective as appeals to their physical welfare and prosperity.

By the terms of this bill you refuse any material help to the people we have taken under our control. You have quartered troops upon them and given them an unlimited supply of school books, but you have refused them food. You are perfectly willing to grant reciprocity to foreign countries, but you refuse any tariff concessions to what the Supreme Court has decided is a part of the United States.

Your justification for embarking this country upon a policy of colonialism was that it would open new markets for American products. You told us again and again on this floor and on the platform that the permanent retention of the Philippines would mean not only a vast increase in the commerce of this country, but that Manila would become the great center of commerce in the East in the hands of American merchants. And now, despite your solemn promise, you propose by this bill to close the markets of the Philippines to the people of the United States.

During American occupation the commerce of the Philippines has only appreciably increased, and what there is of that commerce is being rapidly and certainly absorbed by Great Britain and Germany.

During the past year, out of a total commerce, including both exports and imports from and to the Philippines, of \$53,494,354, the total share of the United States was only \$5,427,706, as against \$48,066,648, the share of other countries, chief among whom were Great Britain and Germany. There is in the islands a vast field for the production of wealth and unlimited possibilities for the investment of American capital, if you permit American enterprise to obtain a foothold. But with the Chinese wall of Dingley

and Taft tariffs the only people who can possibly invest in the islands, or who can profitably trade with them, are those of foreign countries who have not enacted prohibitive tariffs against Philippine products.

The suggestion that free trade with the Philippines would flood this country with Spanish merchandise imported by way of the islands, under the terms of the treaty of Paris, is too ridiculous to be considered as a serious argument in favor of this bill. Spain produces nothing that can bear the freight charges of transportation around the world.

This bill denies to the islands the opportunity of trading with us and denies to us the opportunity of obtaining new markets in the East. It denies to the Filipinos the possibility of becoming prosperous and perhaps content, and it insures the continued expenditure of millions on our Army. It taxes the people of this country for the benefit of the Filipinos when they might be made self-supporting. It masquerades as a revenue measure, while it is in fact protection run mad. It is drawn in the interests of one petty industry, which, artificial in its origin and limited in its extent, seems to have unlimited influence with the Republican party. The same people who were able to postpone the granting of justice to Porto Rico have forced you gentlemen to deny justice to the Philippines. The beet-root sugar growers seem to control the Republican party.

The total consumption of sugar in the United States for the present year is estimated at 2,360,585 tons. Of this amount the New York Tribune on November 27 estimates that Louisiana, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the beet-root sugar growers in this country will furnish about a million tons, duty at the rate of about \$36 a ton being paid on the difference. The revenue derived by the Government is therefore less than \$50,000,000, but the price of sugar is increased on account of the duty, so that the people of the United States are paying \$85,000,000 a year more for their sugar under protection than they would did it come in free; paying \$85,000,000 a year to get less than \$50,000,000 into the Treasury.

Thanks to the tariff, the total profit afforded to these four classes of sugar growers amounts to about \$36,000,000 per annum. With free sugar from the Philippines this \$36,000,000 of unearned profit would probably disappear. The solicitude of the Republican party for the sugar-growing interests of this country is not due to any fondness for Democratic Louisiana or for Hawaii or Porto Rico, that have no electoral votes. The real cause of the enthusiasm of gentlemen on the other side of the House for this bill is their tender interest in the welfare of the beet-root sugar industry.

Notwithstanding protection, that amounts, in one way or another, to 140 per cent, the total product of beet-root sugar in this country is only about 150,000 tons per annum. It is for this insignificant interest that you propose to enforce the Dingley law against the Philippines.

Under existing conditions the people of the United States are paying \$85,000,000 a year for the support of the army in the Philippines and \$85,000,000 a year of unnecessary taxation on sugar—\$170,000,000 a year for the protection of the beet-root sugar industry, so that it may supply the market with 150,000 tons of sugar. In return we have a total commerce of less than \$5,500,000 with the Philippines.

As long as you keep up the bars of protection and forbid the Filipinos to trade with us, just so long will they remain our enemies. If they can not sell to us they will not buy from us, and if they can not trade with us their sympathies will follow their interests. If you tear down the barbarous restrictions of a protective tariff between different parts of our territory, you will not only open new markets for American products, but by permitting the Filipinos to prosper you will have begun the work of pacification and of fitting them for self-government.

No man in this country has more profound respect and deeper admiration than have I for the men who wear the blue, our regulars. Whether we are right, or whether we are wrong, I can only regard as enemies those who are in arms against our troops. When the flag is under fire, partisanship vanishes and patriotism takes its place. But patriotism demands that we be magnanimous in war as we should be just in peace. Patriotism demands that we should make it as easy as possible for our enemies to lay down their arms. [Applause.]

If the "white man's burden" is ruling the peoples of the Orient, and if you who have the power insist that we shall take it up, then in the name of the manhood of the people of the United States, and in the name of humanity, let us bear that burden in justice and in righteousness. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has eleven minutes of his time remaining.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do not understand, Mr. Chairman, that anyone desires to speak. I reserve my time, but, of course, that can not be used after the other side. I understand that they have the right to close. No gentleman on this side desires to speak.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL].

Mr. McCLELLAN. I will yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN].

[Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I object.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, until within a very short period all the customs duties collected in the Philippine Islands were collected in accordance with the tariff prescribed by the Philippine Commission, and all the customs duties collected in the United States upon goods coming from the Philippine Islands were collected in accordance with the provisions of the Dingley law. Under a recent decision of the Supreme Court, all articles now coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands come in free, and unless this bill be passed they will continue to come in free.

The purpose of the proposed legislation, therefore, is to restore the status quo as it existed prior to the decision of the Supreme Court. It seems to me that the reasons in favor of the passage of this legislation and the answer to the objections that have been made thereto will best be disclosed by a simple recital of the history of our administration in the Philippine Islands since their acquisition by the United States.

In the case of *De Lima v. Bidwell* the Supreme Court decided that Porto Rico is a part of the United States and that it is competent for Congress to impose tariff duties upon goods coming out of and upon goods going into that island, irrespective of the uniformity clause of the Constitution.

In the case of the Diamond Rings the Supreme Court has decided that the Philippine Islands, notwithstanding the existence of armed rebellion in those islands, stand in precisely the same attitude with respect to us as Porto Rico, and that it is competent for us to legislate for those islands, so far as revenues are concerned, irrespective of the uniformity clause of the Constitution.

Porto Rico, therefore, and the Philippines, while they come to us in one aspect of the case upon the same basis, come to us in another aspect upon different bases.

The right to legislate for Porto Rico, which was not in rebellion, which was in a state of peace, devolved upon Congress. The right to legislate for the Philippine Islands, in a state of insurrection, passed into the hands of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Now, one of the first duties of a military officer in the occupation of hostile territory is to provide revenue. He has the right to do so. Our Supreme Court said, in the case of *Cross vs. Harrison*, that—

The President, as Commander in Chief, had power to form a temporary civil government for California as a conquered country, and to impose duties on imports and tonnage for the support of the Government, and for aiding to sustain the burdens of the war, which were held valid until Congress saw fit to supersede them; and an action brought to recover back duties paid under such regulation was adjudged to be not maintainable.

In the exercise of this conceded power as Commander in Chief of the Army, the President of the United States not only proceeded to put down armed rebellion existing in those islands, but he proceeded also to do all the other acts necessary for the protection of society and the maintenance of individual and national rights. Among these was the necessity for the collection of revenue.

Exercising his military power, he, in the first instance, ordered the collection of the customs revenues which the people of the Philippines had been accustomed to pay for hundreds of years under the Spanish administration. His next step was to send a commission consisting of reputable gentlemen, nonpartisan in character, to make observations and to report as to what action was necessary on the part of the military commander for the welfare of the islands, and equally the welfare of the people of the United States.

The most important matter upon which that Commission (which was known as the Schurman Commission) reported was as to a form of government. And they reported in accordance with all our traditions as to the regulation of government in new territories heretofore acquired. They set aside, as not to be thought of, the idea of a protectorate. They equally set aside, as not to be thought of, the idea of a colonial government in any shape or form.

Gentlemen who stand here and talk about our colonial government in the Philippines simply show their ignorance of terms and of the legislative history of their country. This Commission said that the proper form of government, that which would most inure to the benefit of the Filipinos and of the United States, was not a protectorate nor a colonial government, but a territorial govern-

ment. With respect to it they go on to say this, to which I beg the attention of gentlemen:

This scheme of government possesses, besides its intrinsic merits, the historical interest attaching to origination with the author of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson had outlined a first sketch as early as November, 1803, when he also defended both the appointment of judges for four years and the idea of an appointed legislature, "as a thing more familiar and pleasing to the French than the legislation of judges," which had been the practice in the Northwest Territory.

My friend from Colorado will observe that this distinguished founder of the Democratic party—I still read—

seems to have felt no incongruity between the principles of the Declaration of Independence of the thirteen self-governing colonies and this scheme of government for the politically inexperienced inhabitants of Louisiana. Indeed, he complains with some bitterness in December, 1803, when the differences of opinion developed as to the manner of disposing of Louisiana.

I quote Mr. Jefferson:

Although it is acknowledged that our new fellow-citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some can not bring themselves to suspend the principles of the Declaration of Independence for a single moment.

Mr. Jefferson, however, could bring himself to suspend, and for as much time as was necessary, the principles of the Declaration of Independence in forming a scheme for the government of newly acquired territory. Let me prove this.

I call the attention of my friends on the other side to the act which was passed to enable the President of the United States to take possession of the Louisiana purchase. It was there provided:

That until the expiration of the present session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

Mr. SHAFROTH. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. DALZELL. Certainly, if it does not consume too much time.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Only a question. Is not the distinction between the Louisiana case and the case of the Philippines simply this: That Mr. Jefferson and everybody else in the United States recognized when we acquired the Louisiana territory that we acquired it for the purpose of making States out of it; and will the gentleman say that we have acquired the Philippine Islands for the purpose of making States out of them?

Mr. DALZELL. In reply to my friend I will say that Mr. Jefferson did not advocate the acquisition of the Louisiana territory with the intention that it should subsequently become a State. He believed that we acquired it beyond the limits of the Constitution. He expressed himself as doubtful in regard to what the future of Louisiana should be—whether it should be a part of the Union, a part of a western confederacy, or no part of either. So that there is no distinction, so far as that point is concerned, between the case of the Philippine Islands and the case of Louisiana.

But let me go a step further.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi rose.

Mr. DALZELL. I know what my friend from Mississippi would say. I understand his position exactly. But I will say to him—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I want to ask a question. I wish to ask whether the utterance of opinion just referred to on the part of Mr. Jefferson was not an utterance of opinion prior to the acquisition of Louisiana.

Mr. DALZELL. It was not. That was Mr. Jefferson's language while the question was being discussed as to the form of government to be adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. My recollection differs from that of the gentleman on that point.

Mr. DALZELL. Then the gentleman is mistaken; his recollection is at fault.

I want to say that under that resolution Mr. Jefferson turned over to a single man in the State of Louisiana, to be exercised by him, the authority that had theretofore been exercised by two distinct and separate departments of government under the rule of Spain—turned over to him the right to carry into execution in the Louisiana territory all the barbarous rules and laws which up to that time had been in operation under the rule of Spain.

But to go a step further. When Congress came to make a law for the government of the district of Louisiana it was provided that—

The executive power now vested in the governor of the Indiana Territory shall extend to and be exercised in the said district of Louisiana. The governor and judges of the Indiana Territory shall have power to establish in the said district of Louisiana inferior courts and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties and to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof.

The rights and liberties of the people of Louisiana were turned over to the tender mercies of a governor who did not reside within

her boundaries, to judges who were strangers to her laws and her people, and who, with the governor, had the right to make and execute just such laws as they saw fit. Popular representation not only was not provided for, but was not thought of. If there be anything in the administration of the Philippine Islands up to this time that is as despotic as was that provision by that Congress for the government of the district of Louisiana, I have failed to find it. But that is not all. When Congress came to make a permanent government for the district of Louisiana, it provided that the legislative power, now for the first time conferred upon Louisiana, now for the first time taken from her alien governor and her alien judges—

shall be vested in the governor and in three judges, or a majority of them, who shall have power to establish inferior courts in the said Territory, and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties, and to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof.

Mr. SHAFROTH. May I ask the gentleman another question?

Mr. DALZELL. Certainly.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Was it not stipulated in the treaty between the United States and France which ceded the territory called Louisiana to the United States that the inhabitants of the ceded territory should be incorporated into the Union?

Mr. DALZELL. I am afraid the gentleman is going to lead me off. Yes, it was so provided.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Then—

Mr. DALZELL. And following that, the citizens of Louisiana presented to the Congress of the United States a most eloquent protest against the despotic government that had been set up over them, citing the provisions of the treaty and demanding that they be made citizens of the United States; to which the Congress of the United States, in a report signed by John Randolph, replied, telling the citizens of Louisiana that when the United States got ready to make them citizens, and when they were fit to be citizens of the United States, they would discuss that question. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. SHAFROTH. Did they not get ready?

Mr. DALZELL. Oh, I beg the gentleman to have some mercy upon my time. I have only three-quarters of an hour left.

Mr. SHAFROTH. All right. I just wanted to know whether they did not get ready and whether they were not admitted as citizens.

Mr. DALZELL. The gentleman and I do not agree. I understand his position, and I am endeavoring to make him understand mine.

When the Congress of the United States came to authorize the President to take possession of the Floridas, ceded to us by Spain, they made this provision:

That until the end of the first session of the next Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of said Territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same Territories shall be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct.

In other words, that the President of the United States should turn over to a single man the exercise of all the functions of government that theretofore had belonged to the various departments of government under the Spanish régime.

And when the Territory of Florida came to be organized finally, it was provided that the legislative power should be vested—

in the governor and in thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the Territory, to be called the legislative council, who shall be appointed annually by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate.

And so forth.

Am I not right when I say that the government administered up to this time in the Philippine Islands under military law, and now, in addition, under the provisions of the Spooner amendment, is in accordance with the legislative traditions of our entire past, except that it is more generous?

But I go a step further for the benefit of the gentlemen who believe that all just government derives its powers from the consent of the governed, which maxim, by the way, represents an untruth. There never was in this country, there never will be, a government that acquires its just powers from the consent of the governed, if by that expression you mean, as you must, all the governed.

Why, our brethren of the South are to-day writing into their organic law provisions against government by the consent of the governed. [Applause on the Republican side.]

I take the liberty to invite the attention of gentlemen upon that side of the Chamber who are so zealous in defense of the rights of the little brown men in the Philippines to husband their resources for the protection of the rights and liberties of the black men in their own territory. [Applause on the Republican side.]

There is no government by the consent of the governed in the District of Columbia. There is no government by consent of the governed in the district of Alaska, and there never has been. We

have held Alaska since 1867, governed how? By a governor, a judge, a United States marshal, the clerk of the United States court, and commissioners, and Congress; and when we came to provide in the act that was passed in 1884 for a civil government for Alaska we took good care to put in this clause:

That there shall be no legislative assembly in said district, nor shall any Delegate be sent to Congress therefrom.

Now, what has been the operation of this traditional policy? Has it been in accordance with the theory of a just government deriving its powers only from the consent of the governed? Let me call your attention to its operation in the Territory of Florida. I hold in my hand the Annals of the Seventeenth Congress, first session, volume 2, and I find here an opinion delivered by Governor Andrew Jackson, acting as the judiciary of the Territory of Florida. As the judiciary of that Territory he decides a case.

I turn over a few leaves and I find a law made and passed by Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, governor of the Territory of Florida; and, coming down still further, I find that in 1822 this Congress found it necessary to pass laws repealing the laws that were made and ordained by Governor Andrew Jackson, sitting as the senate and house of representatives of the Territory of Florida. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Now, I ask you in all candor, was the government of the people of the Territory of Florida, in accordance with the Jeffersonian scheme, by Andrew Jackson as the executive, legislative, and judicial arms of the government all in one, a government that derived its just powers from the consent of the governed?

I recall the circumstance, and you will doubtless recall it, because it is historic, that Andrew Jackson arrested the ex-Spanish governor because he would not deliver to him certain papers and documents; that, thereupon, a judge of the Federal court in Florida issued a writ of habeas corpus to release the judge. General Jackson did not release the prisoner, but summoned the judge to appear before him for contempt [laughter]; and when the judge complained to the Democratic President, Mr. Monroe, he, in a document signed by John Quincy Adams, his Secretary of State, said that Governor Jackson was right and the judge was wrong. [Laughter.]

Now, I think I am justified in saying that in the Philippine Islands, up to this time, if we have not followed our traditional policies it has been only because we have been more generous to the Filipinos than we have heretofore been to other peoples who have come under our jurisdiction.

Now, what was the next step in our administration?

Mr. McDERMOTT. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. DALZELL. Yes; I will yield to a question.

Mr. McDERMOTT. This bill appears to be purely and absolutely a revenue bill. Can the gentleman state any instance where a tax was imposed on goods brought in or taken to any other territory in the jurisdiction of the United States?

Mr. DALZELL. Why, most assuredly. If the gentleman will study history he will find that the Louisiana purchase, for revenue purposes, was regarded as foreign territory for some time after its purchase, and that the same is true with respect to Florida after its acquisition. Any gentleman who is familiar with history will bear me out in the statement that I speak the truth.

Mr. MANN. "Go 'way back." [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. DALZELL. Now, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. McDERMOTT. If the gentleman will permit me, on account of the laughter I did not catch the last of his remark. Did I understand the gentleman to say by an act of Congress?

Mr. DALZELL. I have already answered the gentleman. I must ask to be permitted to proceed.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Will the gentleman cite any act of Congress under which any such taxation was levied?

Mr. DALZELL. I decline to yield further. In furtherance of this same policy, Mr. Chairman, the President of the United States appointed a second Commission, consisting of five gentlemen, at the head of whom was Judge Taft. When I say that all these gentlemen were equally reputable with the gentleman who headed the Commission, I can not give them higher praise. Judge Taft is a cultivated, scholarly gentleman, who left, for the sake of his country and for patriotic motives, a life position on the Federal bench to do his best toward the civilization of the Filipinos and their preparation for self-government.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, let me digress far enough to say that the criticism made upon the salaries paid to our representatives in the Philippine Islands would be amusing if it were not so grossly unthinking and unjust. These men are of the most conspicuous ability and of the highest repute. They have left home and its comforts for the discomforts and harassments of a tropical climate in the interests of their country. Their salaries are mere bagatelles compared with those of our Democratic friends in New York, with its chamberlain, at \$25,000 a year; its comptroller, at

\$15,000 a year; its corporation counsel, at \$15,000 a year; its district attorney, at \$12,000 a year, with eight assistants, at \$7,500 a year apiece.

Such criticism must fail of its object. The American people are, above all things, just.

But to return to my subject, it will be recollected that this Commission, in the first instance, acted under the military power of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy; but the military power is capable by analysis of being divided into three parts—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. And following out this division, this Commission constituted itself a governor and a cabinet, similar to our President and Cabinet; constituted itself a legislative assembly; and in order to carry out all the duties attaching to every department of government, created a judiciary.

First, as to the judiciary, the Philippines have a supreme court, consisting of a chief justice and six associates. The chief justice of that court is the most distinguished of Filipino lawyers. There are also Filipino lawyers as associate justices, together with Americans upon the bench. They have courts of first instance, corresponding, I take it, with our courts of common pleas. They have justices of the peace throughout the islands, and each and every one of these offices is filled by a Filipino who is familiar with the language, the habits and customs, the thoughts and purposes of his people. Our commissioners, acting as an executive body, have constituted a most admirable system.

They have a committee on agriculture and fisheries, a committee on appropriations, a committee on banking and currency, on the city of Manila, on commerce, on franchises and corporations, on health, on the judiciary, on municipal and provisional governments, on the non-Christian tribes, on police and prisons, on printing, on public instruction, on public lands, mining and forestry, on taxation and revenue—as perfect and enlightened a system of government as exists anywhere, either in a monarchy or a republic, upon the face of this earth.

They have gone to work and, in a legislative capacity, have passed and put upon the statute books 263 acts, and every one in the interest of the Philippines and in the interest of the United States, for the interests are common. They have initiated a civil service, established hospitals, made harbor improvements, established a constabulary, which in the course of a short time will take the place of the army, filled up with Filipinos on whom trust can be reposed. They have established coast guards and light-houses and built highways. And, above all things, they have established a system of education.

They recognize the fact that in education is to be found the safe solution of all questions, whatever they may be, and the foundation of good government, whatever its form. There is a normal school in Manila. They have an agricultural school, a school of telegraphy, and many others. Primary schools are all over the islands. There are 150,000 school children more than anxious to acquire the English language and to learn all those things which would fit them to be good citizens. There are only 75,000 of them that can be enrolled. It is needed that these should be provided for. There are 10,000 native teachers, 4,000 to 5,000 Filipinos, attending night schools in their eagerness to learn the English language. Now, all these things are the marks of our imperial march for the benefit of the Filipinos.

Gentlemen say, Why not resolve to give them self-government? We are doing more than passing resolves; we are preparing them for and fitting them to have self-government. We are not resolving; we are acting. [Applause on the Republican side.]

In the last report made by the Philippine Commission they say:

The theory upon which the Commission is proceeding is that the only possible method of instructing the Filipino people in methods of free institutions and self-government is to make a government partly of Americans and partly of Filipinos, giving the Americans the ultimate control for some time to come. In our last report we pointed out that the great body of the people were ignorant, superstitious, and at present incapable of understanding any government but that of absolutism.

The intelligence and education of the people may be largely measured by knowledge of the Spanish language. Less than 10 per cent of the people speak Spanish. With Spaniards in control of these islands for four hundred years, and with Spanish spoken in all official avenues, nothing could be more significant of the lack of real intelligence among the people than this statement. The common people are not a warlike people, but are submissive and easily—indeed much too easily—controlled by the educated among them, and the power of an educated Filipino politically ambitious, willing to plot and use all the arts of a demagogue in rousing the people, is quite dangerous.

The educated people themselves, though full of phrases concerning liberty, have but a faint conception of what real civil liberty is and the mutual self-restraint which is involved in its maintenance. They find it hard to understand the division of powers in a government and the limitations that are operative upon all officers, no matter how high. In the municipalities, in the Spanish days, what the friar did not control the presidente did, and the people knew and expected no limit to his exercise of authority. This is the difficulty we now encounter in the organization of the municipality. The presidente fails to observe the limitations upon his power, and the people are too submissive to press them.

In this condition of affairs we have thought that we ought first to reduce the electorate to those who could be considered intelligent, and so the qualifications for voting fixed in the municipal code are that the voter shall either

speak, read, and write English or Spanish, or that he shall have been formerly a municipal officer, or that he should pay a tax equal to \$15 a year or own property of the value of \$250.

Now, our Commission has gone further, assuring to the Filipinos a voice in their own government; they have gone into all that area of territory which has been conquered and have established provinces which correspond to our counties; have established municipalities which correspond to our cities, and in the government of these the Filipinos themselves take part.

Now, all this, of course, requires money. How shall that money be raised? Let me in this connection call your attention to what the first Commission, the Schurman Commission, said with respect to the raising of revenue.

The Commission has carefully considered the feasibility of assimilating the tariff of the Philippines to that of the United States. The differences, however, appear to be fundamental and irreconcilable; the tariffs are as far apart as the corresponding economic, industrial, and social conditions of the two countries. The following table shows the chief articles imported into the Philippines (comprising, indeed, two-thirds per cent of the total imports) along with the duties levied on them in the Philippines, and also in the United States (the equivalent of Philippine weights and measures being also given for purposes of comparison).

I will not go through the list. On rice the Philippine duty is 17 cents a hundredweight; United States duty is \$2 a hundredweight. Still wines, the Philippine duty is 28 cents a gallon, while the United States duty is 40 cents a gallon. Spirits, the Philippine duty is 21 cents a gallon, while the United States duty is \$2.25; and so on through the list.

The report continues:

The very first article on the list seems to show the divergency in the customs duties of the two countries and also the impracticability of their assimilation: for rice being in the Philippines the food of the people, there would be riots if importations were taxed \$2 per hundredweight instead of 17 cents. Other examples reinforce with equal strength the conclusion that the tariffs can not be assimilated.

The impossibility of the assimilation of a Philippine with an American tariff is the first reason assigned by the Commission for the imposition of the duties that were put into their customs tariff. But again, in levying taxes, regard must always be had to the character, the history, the conditions, and the habits and customs of the people taxed. Taxes must be levied in accordance with the kind of taxes the people have been accustomed to pay. For three or four hundred years these people have been paying not only customs duties upon those things that came into the islands, but export duties upon certain things that went out.

They have no land tax; they are dependent in the main upon the custom-house, upon the taxable goods that go in and the taxable goods that go out, for the money necessary to run their government. And while at first sight it may seem to us not to be the proper thing to impose export taxes, I undertake to say that upon consideration no gentleman will find any objection to these export taxes. There certainly is no constitutional objection, because, in the first place, the constitutional inhibition against export taxes is only upon those levied by a State, and it is to be borne in mind that the Constitution permits export duties to be levied by any State with the consent of Congress when the money goes into the Federal Treasury.

Under these circumstances, when this Commission's customs tariff came to the Committee on Ways and Means it came with every argument in its favor that could be adduced. In addition it was shown to us that this tariff law was prepared precisely as we prepare a tariff law here. The Commission sat as a committee; it sat throughout the islands and had the representatives of all the various industries appear before them.

After that it was sent to this country, submitted to the Secretary of War, by him caused to be published in all the trade journals of this country; criticism was asked for and invited, and as the result of all that this tariff for the Philippine Islands, as embodied in the bill now before the House, was adopted by the committee. I am satisfied from what I have seen as the result of my examination of this matter that if the committee had spent months in the preparation of such a bill they could not have made a better or possibly as good a one.

Now, that is the tariff proposition so far as the Philippine Islands are concerned. So far as the United States are concerned, our proposition is that we shall levy the rates of the Dingley bill. With them we are satisfied. And I want to say to my friends on the other side of the House, notwithstanding their allegations of discontent throughout the country, such discontent does not exist save among free traders.

There is not, in my judgment, any chance of any modification of the Dingley bill, either by unreasonable reciprocity treaties that would injure American industries; or by any other method that would harm American capital or labor so long as the Republican party is in power and holds the reins of Government. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

The country has not forgotten the Slough of Despond into which the Wilson bill led us, nor the weary, dismal years of the Cleveland Administration.

The country is not unmindful of the tremendous significance of the figures that I now submit as a comparison between the years 1896 and 1901.

	1896.	1901.
Exports	\$882,606,938	\$1,487,764,991
Exports of domestic merchandise	\$263,200,487	\$1,460,462,806
Exports of manufactures	\$228,571,178	\$412,155,066
Coal mined (tons)	142,121,167	240,965,917
Pig iron produced (tons)	8,623,127	13,789,242
Pig iron produced	\$90,250,000	\$259,944,000
Crude steel manufactured (tons)	5,281,689	10,082,905
Total mineral product	\$322,533,016	\$1,070,108,889
Exports, iron and steel manufactures	\$41,160,877	\$117,319,320
Coinage, United States mints (total)	\$70,975,677	\$136,340,781
Coinage, gold, United States	\$47,053,090	\$99,035,715
Gold mined in United States	\$53,088,000	\$79,171,000
Clearings of clearing houses of United States	\$4,233,849,254	\$12,829,128,256
Money in circulation	\$1,506,434,986	\$2,184,576,890
Revenue of Government	\$326,976,200	\$585,752,067

In 1893 the nation was threatened by the Wilson tariff act. The balance of trade was then against the United States. How it was changed under the Dingley tariff the following figures show:

1893, balance against us	\$18,735,728
1901, balance in our favor	665,000,000

Turn over under the Dingley tariff 683,735,728

The balance of trade for periods of three years under the two tariffs was—

1893, 1894, 1895 (Wilson), balance in our favor	\$202,675,608
1898, 1899, 1900 (Dingley), balance in our favor	1,630,072,374

Gain under the Dingley tariff 1,497,396,766

Why, sir, the gentlemen who abuse the Dingley bill forget the depths out of which we came—forget the condition of things that we were suffering under the Wilson bill—forget the changed conditions at home and abroad and in every way that have been brought about by the beneficent operations of the Dingley bill. There is no point of view from which this bill can be looked at in which it does not present itself not only as the protector of American industries, but as the efficient cause of American prosperity. It stands for the American home and for everything that is dear to the American heart. [Applause from the Republican side.]

What is your proposition, gentlemen on the other side of this House? It seems that you have no proposition to make. I have no admiration for the kind of statesmanship that is crying for spilled milk. I have no patience with gentlemen who talk about the acquisition of the Philippines as a blunder and a "mistake." I will not stop to enter into any argument with them on that subject. It is irrelevant to this discussion. You know as well as I that "it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." The Philippines are ours; let us be men; we were sent here to act; let us by some act or acts of constructive statesmanship, not by whining about what is past, do something both for the Philippines and ourselves. [Applause.]

If you gentlemen on the other side are not for this bill, you are for free trade—free trade with the Philippine Islands; free trade against the interest of the tobacco raiser of the county of Lancaster, in my own State of Pennsylvania, and against every other American tobacco raiser and in favor of the tobacco raiser by cheap labor in the Philippine Islands; free trade against the interests of the rice grower of the United States and the sugar grower and in favor of the rice grower and the sugar grower in the Philippine Islands; free trade against the interests of that great army of cigar makers in this country, so as to bring in duty free the cheap-made cigars of the cheap labor of the Philippine Islands.

If that be your position, the people will reckon with you at the polls as they have reckoned with you in the past. There is not a gentleman on the other side of the House who, if that proposition were before us, would dare to so vote. You sit silent as to any legislation, as to any suggestion of legislation, and utter your protests only in a formal and hypocritical way that can accomplish nothing.

Now, I have somewhat digressed, and I want to return and read you briefly what the Commission say with respect to this Philippine tariff:

All the revenues that have accrued to the insular treasury from the collection of customs duties since the American occupation have been based upon the tariff laws which were in force under the Spanish régime, and revised, with minor modifications, by order of Major-General Otis. The duties thus imposed have been, in some respects, burdensome, and, while producing a large revenue, have yet been unjust in their operation upon many classes in the community. The duties upon necessities of life were generally high, while those upon luxuries were usually low. The tariff in its practical operation was not adapted to encourage the importation of goods produced or manufactured in the United States.

The theory of the tariff as constructed by the Commission was to give reasonable encouragement to the productions and manufactures of the Philippine Islands, greatly to reduce the cost of importing the necessities of life, particularly those produced or manufactured in the United States, to increase the duties upon luxuries, to give substantial or entire freedom from the imposition of all duties upon certain articles imperatively needed in the islands, and to make the duties specific instead of ad valorem to the fullest extent that was practicable.

It would appear, then, if I am right, that so far as the Philippine tariff proposed in this bill is concerned, it is written in the interest both of the Philippines and of the citizens of the United States; and so far as the tariff law at the other end is concerned, it is the Dingley law, about which nothing further need be said.

I know of no better vindication of the wisdom of this bill than was made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON], who opened the debate upon that side of the House, when he complained that this bill gave an advantage to American producers in the Philippine markets and protected the American labor in our own markets against the cheap labor of the Philippines. And I would not have you forget that every dollar realized under the provisions of this bill, whether in the Philippines or in the United States, is dedicated to the interest of Philippine advancement.

Gentlemen on the other side of the House have argued that we get a very small return by way of trade from the Philippine Islands; and they have also argued that we shall never realize anything by way of commercial gain in the future from those islands. Sir, I decline to regard the question of values as any factor in the decision of this question.

So far as I am concerned, I care very little for what we may get by way of trade from the Philippine Islands at this time or for what of wealth we may reasonably expect to gain at some future day. This issue is upon a higher plane than that of dollars and cents. How shall the American people respond to the tremendous task and the grave responsibilities that in the providence of God have been placed upon them? That is the question; that is the large, the momentous, and vital question for us to answer.

My imagination fails to compass the spectacle of the American people abandoning their duty and hauling down their flag. [Applause.] I am unable to conjure up the spectacle of our people recklessly leaving, hopeless and adrift, these Filipinos, untaught in the practice of self-government, to become the prey of some buccaneer nation that may seize them, or the disputed prize in a war of selfishness. And I conceive it to be absolutely impossible that this great Republic shall ever put up these islands at auction, to be sold at a price that would be the measure of its cowardice, its dishonor, and its abandonment of duty. [Applause.]

Rather, Mr. Chairman, I indulge, I will not say the hope, but the belief, that moving along our traditional historic lines, in conformity with our established character, we shall go forward to the Christianization and the civilization of these islands of the sea, so that in time to come the principles of civil and religious liberty shall find flower and fruition in the Orient as the result of the seeds planted and nourished by us. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. PAYNE. Now, Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise and report the bill to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HEPBURN reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back with the recommendation that it pass.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The question was decided in the affirmative; and the bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means with the instructions which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

To report a bill reducing the tariff laws and internal-revenue laws now in force in other portions of the United States to a revenue basis and apply the same to all portions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands, to be in effect in said islands until order has been restored there and the Filipinos permitted, with the aid of the United States, to establish a stable and independent government.

Mr. PAYNE. I move the previous question on the motion to recommit with instructions.

The previous question was ordered.

The question having been put on the motion of Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee,

The SPEAKER said: The yeas appear to have it.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I call for a division.

Mr. PAYNE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 121, nays 173, answering "present" 2, not voting 59; as follows:

YEAS—121.

- Adamson, Allen, Ky. Ball, Tex. Bellamy, Belmont, Benton, Brundidge, Burgess, Burleson, Burnett, Butler, Mo. Caldwell, Candler, Cassingham, Clayton, Cochran, Conry, Cooper, Tex. Cowherd, Creamer, Cummings, Davis, Fla. De Armond, De Grafenreid, Dinsmore, Edwards, Elliott, Finley, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Flood, Fox, Gaines, Tenn. Gilbert, Gooch, Gordon, Green, Pa. Hall, Hay, Henry, Miss. Henry, Tex. Hooker, Howard, Jackson, Kans. Jett, Johnson, Jones, Va. Kehoe, Kern, Kitchin, Claude, Kitchin, Wm. W. Klueberg, Kluttz, Lamb, Lanham, Latimer, Lester, Lever, Lindsay, Little, Livingston, Lloyd, McAndrews, McClellan, McCulloch, McDermott, McLain, Mahony, Maynard, Mickey, Miers, Ind. Moon, Mutchler, Naphe, Neville, Otey, Padgett, Patterson, Tenn. Pierce, Polk, Pou, Randall, Tex. Ransdell, La. Rhea, Ky. Rhea, Va. Richardson, Ala. Richardson, Tenn. Rixey, Robb, Robinson, Ind. Robinson, Nebr. Rucker, Ryan, Salmon, Scarborough, Selby, Shallenberger, Sheppard, Sims, Slayden, Small, Smith, Ky. Snodgrass, Snook, Spight, Stark, Stephens, Tex. Sulzer, Swanson, Tate, Thayer, Thomas, N. C. Trimble, Underwood, Underver, Wheeler, Wiley, Williams, Ill. Williams, Miss. Wooten, Zenor.

NAYS—173.

- Adams, Alexander, Allen, Me. Babcock, Ball, Del. Bartholdt, Bates, Beidler, Bishop, Blackburn, Blakeney, Boreing, Boutell, Bowersock, Brick, Bristow, Bromwell, Broussard, Brownlow, Burk, Pa. Burke, S. Dak. Burkett, Burleigh, Burton, Butler, Pa. Calderhead, Cannon, Capron, Cassel, Connell, Coombs, Corliss, Cousins, Currier, Curtis, Cushman, Dalzell, Darragh, Davey, La. Davidson, Dayton, Dick, Douglas, Dovener, Draper, Driscoll, Eddy, Emerson, Esch, Evans, Fletcher, Foerderer, Fordney, Foss, Foster, Vt. Fowler, Gaines, W. Va. Gardner, Mich. Gardner, N. J. Gibson, Gill, Gillet, N. Y. Gillett, Mass. Graff, Graham, Greene, Mass. Grosvenor, Grow, Hamilton, Haskins, Heatwole, Hedge, Hemenway, Henry, Conn. Hepburn, Hildebrand, Hill, Hitt, Holliday, Hopkins, Howell, Hughes, Irwin, Jackson, Md. Jenkins, Jones, Wash. Joy, Kahn, Ketcham, Knapp, Knox, Kyle, Landis, Lawrence, Lewis, Pa. Littlefield, Long, Loudenslager, Lovering, McCall, McCleary, McLachlan, Mahon, Mann, Marshall, Martin, Mercer, Metcalf, Miller, Minor, Mondell, Moody, Mass. Moody, N. C. Morgan, Morrell, Morris, Mudd, Needham, Nevin, Olmsted, Otjen, Overstreet, Palmer, Parker, Patterson, Pa. Payne, Pearre, Perkins, Powers, Me. Powers, Mass. Prince, Ray, N. Y. Reeder, Reeves, Roberts, Robertson, La. Rumble, Russell, Schirm, Scott, Shattuc, Shelden, Showalter, Sibley, Skiles, Smith, Ill. Smith, S. W. Smith, Wm. Alden Southard, Sperry, Stevens, Minn. Stewart, N. J. Stewart, N. Y. Storm, Sulloway, Sutherland, Tawney, Taylor, Ohio Thomas, N. Y. Tompkins, N. Y. Tongue, Van Voorhis, Vreeland, Wadsworth, Wanger, Warner, Warnock, Watson, Woods, Wright, Young, Adams, Alexander, Allen, Me. Babcock, Ball, Del. Bartholdt, Bates, Beidler, Bishop, Blackburn, Blakeney, Boreing, Boutell, Bowersock, Brick, Bristow, Bromwell, Broussard, Brownlow, Burk, Pa. Burke, S. Dak. Burkett, Burleigh, Burton, Butler, Pa. Calderhead, Cannon, Capron, Cassel, Connell, Coombs, Corliss, Cousins, Currier, Curtis, Cushman, Dalzell, Darragh, Davey, La. Davidson, Dayton, Dick, Douglas, Dovener, Draper, Driscoll, Eddy, Emerson, Esch, Evans, Fletcher, Foerderer, Fordney, Foss, Foster, Vt. Fowler, Gaines, W. Va. Gardner, Mich. Gardner, N. J. Gibson, Gill, Gillet, N. Y. Gillett, Mass. Graff, Graham, Greene, Mass. Grosvenor, Grow, Hamilton, Haskins, Heatwole, Hedge, Hemenway, Henry, Conn. Hepburn, Hildebrand, Hill, Hitt, Holliday, Hopkins, Howell, Hughes, Irwin, Jackson, Md. Jenkins, Jones, Wash. Joy, Kahn, Ketcham, Knapp, Knox, Kyle, Landis, Lawrence, Lewis, Pa. Littlefield, Long, Loudenslager, Lovering, McCall, McCleary, McLachlan, Mahon, Mann, Marshall, Martin, Mercer, Metcalf, Miller, Minor, Mondell, Moody, Mass. Moody, N. C. Morgan, Morrell, Morris, Mudd, Needham, Nevin, Olmsted, Otjen, Overstreet, Palmer, Parker, Patterson, Pa. Payne, Pearre, Perkins, Powers, Me. Powers, Mass. Prince, Ray, N. Y. Reeder, Reeves, Roberts, Robertson, La. Rumble, Russell, Schirm, Scott, Shattuc, Shelden, Showalter, Sibley, Skiles, Smith, Ill. Smith, S. W. Smith, Wm. Alden Southard, Sperry, Stevens, Minn. Stewart, N. J. Stewart, N. Y. Storm, Sulloway, Sutherland, Tawney, Taylor, Ohio Thomas, N. Y. Tompkins, N. Y. Tongue, Van Voorhis, Vreeland, Wadsworth, Wanger, Warner, Warnock, Watson, Woods, Wright, Young.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2.

- Griffith, Ruppert.

NOT VOTING—59.

- Acheson, Aplin, Bankhead, Barney, Bartlett, Bell, Bingham, Bowie, Brantley, Breazeale, Brown, Bull, Clark, Conner, Cooney, Cooper, Wis. Jack, Lacey, Lassiter, Lewis, Ga. Littauer, Loud, McCrae, Maddox, Meyer, La. Newlands, Norton, Pugsley, Reid, Shackelford, Shafroth, Sherman, Smith, Iowa Smith, H. C. Southwick, Sparkman, Steele, Talbert, Taylor, Ala. Thompson, Tirrell, Wachter, Weeks, White, Wilson, Cooper, Wis. Jack, Lacey, Lassiter, Lewis, Ga. Littauer, Loud, McCrae, Maddox, Meyer, La. Newlands, Norton, Pugsley, Reid, Shackelford, Shafroth, Sherman, Smith, Iowa Smith, H. C. Southwick, Sparkman, Steele, Talbert, Taylor, Ala. Thompson, Tirrell, Wachter, Weeks, White, Wilson.

So the motion to recommit with instructions was rejected. The following pairs were announced: Until further notice: Mr. CONNER with Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. CRUMPACKER with Mr. BOWIE. Mr. SMITH of Iowa with Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. HULL with Mr. BRANTLEY. Mr. ACHESON with Mr. CLARK. Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin with Mr. WILSON of New York. Mr. HENRY C. SMITH with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama. Mr. APLIN with Mr. COONEY.

- Mr. BARNEY with Mr. McRAE. Mr. HAUGEN with Mr. TALBERT. Mr. BLACKBURN with Mr. REID. Mr. DAHLE with Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

- For this day: Mr. JACK with Mr. FEELEY. Mr. HANBURY with Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. LOUD with Mr. LASSITER. Mr. SOUTHWICK with Mr. DOUGHERTY. Mr. LACEY with Mr. GRIGGS. Mr. BROWN with Mr. BREAZEALE. Mr. CROMER with Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. DEEMER with Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. WACHTER with Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. MADDOX. Mr. TIRRELL with Mr. PUGSLEY. Mr. LITTAUER with Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. SHERMAN with Mr. RUPPERT. Mr. STEELE with Mr. BANKHEAD. If present, Mr. BANKHEAD would vote against the bill.

On this bill: Mr. MEYER of Louisiana with Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. If present, Mr. MEYER would vote "aye," Mr. FOSTER "no."

The result of the vote was announced, as above recorded. The SPEAKER. The question now is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, upon that I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. PAYNE. I demand the yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 167, nays 128, answered "present" 3, not voting 57; as follows:

YEAS—167.

- Adams, Alexander, Allen, Me. Babcock, Ball, Del. Bartholdt, Bates, Beidler, Bishop, Blackburn, Blakeney, Boreing, Boutell, Bowersock, Brick, Bristow, Bromwell, Broussard, Brownlow, Burk, Pa. Burke, S. Dak. Burkett, Burleigh, Burton, Butler, Pa. Calderhead, Cannon, Capron, Cassel, Connell, Coombs, Corliss, Cousins, Currier, Curtis, Cushman, Dalzell, Darragh, Davey, La. Davidson, Dayton, Dick, Douglas, Dovener, Kahn, Ketcham, Knapp, Knox, Kyle, Landis, Lawrence, Lewis, Pa. Long, Loudenslager, Lovering, McCleary, McLachlan, Mahon, Mann, Marshall, Martin, Mercer, Metcalf, Miller, Minor, Mondell, Moody, Mass. Moody, N. C. Morgan, Morrell, Morris, Mudd, Needham, Nevin, Olmsted, Otjen, Overstreet, Palmer, Parker, Patterson, Pa. Payne, Pearre, Perkins, Powers, Me. Powers, Mass. Prince, Ray, N. Y. Reeder, Reeves, Roberts, Robertson, La. Rumble, Russell, Schirm, Scott, Shattuc, Shelden, Showalter, Sibley, Skiles, Smith, Ill. Smith, S. W. Smith, Wm. Alden Southard, Sperry, Stevens, Minn. Stewart, N. J. Stewart, N. Y. Storm, Sulloway, Sutherland, Tawney, Taylor, Ohio Thomas, N. Y. Tompkins, N. Y. Tongue, Van Voorhis, Vreeland, Wadsworth, Wanger, Warner, Warnock, Watson, Woods, Wright, Young.

NAYS—128.

- Adams, Aplin, Bankhead, Barney, Bartlett, Bell, Bingham, Bowie, Brantley, Breazeale, Brown, Bull, Clark, Conner, Cooney, Edwards, Elliott, Finley, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Flood, Fox, Gaines, Tenn. Gilbert, Gooch, Gordon, Green, Pa. Hall, Hay, Heatwole, Henry, Miss. Henry, Tex. Hooker, Howard, Jackson, Kans. Jett, Johnson, Jones, Va. Kehoe, Kern, Kitchin, Claude, Kitchin, Wm. W. Kleberg, Kluttz, Lamb, Lanham, Lester, Lever, Lindsay, Little, Littlefield, Livingston, Lloyd, McAndrews, McClellan, McCulloch, McDermott, McLain, Mahony, Maynard, Mickey, Miers, Ind. Moon, Mutchler, Naphe, Neville, Newlands, Otey, Padgett, Patterson, Tenn. Pierce, Pou, Ransdell, Tex. Ransdell, La. Rhea, Ky. Rhea, Va. Richardson, Ala. Richardson, Tenn. Rixey, Robb, Robinson, Ind. Robinson, Nebr. Rucker, Ryan, Salmon, Scarborough, Selby, Shafroth, Shallenberger, Sheppard, Sims, Slayden, Small, Smith, Ky. Snodgrass, Snook, Spight, Stark.

Stephens, Tex.	Tate,	Underwood,	Williams, Ill.
Stevens, Minn.	Thayer,	Vandiver,	Williams, Miss.
Sulzer,	Thomas, N. C.	Wheeler,	Wooten,
Swanson,	Trimble,	Wiley,	Zenor.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3.

Griffith,	Hedge,	Ruppert.	
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NOT VOTING—57.

Acheson,	Cromer,	Lassiter,	Smith, H. C.
Aplin,	Crowley,	Latimer,	Sparkman,
Bankhead,	Crumpacker,	Lewis, Ga.	Steele,
Barney,	Dahle,	Littauer,	Talbert,
Bartlett,	Deemer,	Loud,	Taylor, Ala.
Bingham,	Feeley,	McRae,	Thompson,
Bowie,	Foster, Ill.	Maddox,	Tirrell,
Brantley,	Glenn,	Meyer, La.	Tongue,
Breazeale,	Goldfogle,	Norton,	Wachter,
Brown,	Griggs,	Polk,	Weeks,
Bull,	Hanbury,	Pugsley,	White,
Clark,	Haugen,	Reid,	Wilson.
Conner,	Hull,	Shackleford,	
Cooney,	Jack,	Sherman,	
Cooper, Wis.	Lacey,	Smith, Iowa	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

For this day:

Mr. HEDGE with Mr. POLK.

On this vote:

Mr. TONGUE with Mr. NORTON.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

REQUEST FOR LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, before the House adjourns, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent—

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Illinois suspend for a moment to allow the submission of a request for leave to extend remarks?

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. I ask unanimous consent for leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN] asks unanimous consent that he may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

BUSINESS OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be authorized to have printed and bound whatever papers and documents in connection with subjects under consideration by the committee may be necessary to the transaction of its business.

Also, that the committee be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, the Committee on Rivers and Harbors was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 96) permitting the construction of a dam across the St. Joseph River near the village of Berrien Springs, Berrien County, Mich.; and the same was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows: To Mr. GRIGGS, until after the holiday recess, on account of important business.

To Mr. BARTLETT, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. BANKHEAD (at the request of Mr. CLAYTON), on account of important business.

And then, on motion of Mr. PAYNE (at 4 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

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

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a recommendation for an appropriation for the removal of an obstruction to navigation in St. Clair River, Michigan—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

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

J. K. P. Ott, executor of estate of Barney Ott, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John M. Black, administrator of estate of Thomas R. Hawkins, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Gabriel L. Hardison, sole heir of Gabriel Hardison, deceased, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, on December 17, 1901, as follows:

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1795) for the relief of Jeronemus S. Underhill, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 6); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4003) for the relief of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3641) for the allowance of certain claims for property taken for military purposes within the United States during the war with Spain, reported by the Secretary of War in accordance with the requirements of an item contained in the sundry civil appropriation act approved June 6, 1900, authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to investigate just claims against the United States for private property taken and used in the military service within the limits of the United States, etc., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 8); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4842) for the relief of the trustees of Carson-Newman College, at Jefferson City, Tenn., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 9); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2494) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 10); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KYLE, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. J. Res. 21) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust or refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 11); which said joint resolution and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SIMS, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2944) for the relief of Frances King, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 12); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CALDWELL, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill H. R. 3317, reported in lieu thereof a resolution (H. Res. 56) referring to the Court of Claims the papers in the case of Benjamin F. Fox, accompanied by a report (No. 13); which said resolution and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 647) for the relief of William P. Marshall, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 14); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 7189) to increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States Marine-Hospital Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 7190) extending provisions of act of June 27, 1890, to the Kentucky State Militia and the Provisional Kentucky Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 7191) granting increases of pensions to certain persons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELBY: A bill (H. R. 7192) making appropriation for dredging Hamburg Bay, in Calhoun County, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7193) making appropriation for removing the bar in the Mississippi River at Hamburg, in Calhoun County, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7194) for dredging the Illinois River at mouth of Macoupin Creek, in Jersey County, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 7195) to establish the Department of Mines and Mining—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 7196) providing for the resurvey of certain lands in Boxbutte County, Nebr.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 7197) to amend an act entitled "An act granting increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican war in certain cases," approved January 5, 1893—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 7198) to amend certain acts and to restore to the public domain certain lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 7199) for the protection of the President of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHIRM: A bill (H. R. 7200) to pay to Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, retired, the pay and allowances of rear-admiral on active list—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 7201) providing for the purchase of Mathews's portrait of Lincoln—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 7202) to establish a Soldiers' Home near Denver, Colo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 7203) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Fond du Lac, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 7204) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 7205) to improve the United States court-house and post-office building at Fort Smith, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 7206) providing for the punishment of United States prisoners for crimes committed while confined in State penal institutions—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 7207) providing for the erection of a building for the use and accommodation of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7208) to change the port of Tappahannock, in the district of Tappahannock, in the State of Virginia, to Reedville, Va.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7209) to amend sections 7 and 8 of an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service and encourage the saving of life from shipwreck"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7210) to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of James Monroe, at Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7211) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Cape Charles, in the State of Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 7212) to provide for the leasing for grazing purposes of vacant public domain, and reserving all rights of homestead and mineral entry, the rentals to be a special fund for irrigation—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 7213) to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 7214) for the extension of Seventeenth street northwest from Florida avenue to Columbia road—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7215) for the widening of Wisconsin avenue northwest from its intersection with High street and Thirty-seventh street to the District of Columbia boundary line—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 7216) to provide for the purchase and revesting in the United States of all patented lands and claims in the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant national parks, in the State of California—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H. R. 7217) to provide for appeals from the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii to the circuit courts of appeals and to the Supreme Court of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SWANSON: A bill (H. R. 7218) for the erection of a public building at Martinsville, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 7219) to pay certain claims of the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians against the United States—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 7269) for the relief of acting assistant surgeons, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 7446) to amend act approved March 2, 1899, fixing limit of cost of new custom-house building, New York City, at \$3,000,000, exclusive of site, so as to fix the limit of cost of said building at \$4,700,000, exclusive of site—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 7447) for the relief of the homestead settlers on that portion of the Great Sioux Reservation lying and being in the State of Nebraska, formerly in the Territory of Dakota (now State of South Dakota), and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 7448) extending the time within which the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western Railway Company is authorized to construct a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew, in Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7449) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Arkansas River, in the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7450) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the White River, in the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 7451) granting to the White River Railway Company the right to construct, maintain, and operate a single-track railroad across the lands of the United States in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 14 north, range 8 west of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Independence, in the State of Arkansas, reserved for use in connection with the construction of Lock No. 3, Upper White River, Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 7452) authorizing the appointment of a board of engineers to consider the subject of an inland waterway from Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, to Beaufort Inlet, in the State of North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 7453) for the extension of Albenmarle street northwest from Rock Creek Park to its intersection with Forty-second street northwest—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7454) for the extension of Thirteenth street, the acceptance of dedications, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7455) for the extension of Fourteenth street, the acceptance of dedications, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 7456) to repeal all provisions of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," authorizing the relinquishment of tracts covered by claims or patents within forest reservations and the selection of other lands in lieu thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BOREING: A bill (H. R. 7457) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at London, in the State of Kentucky—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 7458) to re-form the western judicial district of the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 7459) to change the terms of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 7460) to authorize the acquisition of the real estate embraced in square No. 143 in the city of Washington, to provide an eligible site for a hall of records—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 7461) for the preservation of prehistoric monuments, ruins, and objects, and to prevent their counterfeiting, and punish offenders thereon—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: A bill (H. R. 7462) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Easton, Pa., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 7463) to establish the western judicial district of Illinois—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 96) in relation to the claim of the State of Kentucky against the Government of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HITT: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 97) authorizing the President of the United States to tender an invitation to His Majesty the King of Siam to visit the United States as the guest of the nation, and making an appropriation to enable the President to extend appropriate hospitality to him—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER of Missouri: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 14) for a survey of the harbor of St. Louis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A resolution (H. Res. 65) authorizing the appointment of a clerk for the Committee on Pacific Railroads—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A resolution (H. Res. 66) for consideration of H. R. 3110, January 7, 1902—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BURTON: A resolution (H. Res. 68) providing for an assistant clerk for the Committee on Rivers and Harbors—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BLAKENEY: A bill (H. R. 7220) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Leef, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 7221) granting a pension to William Sigler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7222) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Goodman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7223) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hymer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 7224) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7225) for the relief of the estate of R. C. Bumpass, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 7226) granting a pension to Sarah B. Atwater Ward—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7227) granting a pension to Sarah C. Felker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7228) granting an increase of pension to Christian Christianson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7229) granting an increase of pension to Edwin M. Dunning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7230) to grant an honorable discharge to Joseph Scharbonaugh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7231) to grant an honorable discharge to Claus Maxfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 7232) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Mackey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7233) for the relief of William H. Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7234) for the relief of Anthony Mixed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7235) for the relief of Edward G. Garner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7236) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Peter H. Kittle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 7237) granting an increase of pension to Eva H. McColley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 7238) for the relief of William Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7239) granting increase of pension to William Christian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 7240) granting a pension to Ann E. Heap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7241) granting an increase of pension to Frank Seaman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7242) to place Henry Zell on the retired list of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 7243) granting a pension to Mary Weber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7244) for the relief of Benjamin F. Chatham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7245) for the relief of M. C. Reynolds—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GOOCH: A bill (H. R. 7246) for the relief of the Forty-first Kentucky Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HALL: A bill (H. R. 7247) granting an increase of pension to Louise K. Bard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 7248) for the relief of Francis Spicer—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 7249) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Barefield, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 7250) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Margaret Hendry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7251) for the relief of Frank Voclair—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7252) granting a pension to Sarah C. Nock—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7253) granting an increase of pension to William J. Whealton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7254) granting an increase of pension to Emma E. S. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7255) for the relief of the trustees of Abingdon Protestant Episcopal Church, of Gloucester County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7256) for the relief of Joseph O. Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7257) for the relief of the heirs of P. A. Leatherbury, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7258) for the relief of the Potomac Steamboat Company—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7259) for the relief of Gipsie P. Powell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7260) for the relief of St. George's Episcopal Church, of Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7261) for the relief of the estate of Christopher Armat, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7262) for the relief of the Shiloh Methodist Church, Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7263) for the relief of Sarah Ann Collins and Lauretta Turlington—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 7264) granting a pension to Ellen A. King—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 7265) granting a pension to Martin P. Sexton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7266) for the relief of William E. Sheppard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KLUTTZ: A bill (H. R. 7267) granting a pension to Florence and Carrie Cowles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 7268) to correct the military record of Matthew Hogan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KERN: A bill (H. R. 7270) for the relief of Charles F. Held—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANHAM (by request): A bill (H. R. 7271) for the relief of Mrs. M. L. Baker—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 7272) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Augustin H. Finn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 7273) for relief of the heirs of Marcellus Markham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 7274) granting an increase of pension to William B. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7275) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Thrush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7276) granting a pension to William H. F. Owen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7277) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John H. Lash—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7278) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob Webb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7279) for the relief of Levi Melvin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7280) to grant an honorable discharge to James A. Steen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7281) granting an increase of pension to Hannah E. Braden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 7282) granting a pension to Georgianna Eubanks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7283) granting a pension to Alfred Le Valley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7284) granting a pension to Vinton Myrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7285) granting an increase of pension to Owen T. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7286) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7287) granting an increase of pension to Levi R. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7288) to restore John F. Lewis to the United States Army, with the rank of captain of infantry, and place him upon the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: A bill (H. R. 7289) for the relief of Thomas McEntee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 7290) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie B. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 7291) for the relief of the estate of John Rist, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7292) for the relief of the estate of John Fleming, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7293) for the relief of the estate of Edward McGehee, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 7294) granting a pension to Asabel M. Thayer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7295) granting an increase of pension to George W. McKey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7296) for the relief of George W. McCoughan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 7297) granting a pension to Sarah J. Rhodes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 7298) granting a pension to Clarinda Raymond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7299) granting a pension to William C. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7300) granting a pension to John Devine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7301) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Harding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7302) granting an increase of pension to John F. Powers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 7303) to correct the military record of Lieut. John W. Geiger, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7304) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Michael Neidinger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 7305) conferring the title of brevet major on George E. Dodge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 7306) granting a pension to Benjamin O. Low—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7307) for the relief of the estate of Laodocia Bivens, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7308) granting an increase of pension to Mary Morely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 7309) granting an honorable discharge to James B. Mulford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 7310) for the relief of the heirs of Lawrence D. Bailey—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. SELBY: A bill (H. R. 7311) granting an increase of pension to William M. Stephenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7312) granting an increase of pension to James Curley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7313) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Jerome Patterson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7314) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Zadoc J. Overby—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7315) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Lather Cline—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHATTUC: A bill (H. R. 7316) granting a pension to Martha Saunders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7317) granting a pension to Abbie A. Day, now Calvert, widow of David A. Day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7318) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Horner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7319) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. F. H. Anthony—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7320) granting an increase of pension to James Mantack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7321) granting an increase of pension to John Wybrant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7322) granting an honorable discharge to Pardon M. Bowen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7323) granting an honorable discharge to John M. James—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 7324) granting an increase of pension to John G. W. Book—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7325) granting an increase of pension to William Henry Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7326) granting a pension to Jonas J. Boal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 7327) for the relief of Homer W. Styron—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7328) for the relief of John I. Rowland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7329) for the relief of the estate of Solomon N. Adams and James W. Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7330) for the relief of John L. Brown and the estates of A. T. Redditt and William G. Judkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7331) for the relief of T. H. B. Myers, surviving partner of John Myers & Son—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7332) for the relief of the estate of Samuel T. Carrow, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7333) for the relief of the estate of W. F. Sanderson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7334) granting an increase of pension to Ira L. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 7335) granting a pension to Elzie Paynter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNODGRASS: A bill (H. R. 7336) to correct the military record of John B. Curtis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 7337) granting a pension to William C. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7338) granting an increase of pension to Elmer Losure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: A bill (H. R. 7339) to correct the record of Harrison Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SWANSON: A bill (H. R. 7340) granting a pension to Christina Wilson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7341) granting a pension to Elizabeth W. Simmons—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7342) granting a pension to Jane Townsend—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7343) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha V. Keenan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7344) for relief of T. J. Coleman—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7345) for the relief of Charles L. Boone—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7346) for the relief of R. C. Payne—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7347) for the relief of William A. Brown and Frederick R. Brown and John R. Brown, surviving partner of himself and Frederick R. Brown—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 7348) granting an increase of pension to George H. Potts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TRIMBLE: A bill (H. R. 7349) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Samuel I. Pearce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7350) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Henry Linn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7351) granting a pension to William P. Hanlon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH (by request): A bill (H. R. 7352) to relieve certain property owners in the District of Columbia from certain assessments—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 7353) granting a pension to Nancy M. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7354) granting an increase of pension to Wilson S. Maize—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 7355) authorizing the payment of the claim of M. A. Gantt & Son, for board and lodging to volunteers during the Spanish-American war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 7356) granting a pension to Florence E. Bond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7357) granting a pension to Catherine Lyons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7358) granting a pension to Matthew Connell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 7359) granting a pension to Joseph Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOTEN: A bill (H. R. 7360) for the relief of Wynona A. Dixon—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOUTELL: A bill (H. R. 7361) for the relief of C. W. Colehour—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7362) for the relief of John C. White—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7363) for the relief of the heirs of John A. Dolan—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 7364) granting an increase of pension to Maria Louisa Michie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 7365) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7366) granting an increase of pension to Etta Adair Anderson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DICK: A bill (H. R. 7367) granting a pension to Ellen D. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7368) granting a pension to Thomas Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7369) granting an increase of pension to Perry H. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7370) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Barber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7371) granting an increase of pension to Sarah O. Lyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7372) granting an increase of pension to Almira G. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7373) granting an increase of pension to Margaret L. Getty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7374) granting an increase of pension to George A. Breckinridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7375) granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Vorderman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7376) for the relief of George S. Curtis—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7377) for the relief of Carl F. Kolbe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7378) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to John Leisure—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7379) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to Peter H. Brodie, alias Patrick Torbett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7380) to amend the muster roll of Company B, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, so as to place thereon the name of William C. Armstrong—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 7381) granting a pension to Martha Kauffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7382) granting a pension to Jacob Mock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7383) granting an increase of pension to Henry Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 7384) granting an increase of pension to Oliver K. Wyman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7385) granting an increase of pension to John Kelley, 2d—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7386) granting an increase of pension to James Judd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7387) for the relief of the estate of James Overton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 7388) granting a pension to Harvey McClanahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7389) granting a pension to Mahala Hyatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7390) granting a pension to Lillie A. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7391) granting a pension to Angeline Stark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7392) granting a pension to Edna Buchanan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7393) granting a pension to Indiana Poling—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7394) granting a pension to Emily J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7395) granting a pension to Isaac A. Chandler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7396) granting a pension to Catharine Wallis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7397) granting a pension to Louisa White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7398) granting an increase of pension to Jacob M. Stites—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7399) granting an increase of pension to James Scrogum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7400) granting an increase of pension to Linsay C. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7401) granting an increase of pension to William Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7402) for the relief of A. W. Abbott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7403) for the relief of Otho Adams—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7404) to remove the charge of desertion against Daniel Lock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7405) granting a medal to Mortimer S. Longwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7406) restoring to the pension roll Alexander D. Harper, alias John Harden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7407) directing the Secretary of the Interior to reissue a certificate of pension to Maj. Samuel R. Glenn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 7408) granting an increase of pension to Levi Cross, of Manchester, Iowa—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7409) for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Ohlekopf, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 7410) to authorize C. De W. Willcox, captain, United States Army, to accept a testimonial from the President of the Republic of France—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7411) to authorize Stephen L'H. Slocum, captain, United States Army, to accept a testimonial from King Edward the Seventh—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7412) to authorize Frederick M. Wise, commander, United States Navy, to accept a testimonial from the German Emperor—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7413) granting permission to Capt. B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, to accept a decoration tendered him by the Emperor of Germany—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7414) to authorize N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Post-Office Department, to accept a testimonial from the German Emperor—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7415) to authorize W. P. Scott, lieutenant, United States Navy, to accept a testimonial from the Sultan of Turkey—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7416) to authorize Hubbard T. Smith to accept a testimonial from the Chinese Government—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7417) to authorize George W. Hill, Chief of the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, to accept a testimonial from the President of the Republic of France—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANDIS: A bill (H. R. 7418) granting a pension to Benjamin S. Ayres—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7419) granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 7420) for the relief of the heirs of James Price, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 7421) for the relief of the estate of August Heberlein—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7422) granting an increase of pension to William Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7423) for the relief of George Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: A bill (H. R. 7424) granting an increase of pension to John Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 7425) granting a pension to Anna Ellison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7426) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Brooks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7427) for the relief of John A. Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 7428) granting an increase of pension to A. F. Salisbury—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7429) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel Watts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 7430) granting an increase of pension to Amos C. Trott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7431) providing for the conveyance of lot No. 14, on the Fort Sullivan Military Reservation, to the city of Eastport, Me.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7432) granting a pension to Charles A. Sheafe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7433) granting an increase of pension to B. C. Knapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUPPERT: A bill (H. R. 7434) granting a pension to Bianca Blenker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7435) for the relief of Straus, Bianchi & Co., of New York City—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 7436) granting a pension to Harriett S. Cady—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7437) granting an increase of pension to A. Cameron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 7438) for the relief of R. H. Dunaway—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 7439) granting a pension to Charles Moyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7440) granting an increase of pension to Louis M. Chastean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7441) for the relief of Capt. Martin Hammer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7442) for relief of Frances M. Egan, administratrix of Patrick Egan, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7443) for the relief of William H. Crawford—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7444) for the relief of John W. Dampman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7445) for the relief of the legal representatives of Neafie & Levy—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Resolutions of Volunteer Council, No. 679, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BENTON: Petition of wholesale grocers and tea dealers of St. Louis, Mo., relative to the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 6, relating to the office of foreman of presswork in the Government Printing Office and Bureau of Engraving and Printing—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolution of Seneca Post, No. 175, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Local Union No. 1870, United Mine Workers, of Mindenmines, Mo., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Petition of Kansas City Union, No. 66, American Federation of Labor, relating to the construction of war ships—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of rural free-delivery carriers of Winfield, Kans., for increase of salary for carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of American Mining Association of Philippine Islands, for extension to said islands of United States mining laws—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, for the passage of amendments to strengthen interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Commercial Club of Topeka, Kans., asking that the interstate-commerce law be strengthened, and that beet-sugar industry be protected—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Resolution of Ohio Valley Improvement Association, in regard to the improvement of the Ohio River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of Steam Engineers' Union No. 18, of Cincinnati, Ohio, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BULL: Petition of citizens of Providence, R. I., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURLESON: Resolutions of Bricklayers' Union No. 8, of Austin, Tex., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Galveston Cotton Exchange, for an appropriation for the destruction of the Mexican boll weevil—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BURKETT: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to J. H. McKee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of W. H. Stowell and other citizens of Auburn, Nebr., favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Bricklayers' International Union and Central Labor Union of Omaha, Nebr., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER of Missouri: Resolution of the Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis, Mo., in regard to reduction of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association, indorsing the resolutions of the National Congress on Rivers and Harbors—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Resolution of the National Irrigation Association, in relation to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of T. B. Hubbard and other carriers on rural-delivery routes outside of Winfield, Kans., asking for increase of salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association Commercial Club of Topeka, favoring amendment of the interstate-commerce acts—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of citizens of Troy, N. Y., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, favoring amendment of the interstate-commerce acts—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of Daniel B. Hasbrouck and 34 citizens of the Second Congressional district of New York, for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Watch Case Engravers and National Association of Hatters, favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Independence Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, relating to the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., in support of a national eight-hour day—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolutions of Grain Dealers' Association in Iowa, favoring amendments to the interstate-commerce law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOERDERER: Petition of Grocers and Importers' Exchange, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring amendments to the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association of Des Moines, Iowa, for legislation amending the existing interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Captain Philip R. Schuyler Council, No. 188, and Fairview Council, No. 53, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia, Pa., urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; also for the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Trades Leagues of Philadelphia, Pa., urging a further reduction of war taxes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Petition of Julia Moorman Hill, daughter of Charles W. Hill, deceased, praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Felix Carter, of Davidson County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Felix G. McKay, of Davidson County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Pink Dews, of Davidson County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Madeleine Allen Cadieux, granddaughter of one of the heirs of James Overton, deceased, of Davidson County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Mrs. Ann E. Heap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GORDON: Resolution of American Mining Association of the Philippine Islands, favoring the extension of the United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg; Alexander Hays Post, No. 3, of Pittsburg; War Veterans' Club, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Independence Council, No. 2, of St. Louis, Mo., relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis, asking that hides be placed on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL: Papers to accompany House bill No. 809, for the relief of Dr. J. P. Burchfield, of Clearfield, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Peter McDermott and other citizens of Hawkrum, Pa., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 833, for the relief of George H. Van Deusen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: Petition of Catharine Cobourn, administratrix of Israel Cobourn, of Frederick County, Va., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: Resolutions of Union No. 797, United Mine Workers of America, of Ayrshire, Ind., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Resolution of Metal Polishers' Union No. 26, of New Britain, Conn., favoring the construction of war ships in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of certain citizens of Boundbrook, N. J., for an amendment to the national Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANDIS: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Benjamin S. Ayres—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANHAM: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Mrs. M. L. Baker—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Petition of citizens of the Twenty-second Congressional district of New York, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Marcellus Markham—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McANDREWS: Petition of Amalgamated Woodworkers No. 78, of Chicago, Ill., for the construction of naval vessels in navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: Petition of Charles Herr and other citizens of New Jersey, favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG: Petition of Bricklayers' Union No. 1, of Wichita, Kans., in regard to employees in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Harper Post, No. 251, Bacon Post, No. 451, Sherman Post, No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas; Empire Lodge, No. 169, of Ness City; George H. Thomas Regiment, of Wichita, and citizens of Conway Springs, Kans., relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Rudolph Hatfield and other citizens of Wichita, Newton, Halstead, Hutchinson, Spearville, and Mulvane, Kans., for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICKEY: Petition of citizens of the Fifteenth Congressional district, State of Illinois, for legislation to punish polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Papers to accompany House bill to correct the record of George Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Crim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Bricklayers' Union, Federation of Labor, of Sullivan, Ind., asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: Petition of A. O. Loeb and other citizens of Portland, Oreg., concerning polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRELL: Petition of James G. Blaine Council, Daughters of Liberty, of Philadelphia, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: Petitions of sundry Government employees in public buildings at Trenton, N. J., Taunton, Mass., Memphis, Tenn., Albany, N. Y., La Crosse, Wis., Peoria and Chicago, Ill., Omaha, Nebr., and other cities, relating to increase of salary for janitors of Federal buildings—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: Petition of C. M. Buxton, mayor of Eastport, Me., relative to the standpipe on the Fort Sullivan abandoned military reservation—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Jerome—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: Petition of Rebecca E. Balthorpe, of Fauquier County, Va., praying reference of war claim to Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Resolutions of Brewers' Union No. 62, and Union No. 19, of Fort Wayne, Ind., in regard to employees in navy-yards and for the enforcement of the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Mary Moreley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELBY: Petition of Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 17, of Chicago, Ill., relating to the construction of war ships—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, favoring amendment of the interstate-commerce acts—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Mine Workers' Union No. 728, of Mount Olive, Ill., in favor of the reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Carriage Builders' National Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, urging the removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: Petition of E. P. Clark and 70 other citizens of South Lyon, Mich., for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolutions of Bricklayers' Unions, No. 6, of New Haven, and No. 15, of Derby, Conn., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Robert Hubbard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: Resolution of Typographical Union No. 167, of Schenectady, N. Y., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SWANSON (by request): Petition of E. P. Garrett and others, in relation to the duty on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAWNEY: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to George H. Potts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Machinists' Union No. 133, of Winona, Minn., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TONGUE: Sundry petitions of citizens of the State of Oregon, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNER: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Savoy, Ill., and churches of Champaign and Urbana, Ill., for the abolition of the saloon in the island possessions of the United States—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. WACHTER: Petition of William Munsen & Sons and others, relating to the tariff on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Hand-in-Hand Council, No. 50, Daughters of Liberty, of Quakertown, Pa., in favor of more stringent immigration laws, the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, and the deportation of anarchists, and favoring an act making assassination of the President, Vice-President, and Cabinet officers a felony—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Lenape Council, No. 744, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Doylestown, Pa., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILCOX: Petition of Edgar Henriques, of Hawaii, against the granting of water rights and the diverting of the streams needed for irrigation in the Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WILSON: Resolution of James H. Perry Post, No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in favor of building war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WOODS: Petition of the Synod of California, Los Angeles, Cal., favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of United Garment Workers' Union No. 110, and William Windom Council, No. 276, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Pennsylvania, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Shirt and Waist Cutters' Union No. 40, of Philadelphia, for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of American Mining Association, of Manila, P. I., for the extension of United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Fanny Korndorfer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of John B. McPherson, Philadelphia, in relation to the United States district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of the Fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, concerning polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Frances M. Egan, administrator of Patrick Egan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, resolutions of various labor orders in Philadelphia, Pa., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law and for the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 19, 1901.

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

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

Mr. PERKINS (at the Vice-President's desk) directed the Secretary to read the following communication:

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE, UNITED STATES SENATE,
December 19, 1901.

I name Mr. PERKINS, Senator from California, to preside over the Senate during my absence to-day.

WM. P. FRYE, *President pro tempore.*

Thereupon Mr. PERKINS took the chair as Presiding Officer to-day.

THE JOURNAL.

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

CONSTRUCTION OF DAM.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State concerning the proposed construction by the Dominion of Canada, with the consent of this Government, of a dam from Adams Island, in Canadian territory, to Les Galops Island, in the United States territory, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LEASES OF UNOCCUPIED PROPERTY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of the leases authorized by him for unoccupied and unproductive property of the United States under his control; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

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 joint resolution (S. R. 22) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of laws in the District of Columbia."

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. TELLER presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 49, of Denver, Colo., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Berthoud, Colo., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 6, Independent Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation creating an office of foreman of presswork in the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Flemington, Breckenridge, Lawson, Maryville, Cleveland, Leeton, Freeman, Centerview, Warrensburg, Purdin, Strasburg, and Amoret, and of the Brady-Meriden Creamery Company, of Kansas City, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the passage of the so-called Groat bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of the Manufacturers' Association, of St. Louis; of the Brown Shoe Company, of St. Louis; of the La Puelle-Williams Shoe Company, of St. Louis; of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, of St. Louis; of the L. S. Parker Shoe Company, of Jefferson City, and of C. E. Ramlose, of St. Louis, all in the State of Missouri, praying that raw hides be restored to the free list; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., praying for the removal of the duty on tea; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Amalgamated Glass Workers' Union No. 6, of St. Louis; of International Steam Engineers' Union No. 6, of Kansas City; of Marble Workers' Union No. 8481, of St. Louis; of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 607, of Hannibal; of the Pattern Makers' Association of St. Louis; of Stove Molders' Union No. 10, of St. Louis; of Machinists' Union No. 85, of St. Louis; of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 242, of St. Louis; of International Association of Machinists, Union No. 17, of Springfield; of Truck Drivers' Union No. 189, of St. Joseph; of the Metal Trades Council of St. Louis; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 322, of Joplin; of Tobacco Workers' International Union No. 1, of St. Louis; of Progressive Lodge of Independent Association of Machinists, Union No. 41, of St. Louis; of Leather Workers' Union No. 1, of Kansas City; of Coach Painters' Union No. 375, of Springfield; of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 11, of St. Louis; of Columbia Typographical Union No. 160, of Columbia; of Typographical Union No. 206, of Sedalia; of Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 69, of St. Joseph; of Electrotypers' Union No. 36, of St. Louis; of Iron Molders' Union No. 138, of St. Joseph; of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union No. 298, of Hannibal; of Brass Molders' Union No. 99, of St. Louis; of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Union No. 46, of St. Louis, and of Industrial Council of Kansas City, all of the American Federation of Labor; of Pike Post, No. 391, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bowling Green, and of Ben Loan Post, No. 35, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kingston, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Industrial Council, American Federation of Labor, of Kansas City, Mo., and a petition of Local Union, American Federation of Labor, of Sedalia, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation limiting the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of the Commercial Club of Kansas City; of George Washington Council, No. 1, of St. Louis; of Independence Council, No. 1, of St. Louis, and of Independence Council, No. 2, of St. Louis, all of the Order of United American Mechanics, in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., and a petition of the Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis, Mo., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Type Founders' Union No. 5, Independent Typographical Union, of St. Louis; of Prairie Queen Lodge, No. 18, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of Sedalia; of Typographical Union No. 80, American Federation of Labor, of Kansas City; of Local Union No. 910, of Bevier; of Local Union No. 1870, of Minden Mines; of Local Union No. 1236, of Novinger; of Local Union No. 386, of Trenton; of Local Union No. 286, of Lexington, and of Local Union No. 298, of Richmond, all of the Order of United Mine Workers of America, in the State of Missouri, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.