

referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8007) granting an increase of pension to James W. Lewis, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 612); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BROMWELL, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8553) granting a pension to Joseph Tusinski, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 613); 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. 10956) granting an increase of pension to Frances K. Morrison, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 614); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOREING, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6713) granting a pension to Freeman R. E. Chanaberry, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 615); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6081) granting an increase of pension to Frances Taylor Anderson, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 616); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOREING, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7755) granting a pension to Laura G. Weisenburger, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 617); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DE GRAFFENREID, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10132) granting an increase of pension to John Garner, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 618); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER (for Mr. WEEKS), from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3371) granting a pension to Elizabeth P. Searcy, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 619); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11144) granting an increase of pension to Anderson Howard, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 620); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER (for Mr. WEEKS), from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7731) granting an increase of pension to Richard Owen, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 621); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARNEY: A bill (H. R. 11902) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in Washington County, in the State of Wisconsin—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 11903) for the erection of a public building at Manitowoc, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11904) to prevent the desecration of the American flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11905) granting extra pay to certain officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A resolution (H. Res. 145) providing for annual clerk and janitor for Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 11893) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Dennis, of Turin, Coweta County, Ga.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 11894) granting a pension to Hannah A. Timmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 11895) granting a pension to Thomas Holloway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRELL: A bill (H. R. 11896) to correct the military record of George L. Ritman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 11897) for the relief of George Gorham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11898) for the relief of Charles Clarkson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11899) for the relief of Jane L. Follin, widow of Joseph N. Follin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11900) for the relief of Jane D. Galleher, widow of T. H. Galleher—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 11901) ordering charge of desertion stricken from record and granting pension to John S. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BROMWELL: Papers to accompany House bill 11852, granting a pension to Philip H. Wyrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: Papers to accompany House bill 11894, granting a pension to Hannah A. Timmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: Resolution of Typographical Union No. 86, of Reading, Pa., favoring extension of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORRELL: Resolution of Carpenters' Union No. 122, of Germantown, Pa., for the passage of laws which will prevent the immigration of persons who can not read—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of executive committee of the Interstate Commerce Law Convention, for legislation amending the existing interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 11896, to correct record of George L. Ritman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: Petition of citizens of Loudoun County, Va., advocating the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WOODS: Petition of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 266, of Stockton, Cal., for an educational test in the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 23, 1902.

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

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

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

SENATORS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, I am directed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to make the following report. By order of the Senate made on the 22d of February the altercation between the Senators from South Carolina, resulting in a personal encounter on the floor of the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with direction to report "what action shall be taken by the Senate in regard thereto." In obedience to that order I am directed by the committee to report the following resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reports to the Senate a resolution which will be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Senate that the Senators from South Carolina, BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN and JOHN L. MCLAURIN, for disorderly behavior and flagrant violation of the rules of the Senate during the open session of the Senate, on the 22d day of February instant, deserve the censure of the Senate, and they are hereby so censured for their breach of the privileges and dignity of this body; and from and after the adoption of this resolution the order adjudging them in contempt of the Senate shall be no longer in force and effect.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, I am also directed by the committee in support of the resolution to submit a report. I ought to say in this connection it is understood that those members of the committee who do not agree with the majority will have the opportunity to present their views, and that they may be printed with the report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submits a report. Does the Senator desire that it shall be read?

Mr. BURROWS. I ask that it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read.

Mr. MCOMAS. Before that is done, with the understanding

of the committee, I submit some views of two members of the committee, to be printed, under the agreement of the committee, with the report of the committee now offered.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, let those likewise be read.

Mr. BURROWS. There is no objection to that, of course.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The views of the minority will be received, there being no objection, and will be read subsequent to the reading of the report of the committee.

Mr. BLACKBURN. And also printed with the report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. They will be printed. The Secretary will read the report.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report, and read as follows:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, in obedience to the following order of the Senate, viz:

"FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

"Ordered That the two Senators from the State of South Carolina be declared in contempt of the Senate on account of the altercation and personal encounter between them this day in open session, and that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to report what action shall be taken by the Senate in regard thereto."—

beg leave to report that they have considered the matter so referred to the committee and find that on the 22d day of February instant, while the Senate was in open session and engaged in the consideration of H. R. 5833, being a bill "temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," the Senators from the State of South Carolina became involved in a personal controversy, resulting in a serious breach of the privileges of the Senate.

The committee can not better present the circumstances leading up to the commission of the offense than by quoting from the official record the report of the proceedings.

The senior Senator from South Carolina, while addressing the Senate, in the course of his remarks said:

"But the Senator from Wisconsin yesterday took occasion to make a special plea of indictment and accusation against Mr. Bryan, the leader of the Democratic party in its last two national contests, because he had aided and possibly influenced enough votes to obtain the ratification of the treaty. I have already pointed out what might have happened after the ratification, which would have been entirely honorable and so high and noble and pure in comparison with what we have done that anyone who voted for that treaty, even my friend the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], who for a time was pretty badly tainted with imperialism and who has now got well and is sound and sane and in his right mind [laughter]—

"Mr. TELLER rose.

"Mr. TILLMAN. I hope the Senator will not take my little pleasantry as anything more than an attempt to relieve him of the accusation of my friend, yesterday, who convicted him of inconsistency.

"Mr. TELLER. I only want to say that if I ever was tainted in the slightest degree with imperialism I am glad to know that I have recovered from that condition.

"Mr. TILLMAN. But with all Mr. Bryan's influence—and it was very great, because it was recognized then that he would be the nominee of his party—he did not and could not persuade enough men here to give the necessary votes. After every man whom Mr. Bryan could influence had been influenced and counted, you still lacked votes, and you knew it. You know how you got them.

"Mr. SPOONER. How did we get them?

"Mr. TILLMAN. I say you know how you got them.

"Mr. SPOONER. I do not know how we got them. I do not know that any man voted for that treaty except in obedience to his convictions. Does the Senator know any different?

"Mr. TILLMAN. I only know that in a court the Senator would convict on circumstantial evidence some men.

"Mr. SPOONER. Does the Senator impeach any Senator? Let him name him. I do not impeach any Senator, nor do I know any ground for impeaching any.

"Mr. TILLMAN. I have reason to believe from the circumstantial evidence and from things that have been told to me in confidence by men on the other side that improper influences were used.

"Mr. SPOONER. Name the man. That is due to the country, and due to the man whom you suspect, and by innuendo charge. Who was it? Let him answer for himself if he is still a member of this body.

"Mr. TILLMAN. Whom do you mean? I can not name the man who gave me the information.

"Mr. SPOONER. Whoever you mean.

"Mr. TILLMAN. I can not give the name of the man who gave me the information, because he gave it to me in confidence.

"Mr. SPOONER. Oh, in confidence. A man who would impeach another in confidence is a coward. [Applause in the galleries.]

"Mr. TILLMAN. Cowardice in that case does not rest on my shoulders.

"Mr. SPOONER. The Senator turned to me. If the Senator knows of any member of this body who voted under corrupt influences for that treaty, name him.

"Mr. TILLMAN. I can not prove it.

"Mr. SPOONER. Well, I would not say it.

"Mr. TILLMAN. But I can prove this—

"Mr. SPOONER. I would not say it.

"Mr. TILLMAN. I can prove this: That the patronage of a State has been given to a Democrat who voted for the treaty.

"Mr. SPOONER. What State?

"Mr. TILLMAN. South Carolina.

"Mr. SPOONER. Fight it out with your colleague.

"Mr. TILLMAN. I am ready.

"Mr. SPOONER. Yes; I am ready and he is ready.

"Mr. TILLMAN. Let him—

"Mr. SPOONER. He is not here—

"Mr. TILLMAN. He has not shown his readiness.

"Mr. SPOONER. But he will be.

"The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The occupants of the galleries must remember that any marks of approbation or disapproval are not permitted under the rules of the Senate, and if there is a violation of the rule the Chair will be obliged to have the galleries cleared.

"Mr. TILLMAN. I will state that after having made a speech in this body two weeks before, replete with cogent arguments and eloquence, against the ratification of the treaty, and after having told us in confidence that he would not vote for it, he did; and since then he has been adopted by the Republican caucus and put upon committees as a member of that party, and has controlled the patronage in South Carolina. I did not expect to bring this in in this way, but I do not dodge or flinch from any responsibility anywhere. I simply know what I believe.

"Mr. SPOONER. You simply believe what you do not know.

"Mr. TILLMAN. And I have been told, as I told you in confidence, by men on that side of the transaction."

At the conclusion of the Senator's remarks the junior Senator from South Carolina, being recognized by the Chair, addressing the Senate, said:

"Mr. McLAURIN of South Carolina. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege. During my absence a few moments ago from the Senate Chamber, in attendance upon the Committee on Indian Affairs, the gentleman who has just taken his seat, the Senator who has just taken his seat, said that improper influences had been used in changing the vote of somebody on the treaty, and then went on later and said that it applied to the Senator from South Carolina, who had been given the patronage in that State. I think I get the sense of the controversy.

"I desire to state, Mr. President—I would not use as strong language as I intend to had I not, soon after the Senate met, replied to these insinuations and said that they were untrue—I now say that that statement is a willful, malicious, and deliberate lie.

At the conclusion of the Senator's remarks the following note by the reporter appears in the RECORD:

"[At this point Mr. TILLMAN advanced to Mr. McLAURIN of South Carolina, and the two Senators met in a personal encounter, when they were separated by Mr. Layton, the acting assistant doorkeeper, assisted by several Senators sitting near.]"

Further proceedings were had, as follows:

"Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I ask that the doors be closed.

"The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will be in order. Senators will please resume their seats.

"Mr. PRITCHARD. Mr. President, if the Senator from South Carolina has concluded—

"Mr. McLAURIN of South Carolina. Mr. President, I will now proceed with my remarks, which were so unceremoniously interrupted—

"Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I call the Senator from South Carolina to order.

"Mr. McLAURIN of South Carolina. Which one of the Senators?

"Mr. TELLER. This one, and the other one, too, for that matter.

"Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate go into executive session.

"The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

"The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After two hours and twenty minutes the doors were reopened."

Thereupon the following proceedings were had:

"PROCEEDING FOR CONTEMPT.

"During the consideration of executive business, and while the doors were closed, the injunction and seal of secrecy was removed from the following proceedings:

"Mr. FORAKER submitted the following order:

"Ordered, That the two Senators from the State of South Carolina be declared in contempt of the Senate on account of the altercation and personal encounter between them this day in open session, and that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections with instructions to report what action shall be taken by the Senate in regard thereto."

"The Senate proceeded by unanimous consent to consider the said order.

"Pending debate.

"On motion by Mr. TELLER that the doors be opened,

"It was determined in the negative—yeas 18, nays 44.

"The yeas and nays being, on motion of Mr. LODGE, desired by one-fifth of the Senators present.

"Those who voted in the affirmative are: Messrs. Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clay, Cockrell, Gibson, McEnery, Martin, Patterson, Rawlins, Simmons, Spooner, Taliaferro, Teller, Turner, and Wellington—18.

"Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Bard, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Clark of Wyoming, Cullom, Deboe, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dolliver, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster of Washington, Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kean, Kearns, Kirtledge, Lodge, McComas, McMillan, Mallory, Mason, Millard, Mitchell, Nelson, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Simon, Stewart, Warren, and Wetmore—44.

"So the motion of Mr. TELLER was not agreed to."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to dispensing with the reading of the names?

Mr. TELLER. I wish to call the attention of the committee to an error which they have made in the point of the occurrence. I did call both the Senators from South Carolina to order, but not until after the collision. As it is stated there, I called them to order before the collision. After the collision, and the Senators had been separated, the junior Senator attempted to continue his remarks, and I called him, and, incidentally, the other Senator, to order, as stated.

Mr. HOAR. I hope the—

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator will allow me, when he comes to look at the RECORD he will find that he is mistaken in the impression just received from it as it was read.

Mr. TELLER. I am not disputing as to the fact. I may be mistaken as to how the RECORD was made up.

Mr. FORAKER. The Senator is mistaken as to the note giving an account of the occurrence.

Mr. BURROWS. The matter is taken from the RECORD as it was published.

Mr. TELLER. It is an error then in making up the RECORD, when there was some excitement.

Mr. FORAKER. The difficulty about it may be due to the fact that the stenographer had no way of taking down the encounter except only descriptively.

Mr. HOAR. I hope the reading will proceed. This is a mere copy of the record that is now being read.

Mr. CULLOM. Let it all be read.

Mr. TELLER. I do not care to raise the question. I only thought it would be well to say this while the reading is going on, because there is a mistake at that point.

Mr. BURROWS. I trust the Senator will allow the reading to proceed.

Mr. TELLER. I do not object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The reading will be resumed. The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the report, as follows:

"On motion of Mr. FORAKER, and the same having been seconded,
"The Senate proceeded to the consideration of secret legislative business.
"On the question to agree to the order submitted by Mr. FORAKER,
"Mr. BACON demanded a division of the question; and
"On the question to agree to the first branch thereof, as follows:
"That the two Senators from the State of South Carolina be declared in contempt of the Senate on account of the altercation and personal encounter between them this day in open session—
"It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 61, nays 0.
"The yeas and nays being, on motion of Mr. HOAR, desired by one-fifth of the Senators present,

"Those who voted in the affirmative are: Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Bard, Bate, Blackburn, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Carmack, Clark of Wyoming, Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Deboe, Depew, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dubois, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster of Washington, Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Gibson, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kean, Kearns, Kirtledge, Lodge, McComas, McEnery, McMillan, Mallory, Martin, Millard, Mitchell, Nelson, Patterson, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Rawlins, Scott, Simmons, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Tallaferrero, Turner, Warren, Wellington, and Wetmore—61.
"None voted in the negative.

"So the first branch of the order was agreed to.

"The second branch of the order was then agreed to."

Subsequently the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. BLACKBURN, submitted the following motion:

"Mr. BLACKBURN. I move that the two Senators from South Carolina shall now be given the floor and be recognized by the Chair in order that they may in their own way proceed to purge themselves of the charge of contempt of which they have been adjudged guilty by the Senate.

"Mr. SPOONER and others. That is right.

"The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN].

"The motion was agreed to."

Thereupon the senior Senator from South Carolina made the following statement:

"Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I have always esteemed it a high honor and privilege to be a member of this body. I had never had any legislative experience when I came here, and my previous service as governor of South Carolina for four years had unfitted me in a measure to enter this august assembly with that dignity and regard—proper regard, I will say—for its traditions and habits and rules that is desirable.

"I have been here seven years. I have in that time learned to judge men with a little more catholicity of spirit than I did when I came here. I have found a great many people here in whose personal integrity and honor and regard for their obligations as gentlemen I have implicit confidence; but I have seen so much of partisanship, I have seen so much of what I consider slavish submission to party domination, that I confess I have felt somewhat at a loss how to judge men who in one aspect appeared to be so high and clean and honorable and in another appeared more or less despicable. I say this because of the fact that one of the Senators has seen fit to allude to some matters that occurred in the debate this morning.

"I now want to say that, so far as any action of mine has caused any Senator here, or the Senate as a body, or the people of the United States to feel that I have been derelict and have not shown that courtesy and proper observance of the rules of this body, I regret it; I apologize for it. I was ready to do that two minutes after I had acted; but under the provocation, which was known of all of you, I could not have acted otherwise than I did; and while I apologize to the Senate and am sorry that it has occurred, I have nothing more to say."

The junior Senator from South Carolina immediately followed and declared as follows:

"Mr. McLAURIN of South Carolina. Mr. President, I did not realize that I was in contempt of the Senate, nor do I think now, if my words are read in the RECORD, that I was, but, at the same time, as the Senate has ruled that I am in contempt of this honorable body, I beg leave to apologize.

"I desire to say, Mr. President, that I have been very sorely and severely tried. I was in attendance on the Committee on Indian Affairs when I received a message from a friend in the Senate that my presence was needed here.

"The history of the vote on the Spanish treaty is known to all of you. There have been statements made in newspapers and insinuations that I had been influenced by improper motives in connection with my vote on that treaty. Knowing in my own soul, and knowing that God in heaven also knows that it was false, when I was told that it was centered down to me, I was so outraged by what I considered a most brutal assault upon my honor as a man, and especially in view of the fact that in the beginning of the session, after the action of my party associates, I made a most careful and deliberate statement explaining all these matters, I did not feel as a man that I could ever hold my head up again if I did not resent it in the place where it was delivered, in the strongest and most forcible terms that I could employ.

"With that, Mr. President, I am done, except I have this to say: If there is any more talk of that kind or any more—

"Mr. PATTERSON. I beg the Senator to refrain.

"Mr. McLAURIN of South Carolina. I will refrain, Mr. President."

We thus present to the Senate the entire record bearing upon this unfortunate occurrence, and no examination or investigation by your committee could possibly throw any additional light upon the transaction, which occurred in open session and in the presence of the membership of this body. That the conduct of the two Senators was an infringement of the privileges of the Senate, a violation of its rules, and derogatory to its high character, tending to bring the body itself into public contempt, can not be questioned or denied. Indeed, the Senate by a unanimous vote has already placed on record its condemnation of the Senators by declaring both guilty of contempt.

The majority of the committee are of the opinion that the legal effect of adjudging these Senators in contempt of the Senate was to suspend their functions as Senators, and that such a punishment for disorderly behavior is clearly within the power of the Senate, but the conclusion they have reached makes it unnecessary to discuss this question.

The offenses committed by the two Senators were not, in the opinion of a majority of the committee, of equal gravity. The charge made by Mr. TILLMAN had been once before in the Senate specifically denied in parliamentary language by Mr. McLAURIN. The offense charged against Mr. McLAURIN was among the most reprehensible a Senator could commit. He could not ignore it or fail to refute it and hope to be longer respected as either a man or a Senator.

Mr. McLAURIN did not commence the encounter, but only stood in his place at his desk, where he was speaking, and resisted the attack that was made upon him.

In other words, his offense was confined to the use of unparliamentary language, for which he had unusual provocation.

Nevertheless, his offense was a violation of the rules of the Senate of so serious a character that, in the opinion of the committee, it should be condemned.

In the case of Mr. TILLMAN the record shows that the altercation was commenced by the charge he made against Mr. McLAURIN. Such a charge is inexcusable, except in connection with a resolution to investigate. Mr. TILLMAN not only made the charge without any avowal of a purpose to investigate, but also disclaiming knowledge of evidence to establish the offense; and this he did after the charge had been specifically and unqualifiedly denied by Mr. McLAURIN.

Such a charge under any circumstances would be resented by any man worthy to be a Senator, but, made as it was in this instance, its offensiveness was greatly intensified, and the result must have been foreseen by Mr. TILLMAN if he took any thought, as he should, of the consequences of his statements. This feature of his offense, coupled with the fact that he also commenced the encounter by quitting his seat some distance away from Mr. McLAURIN, and, rushing violently upon him, struck him in the face, makes the case one of such exceptional misbehavior that a majority of the committee are of the opinion that his offense was of much greater gravity than that of Mr. McLAURIN.

The penalty of a censure by the Senate, in the nature of things, must vary in actual severity in proportion to the public sense of the gravity of the offense of which the offender has been adjudged guilty. Therefore, notwithstanding the fact that, in the opinion of a majority of the committee, there is a difference in the gravity of the offenses under consideration, your committee are of the opinion that public good and the dignity of the Senate will be alike best promoted and protected, so far as this particular case is concerned, by imposing upon each Senator, by formal vote, the censure of the Senate for the offense by him committed; and therefore the committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Senate that the Senators from South Carolina, BENJAMIN E. TILLMAN and JOHN L. McLAURIN, for disorderly behavior and flagrant violation of the rules of the Senate during the open session of the Senate on the 22d day of February, instant, deserve the censure of the Senate, and they are hereby so censured for their breach of the privileges and dignity of this body, and from and after the adoption of this resolution the order adjudging them in contempt of the Senate shall be no longer in force and effect."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will now read the views of the minority.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, may I at this point make a correction in the report? I find upon examination that in taking from the RECORD what the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] said the clerk in putting it into the report inserted it in the wrong place, and it should be changed so that the note of the occurrence will come in after the speech of the junior Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator will see that that correction is made?

Mr. BURROWS. Yes; if no objection be made to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be modified in that particular by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. BAILEY. On behalf of myself and four other members of the committee I present the following views, which I ask may be read following the report of the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There was already an order of the Senate that the views of the minority presented by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. McCOMAS] should be read.

Mr. McCOMAS. I think it is proper that the views submitted by the Senator from Texas should be read next after the report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The views will be read.

Mr. McCOMAS. To be followed by the views of the minority signed by myself and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The views of the minority submitted by the Senator from Texas will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

We dissent from so much of the report of the committee as asserts the power of the Senate to suspend a Senator and thus deprive a State of its vote, and so much as describes the offenses of the Senators as of different gravity; but we approve the resolution reported.

J. W. BAILEY,
E. W. PETTUS,
JO. C. S. BLACKBURN,
FRED T. DUBOIS,
MURPHY J. POSTER.

Members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The views presented by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. McCOMAS] will now be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

The undersigned minority of the committee agree with the statement of the facts given in the report of the majority, but disagree to the punishment proposed by the majority. The junior Senator from South Carolina is guilty of unparliamentary language. The senior Senator of South Carolina is guilty of physical violence. Neither in the statutes of any State nor in the common opinion of mankind are these two offenses the same.

If the Senate is to retain the respect of the country, it must retain its own self-respect. This can not be done by lightly passing over the grave offense it has suffered.

The lightest form of punishment is a reprimand or a censure. It is this latter which the majority of the committee proposes to inflict for two offenses differing in character and gravity.

The minority of the committee are of the opinion that this punishment is inadequate and that to ignore the difference between the offenses is unjust.

The minority of the committee is of opinion that the suspension of the two offending Senators from their Senatorial privileges heretofore inflicted should now be formally adjudged and continued for different periods of time.

And so the minority of the committee submit their views.

By the second clause of the fifth section of the first article of the Constitution "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."

On its face this clause means that by a majority vote each House may determine its rules and punish its members for disorderly behavior; but that to expel a member the concurrence of two-thirds is required.

Its history proves this to be the right construction. The Committee on Detail reported the clause thus: "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and may expel a member." Madison thought that the power of expelling a member should not be left to a mere majority, and moved to insert the words "with the concurrence of two-thirds" between "may" and "expel." Gouverneur Morris thought the power ought to remain with a majority, but the convention adopted Madison's amendment, and thus the section as amended was approved. (Meig's Growth of the Constitution, 92.)

Story (1st Story on Const., sec. 837), emphasizing the necessity of each House having power to make the rules of its own proceedings, says that "this power would be nugatory unless it was coupled with a power to punish for disorderly behavior or disobedience to those rules. * * * The power to expel for very aggravated misconduct was also indispensable. * * *

But such a power so summary * * * it was foreseen might be exerted for mere purposes of faction or party * * * and it has therefore been wisely guarded by the restriction that there shall be a concurrence of two-thirds of the members to justify an expulsion."

Since punishment for disorderly behavior may be inflicted by a majority vote in the Senate, what sorts of punishment may be imposed upon a Senator?

In *Kilbourn v. Thompson*, 103 U. S., 189, Justice Miller says: "We see no reason to doubt that this punishment may in a proper case be imprisonment, and that it may be for refusal to obey some rule on that subject made by the House for the preservation of order."

Later, in *In re Chapman* (166 U. S., 608), Chief Justice Fuller says of the Senate: "It necessarily possesses the inherent power of self-protection" (Ib., 671); "Congress could not divest itself or either of its Houses of the essential and inherent power to punish for contempt in cases to which the power of either House extended."

While the Supreme Court has said that it does not concede that the Houses of Congress possess the general power of punishing for contempt analogous to that exercised by courts of justice, it had admitted that there are cases in which the Houses of Congress have such power of punishing for contempt, and points out the source of this power.

In *Kilbourn v. Thompson* (103 U. S., 201) the court said: "We may perhaps find some aid * * * if we can find out its source, and fortunately in this there is no difficulty. For, while the framers of the Constitution did not adopt the law and custom of the English Parliament as a whole, they did incorporate such parts of it and with it such privileges of Parliament as they thought proper to be applied to the two houses of Congress."

Among these privileges, says the court, is the right to make rules and to punish members for disorderly behavior. The Senate has not like power with Parliament in punishing citizens for contempt, but it has like power with Parliament in punishing Senators for contempt or for any disorderly behavior or for certain like offenses. Like Parliament, it may imprison or expel a member for offenses. "The suspension of members from the service of the House is another form of punishment." (May's Parliamentary Practice, 53.) This author gives instances of suspension in the seventeenth century and shows the frequent suspension of members under a standing order of the House of Commons, passed February 23, 1880.

Says Cushing, section 280: "Members may also be suspended, by way of punishment, from their functions as such, either in whole or in part or for a limited time. This is a sentence of a milder character than expulsion." "During the suspension," says Cushing, section 627, "the electors are deprived of the services of their representative without power to supply his place, but the rights of the electors are no more infringed by this proceeding than by an exercise of the power to imprison."

The Senate may punish the Senators from South Carolina by fine, by reprimand, by imprisonment, by suspension by a majority vote, or by expulsion with the concurrence of two-thirds of its members.

The offense is well stated in the majority report. It is not grave enough to require expulsion. A reprimand would be too slight a punishment. The Senate by a yeas-and-nays vote has unanimously resolved that the said Senators are in contempt. A reprimand is in effect only a more formal reiteration of that vote. It is not sufficiently severe upon consideration of the facts.

We agree that the junior Senator from South Carolina, JOHN L. McLAURIN, should be suspended from his functions as Senator for five days, and that the senior Senator from South Carolina, BENJAMIN E. TILLMAN, be suspended from his functions as a Senator for twenty days, the time of suspension to be reckoned from the date of the adoption of such a resolution by the Senate.

As we have said, there is a grave difference between the offenses of the two Senators. This difference has not been overstated by the chairman and the members of the committee who agree with him upon this point.

The objection that no punishment should deprive a sovereign State of its votes in the Senate fails when we consider the rights of all the States, and above all the right and the duty of the Senate of the United States to punish adequately a grave offense.

L. E. McCOMAS.
ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

I concur in all of the foregoing views except as to the punishment of the junior Senator from South Carolina. It is my opinion that the punishment he has already suffered is adequate to his offense. I make no recommendation as to the punishment to be imposed on the senior Senator from South Carolina.
J. C. PRITCHARD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, there is an omission, it seems to me, if I recollect correctly, in the narrative as made in the report of the committee which ought to be supplied by a statement now made upon the floor. Of course I do not undertake, or the Senate will not undertake, to amend the report in any way, but I think the fact I am now about to mention ought to be mentioned in this connection in order that it may furnish what I consider to be an important part of the history of this case.

Of course there was no record of what occurred in the secret session of the Senate. There is, however, a narrative of what were considered by the committee to be the salient and important occurrences in that secret session, and the particular fact which I think ought to go on record is this: Before the adoption of the order adjudging these two Senators in contempt, and, in fact, very soon after the Senate went into secret session, the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], speaking through the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], stated to the Sen-

ate that he desired and intended, so soon as he had the opportunity, which would be furnished by the Senate again being in open session, to make acknowledgment to the Senate and to make his apology for what had occurred.

The junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. McLAURIN], speaking through myself, made the same announcement to the Senate, and in each instance it was stated on behalf of each of the Senators that that acknowledgment and that apology would be made by him without reference to the question whether or not the Senate adjudged them to be in contempt.

I think, Mr. President, that that is an important part of the history of this case, and I now state it in order that it may be included in the record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question before the Senate is on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. TELLER. The question is, as I understand, on the resolution first read, Mr. President?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On the resolution first read.

Mr. TELLER. Let it be again read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be again read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Senate that the Senators from South Carolina, BENJAMIN E. TILLMAN and JOHN L. McLAURIN, for disorderly behavior and flagrant violation of the rules of the Senate during the open session of the Senate, on the 22d day of February, instant, deserve the censure of the Senate, and they are hereby so censured for their breach of the privileges and dignity of this body; and from and after the adoption of this resolution the order adjudging them in contempt of the Senate shall be no longer in force and effect.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On the adoption of the resolution the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, before the vote is taken, I simply want to make this observation. In some of our State legislatures a motion to substitute a minority for a majority report is allowable under the rules. I take it that under the rules of this body a report, so called, of a minority is simply the presentation of their views, and that a motion of that kind would not be in order here under our rules.

If such a motion could be made I should feel it my duty to move to substitute the minority for the majority report, because I believe the minority have recommended the precise kind of punishment that ought to be inflicted and that they have clearly differentiated between the offenses committed by these two Senators. Of course, not being able to make that motion and not being able to record my vote in favor of the views so clearly presented by the minority, I shall feel constrained to vote for the resolution which has been reported by the majority, although, to my mind, it does not inflict the proper kind of punishment upon these two Senators, considering the difference in the offenses which they committed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi (when his name was called). Mr. President, being related by kinship to one of the Senators from South Carolina, I ask to be excused from voting on this question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection on the part of the Senate, the Senator is excused.

Mr. McLAURIN of South Carolina (when his name was called). Mr. President, for obvious reasons I refrain from voting on this question.

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). Mr. President, among gentlemen an apology for an offense committed under heat of blood is usually considered sufficient.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. QUARLES. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. SPOONER] is detained from the Senate by illness.

Mr. KEAN (after having voted in the affirmative). Mr. President, having heard the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] again insult the Senate, I change my vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 12; as follows:

YEAS—54.

Aldrich,	Cullom,	Hawley,	Pettus,
Allison,	Depew,	Hoar,	Platt, Conn.
Bacon,	Dillingham,	Kearns,	Quarles,
Bailey,	Dolliver,	Lodge,	Rawlins,
Bard,	Dubois,	McCumber,	Simmons,
Bate,	Elkins,	McEney,	Stewart,
Berry,	Fairbanks,	McMillan,	Taliaferro,
Blackburn,	Foraker,	Mallory,	Teller,
Burrows,	Foster, La.	Martin,	Turner,
Carmack,	Frye,	Mitchell,	Vest,
Clark, Mont.	Gallinger,	Money,	Warren,
Clay,	Gibson,	Nelson,	Wetmore.
Cockrell,	Hansbrough,	Patterson,	
Culberson,	Harris,	Perkins,	

NAYS—12.

Beveridge,
Clark, Wyo.
Deboe,

Dietrich,
Foster, Wash.
Kean,

Kittredge,
McComas,
Millard,

Pritchard,
Proctor,
Scott.

NOT VOTING—22.

Burnham,
Burton,
Clapp,
Daniel,
Dryden,
Gamble,

Hale,
Hanna,
Heitfeld,
Jones, Ark.
Jones, Nev.
McLaurin, Miss.

McLaurin, S. C.
Mason,
Morgan,
Penrose,
Platt, N. Y.
Quay,

Simon,
Spooner,
Tillman,
Wellington.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President—

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, I rise to a question of privilege. I ask that the words of the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], which could not be heard in this part of the Chamber, be taken down.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The words spoken by the senior Senator from South Carolina will be read from the desk. The Secretary read as follows:

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). Mr. President, among gentlemen an apology for an offense committed under heat of blood is usually considered sufficient.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, the words uttered by me were not intended to be offensive, but if they are so considered, I very gladly withdraw them.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator from South Carolina was not called to order by anybody. I think we had better proceed regularly.

Mr. BURROWS. It was impossible to hear the Senator from South Carolina; and at the earliest opportunity, as soon as the roll call was completed and the result announced—

Mr. BERRY. The Senator from South Carolina has withdrawn the words.

Mr. BURROWS. I did ask that the words be taken down and read at the desk.

Mr. TELLER. Has the result been announced?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes; the result of the vote has been announced.

Mr. BURROWS. If the Senator from South Carolina has apologized for the words just used by him—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has withdrawn the remarks. Is there objection on the part of the Senate to the withdrawal? The Chair hears none.

Mr. DIETRICH. I object, Mr. President.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I do not wish to interrupt the present proceedings, but I desire on a proper occasion to ask the indulgence of the Senate for a single moment to explain my vote on the resolution. If the proceedings which have intervened are not completed, I will waive my request for the present.

Mr. TELLER (to Mr. PLATT of Connecticut). Waive it now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proceedings are completed.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I voted reluctantly for the resolution which has just been passed. I did so because except by the passage of the resolution I saw no way in which the Senate could inflict any punishment upon the Senators who were guilty of disorder and a breach of the privileges of the Senate. I do not regard the punishment sufficient. I think that the punishment should have deprived them for a limited time from participating in the proceedings of the Senate, and I think that some discrimination should have been made in the amount of punishment thus inflicted.

I merely wish to make this explanation of my vote.

Mr. DIETRICH subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to explain my vote upon the resolution of censure against the Senators from South Carolina. The reason why I voted "nay" was because I did not believe the junior Senator should have been censured at all and that the senior Senator should have been more severely censured.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. HOAR. I desire, in connection with the matter which has been pending, to propose an amendment to the rules. I should like to have it read and referred to the Committee on Rules.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proposed amendment to the rules submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] will be read.

The proposed amendment to the rules was read, and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Resolved, That the following be adopted as an additional rule:

"No Senator in debate shall directly or indirectly, by any form of words, impute to another Senator any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.

"No Senator in debate shall utter any reproach upon the character or history of any State of the Union."

It shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce the foregoing rule.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

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

the bill (S. 8107) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of Kansas City, Mo.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 6300) to provide for the erection of a dwelling for the keeper of the light-house at Kewaunee, Wis.;

A bill (H. R. 7933) providing for the commutation for town-site purposes of homestead entries in certain portions of Oklahoma;

A bill (H. R. 10372) to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior such supervision of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, and the Washington Hospital for Foundlings as may have been conferred upon the board of charities of the District of Columbia under the act approved June 6, 1900, creating such board;

A bill (H. R. 11241) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate in the District of Columbia the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes," approved January 25, 1898;

A bill (H. R. 11400) to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1898;

A bill (H. R. 11471) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903;

A bill (H. R. 11474) for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico affecting land situate in the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States; and

A bill (H. R. 11611) to divide the State of Texas into four judicial districts.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DALZELL, and Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate to print 3,500 copies of the report of the Schley Court of Inquiry, with an amendment; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PERMANENT CENSUS OFFICE.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President, I desire to present the conference report on the permanent census bill, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference report submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10908) to provide for a permanent Census Office, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 17, 18, 20, 22, 27, 30, 32, and 34.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 10, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, and 33, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out of the matter inserted by said amendment the word "Bureau" and insert in lieu thereof "Census Office;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,500;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of the amended section and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 5. That all employees of the Census Office at the date of the passage of this act, except unskilled laborers, may be appointed by the Director of the Census with the approval of the head of the department to which said Census Office is attached, and when so appointed shall be, and they are hereby, placed, without further examination, under the provisions of the civil-service act approved January 16, 1883, and the amendments thereto and the rules established thereunder; and persons who have served as soldiers in any war in which the United States may have been engaged, who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, and the widows of such soldiers, shall have preference in the matter of employment; and all new appointments to the permanent clerical force in the Census Office hereby created shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the civil-service act above referred to."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the words "such classes," in line 4 of the matter inserted by said Senate amendment, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and the Director of the Census is authorized and directed to collect statistics relating to all of the deaf, dumb, and blind, notwithstanding the restrictions and limitations contained in section 8 of said act entitled 'An act to provide for taking the Twelfth and subsequent censuses.' Provided, That in taking the census of said classes the inquiries shall be confined to the following four questions, namely: Name, age, sex, and post-office address;" and the Senate agree to the same.

J. V. QUARLES,
L. E. MCCOMAS,
JAMES P. TALIAFERRO,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
A. J. HOPKINS,
CHARLES A. RUSSELL,
F. M. GRIFFITH,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. HAWLEY. That reading is of no practical use to anybody, by reason of the numbers used and the confusion in the Chamber. I ask that the vote on the conference report may be postponed until we can read the report in the RECORD in the morning.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President—

Mr. VEST. It is impossible to hear anything in this part of the Chamber.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senators will please resume their seats and observe order.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President, I certainly hope that the distinguished Senator from Connecticut will not insist upon his suggestion.

Mr. HAWLEY. If the Senator will excuse me, does he suppose that there are 20 Senators here who know what is proposed to be done by that report?

Mr. QUARLES. I shall be very glad to explain it in a very few words.

Mr. HAWLEY. We shall not know any better then. Let us have an opportunity to read it. We can read it to-morrow morning in the RECORD, and study it.

Mr. QUARLES. I think, Mr. President, that is a very doubtful compliment to me. The amendments are very few, and I think I can make them entirely plain in a very few words.

I want to remind the Senate that if we can agree to this conference report now and get favorable action in the House the bill may be signed to-morrow. Of course, the significance of it is that there are 500 permanent employees of that force to be discharged to-morrow, and the pressure is very great upon me and everyone connected with it to have this bill passed to-day.

I certainly hope the Senator from Connecticut will permit me to inform him as to what the conference report means, as I will presently do, and I think I can make him understand it.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. What is the order of business now before the Senate, Mr. President?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference report on the permanent census bill is under consideration. Objection was made by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]; but a motion can be made to proceed with its consideration notwithstanding the objection.

Mr. QUARLES. I move that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the conference report notwithstanding the objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin moves that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the conference report.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I think the Senator from Wisconsin ought to state to Senators, in view of the desire on his part to take up the conference report immediately, that the bill is already printed with the amendments to it.

Mr. QUARLES. Yes.

Mr. CULLOM. And that Senators can procure copies of it, and see what is in the bill.

Mr. QUARLES. Yes.

Mr. President, after a strenuous and protracted struggle, the conferees have reached an agreement. The chief points of difference between the bill as it now stands and the bill as the Senate passed it are as follows:

As we passed the bill, the salary of the Director of the Census was left at \$7,500. As the result of the conference, it now stands at \$6,000. As we passed the bill, there was an assistant director provided for, with a salary of \$4,000. Your conferees were compelled to yield and allow that feature to be stricken out of the bill in the interest of economy, so that that feature is eliminated. As we passed the bill the chief clerk was to have a salary of \$2,800; under this report he will receive \$2,500.

As the bill passed here there was a tenure of four years imposed upon the Director and assistant director and some of the chief statisticians. We yielded that provision for the reason that it appeared from an examination of the statute that in no other case of the appointment of a bureau chief has there been any limitation of time upon the appointment, and it was contended in the conference that the Census Bureau, being in a large measure a scientific bureau, ought not to be the first bureau to have a fixed tenure.

In addition to that, as the bill passed the Senate it was urged with great force that the four-year period would bring a change in the Director of the Census on the 1st day of July, 1910. That, of course, is the decennial year. The enumerators begin their work on the 1st day of June, and this change would take place on the 1st day of July, which, as you observe, is the very critical period in that enumeration. As the bill now stands the Director of the Census is removable at pleasure, just as all the other bureau chiefs are, so that any incoming President may remove him. Therefore we thought that feature was not substantial enough to warrant us in holding out longer, and we conceded that.

There are some other changes of phraseology. For instance, section 5 has been perfected. The amendment introduced by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] in favor of the soldiers in any war was found to be too broad. That has been modified so as to apply to those who were honorably discharged from the United States service.

A few other changes of that kind, chiefly in phraseology, constitute all the changes that have been made in the bill since the Senate gave it its approval. I hope, therefore, the report may be concurred in.

Mr. CLAY. I hope the Senator from Wisconsin will allow me to ask him a question. The Senator well remembers that the Senate adopted an amendment to the House bill in regard to the collection and publication of the statistics relative to the cotton crop. I desire to ask the Senator whether or not any changes were made in that provision?

Mr. QUARLES. There was no change whatever made in that.

Mr. CLAY. The Senate amendment was then agreed to?

Mr. QUARLES. The Senate amendment was agreed to just as adopted by this body.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator from Wisconsin will permit me, I think I caught from the reading of the report of the committee of conference that the amendment which I offered, and which was adopted by the Senate, regarding preference to soldiers and widows of soldiers is retained in the bill with a modification so that it will apply to honorably discharged soldiers and their widows?

Mr. QUARLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the report of the conference committee.

The report was agreed to.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, and asking for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and agree to the conference asked for by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the President pro tempore was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. LODGE, Mr. ALLISON, and Mr. RAWLINS were appointed.

PROCEEDINGS OF SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution of the Senate providing for the printing of 3,500 copies of the proceedings of the Schley Court of Inquiry, which was, in line 4, after the word "Inquiry," to insert "together with the findings of the court, Admiral Dewey's opinion, Admiral Schley's appeal to the President, and the President's decision thereon, and," so as to make the concurrent resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That there be printed 3,500 copies of the proceedings of the Schley Court of Inquiry, together with the findings of the court, Admiral Dewey's opinion, Admiral Schley's appeal to the President, and the President's decision thereon, and of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 500 copies for the use of the Navy Department.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution, with the amendment, will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

APPORTIONMENT OF DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Civil Service Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 19th instant, a table showing the apportionment of appointments in the departmental service at Washington, D. C., from July 16, 1883, to January 1, 1902, the present apportionment being based upon the census of 1900, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL POSTAL RATES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 4th instant, certain information relative to the construction placed by the Post-Office Department upon the existing law prescribing the postage for periodical publications like those published by churches, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES TREASURER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter

from the Treasurer of the United States requesting that a clause in the legislative appropriation bill providing for the salaried force in his office be amended by the insertion therein of "one machinist at \$900," and that the number of clerks at \$900 be reduced from 64 to 63; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 21st ultimo, the number, name, and tonnage of Government transports, and certain other facts relating thereto; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a petition from 83 inhabitants of the island of Guam, praying for the appointment of a commission to study the needs of the people of that island; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CLERICAL SERVICE IN THE NAVY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a petition signed by yeomen and others serving on board the U. S. S. *Michigan*, praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the efficiency of the clerical service in the Navy of the United States, etc.; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

USELESS PAPERS IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting schedules of papers, documents, etc., on the files of his Department not needed in the transaction of public business; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Select Joint Committee on the Destruction of Useless Papers, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. ALPHIN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of John H. Alphin *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DANIEL E. KIMBALL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Daniel E. Kimball *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MATTIE H. JARNAGIN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Mattie H. Jarnagin *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET RAIFORD LOFTIN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Margaret Raiford Loftin (nee Margaret Raiford), administratrix of the estate of Robert Raiford, deceased, *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HORACE RESLEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Horace Resley *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET R. SHIPLEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Margaret R. Shipley, administratrix of John Flower, deceased, *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented a petition of sundry brewers of Connecticut, praying for a reduction of the war-revenue tax on beer; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CULLOM presented the petition of G. T. B. Davis and 61 other citizens of Chicago, Ill., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Local Unions Nos. 114, 143, 182, 291, 4, 204, 174, and 476, of Jacksonville, Chicago, Cairo, Aurora, Coffeen, Joliet, and Pontiac, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Illinois, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. PROCTOR presented a petition of George H. Phelps Post, No. 114, Department of Vermont, Grand Army of the Republic, of Albany, Vt., 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 petitions of Typographical Union No. 402, of Barre; of Hardwick Branch of Granite Cutters' Union, of Hardwick, and of Tool Sharpeners' Union No. 2, of Barre, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Vermont, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HOAR presented petitions of sundry citizens of Springfield, Shelburne, North Brookfield, and Adams, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of J. W. Lawton Post, No. 85, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ware, and of the local unions of the American Federation of Labor of Watertown, North Adams, Brockton, and Lowell, all in the State of Massachusetts, 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 labor organizations of Fitchburg, Worcester, Lowell, Brockton, Springfield, North Adams, Newburyport, West Quincy, Holyoke, and Lawrence, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the memorials of Harriet R. Shattuck, of Malden, and of Mary E. Merritt, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the governmental regulation of vice in the island possessions of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of the United States, praying for a suspension of hostilities in the Philippine Islands pending a discussion of the situation between the Government and the Filipino leaders; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Littleton, N. H., and a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Granite Cutters' National Union, American Federation of Labor, of Milford, N. H., and a petition of the Granite Cutters' Union, American Federation of Labor, of Concord, N. H., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Almon B. White Post, No. 55, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, of Whitefield, N. H., and of Carlos Fletcher Post, No. 53, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, of Columbia, N. H., 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 the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of North Hampton, Milford, Berlin, Hampton Falls, Laconia, East Rochester, East Colebrook, Newmarket, Candia, Concord, Franklin, Rumney, and Richmond, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RAWLINS presented petitions of Ogden Lodge No. 127, International Association of Machinists, of Ogden, and of Typographical Union No. 236, of Ogden, in the State of Utah, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. BATE presented petitions of Coal Creek Council, No. 26, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Coal Creek; of Trunk and Bag Workers' Local Union No. 9, of Knoxville; of

Typographical Union No. 20, of Nashville; of the Central Labor Union of Chattanooga, and 48 citizens of Scott County, all in the State of Tennessee, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. MALLORY presented the petition of John G. Ruge, secretary of the fish commissioners of Florida, praying that an appropriation be made for the erecting of a monument in the city of Washington to the memory of the late Prof. Spencer F. Baird; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also presented a petition of the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 60, of Pensacola, Fla., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 605, Carpenters and Joiners' Union, of Jacksonville, Fla., 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.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of the Board of Trade, the select and common councils, and of sundry citizens of Erie, Pa., praying for the establishment of a naval training station for the Great Lakes on Presque Isle, on the north side of the harbor of Erie, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of 48 citizens of Auburn, 47 citizens of Rauschs, 46 citizens of North East, 48 citizens of West Alexander, 55 citizens of Coon Island, and of 46 citizens of Chandler Valley, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia and of the Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Cuba; which were referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

He also presented petitions of the Brooklyn Branch, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; of the Providence Branch, of Providence, R. I.; of the Portland Branch, of Portland, Me., and of the Baltimore Branch, of Baltimore, Md., all of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the protection of American seamen from Chinese competition; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of the congregation of the United Presbyterian Church of Sewickley, Pa., remonstrating against the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania, of Pittsburg, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the licensing of electrical constructors and workers and for the regulation of electrical mining in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of 45 citizens of Tionesta; of 23 citizens of Steelton; of 48 citizens of Jeannette; of 32 citizens of Johnstown; of Local Union No. 1719, United Mine Workers of America, of Lansford; of Local Union No. 556, of Meadville; of Local Union No. 210, International Association of Machinists, of Wilkesbarre; of Cranberry Local Union, No. 1434, of Hazleton; of Lebanon Circle, No. 25, of Lebanon; of Elwood City Lodge, No. 5, of Elwood; of Boiler Makers' Local Union No. 17, of Chester; of Glass Bottle Blowers' Local Union No. 95, of Tarentum; of Local Union No. 1665, National Mine Workers of America, of Carbon; of the Central Labor Union of Meadville; of Barbers' Local Union No. 297, of Lansford; of Machinists' Local Union No. 217, of Philadelphia; of Local Union No. 548, United Mine Workers of America, of Buena Vista; of Federal Labor Union No. 7150, of Bradford; of Journeymen Plumbers' Local Union No. 207, of Bradford; of Local Union No. 115, of Pricedale; of Powder Makers' Local Union No. 8742, of Oliver's Mills; of Local Union No. 700, United Mine Workers of America, of Horton; of Journeymen Barbers' International Union No. 277, of Easton; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 492, of Reading; of Glass Bottle Blowers' Local Union No. 76, of Sharpsburg; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 489, of Souderton; of Chair Makers' National Lodge No. 1, of Braddock; of Team Drivers' Local Union No. 22, of Ashland; of Iron Molders' Union No. 370, of Reading; of Typographical Union No. 258, of Easton; of Tile Layers' Union No. 4, of Pittsburg; of Local Union No. 1315, of Roscoe; of Cigar Makers' International Union No. 257, of Lancaster; of Tin Plate Workers' Local Union No. 30, of Washington; of the Federated Trades Council of Reading; of the Central Trades Assembly of Washington; of Local Union No. 1687, United Mine Workers of America, of

Leek; of Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Local Union No. 74, of Reading; of Local Union No. 844, United Mine Workers of America, of Carbondale; of Keystone Associated Shirt and Waist Cutters' Local Union No. 40, of Philadelphia; of Federal Union No. 9251, of Renovo; of Boiler Makers and Boiler Workers' Local Union No. 46, of Reading; of Glass Bottle Blowers' Local Union No. 83, of Butler; of John F. Ward Union, No. 9, Iron and Steel Workers, of Newcastle; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 500, of Butler; of the Central Labor Council of Franklin; of Journeymen Bakers' Local Union No. 150, of Reading; of Typographical Union No. 7, of Pittsburg; of the Central Labor Union of Hazleton; of Federal Labor Union No. 8139, of McSherrystown; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 232, of Sellersville; of Slate and Tile Roofers' Local Union No. 8926, of Reading; of Powder Workers' Local Union No. 8974, of Wapwallopen; of the Central Labor Union, of Lancaster; of Typographical Union No. 86, of Reading, and of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, of Philadelphia, all 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 Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 556, of Meadville; of International Association of Machinists, Local Union No. 210, of Wilkesbarre; of Captain S. S. Marchand Post, No. 190, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic; of Local Union No. 33, of New Kensington; of Iron Molders' Local Union No. 235, of Lehigh; of Colonel Croasdale Post, No. 256, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Riegelsville; of George Smith Post, No. 79, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Conshohocken; of Lieutenant H. C. Titman Post, No. 93, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Auburn Four Corners; of Allison Brothers Post, No. 144, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Port Carbon; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 492, of Reading; of Captain G. W. Ryan Post, No. 364, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Middleburg; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 501, of East Stroudsburg; of Glass Bottle Blowers' Local Union No. 4, of Philadelphia; of E. B. Young Post, No. 87, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Allentown; of Phelps Post, No. 124, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of East Smithfield; of Swarts Post, No. 72, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Albany; of General F. A. Rowley Post, No. 495, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Natrona; of C. W. Deming Post, No. 476, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Millertown; of Colonel John D. Musser Post, No. 66, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic; of Order of Mallory Post, No. 285, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Sayre; of Powder Makers' Local Union No. 8742, American Federation of Labor, of Olivers Mills; of Retail Clerks' Local Union No. 469, American Federation of Labor, of Shenandoah; of Machinists' Local Union No. 327, American Federation of Labor, of Meadville; of regular muster of General Welsh Post, No. 118, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic; of Journeymen Barbers' Local Union No. 278, of New Castle; of Iron Molders' Local Union No. 313, American Federation of Labor, of Chester; of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 102, American Federation of Labor, of Wilkesbarre, and of Lieutenant S. C. Potts Post, No. 62, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Altoona, all in the State of Pennsylvania, 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 59 citizens of Greenville, of 89 citizens of Bryn Mawe, of 48 citizens of Utica, of 40 citizens of Mohns Store, of 25 citizens of Robeson, and of 136 citizens of Reading, 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. DEPEW presented a petition of sundry wholesale grocers, retail grocers, and importers of tea of New York City, praying for the repeal of the duty on tea; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Theatrical Protective Union No. 1, of New York City; of International Association of Machinists' Local Union No. 480, of Buffalo; of Stationary Firemen's Local Union No. 11, of Buffalo; of the Central Trades Labor Council of Rochester; of Journeymen Barbers' Local Union No. 148, of Newburgh; of Laborers' Protective Union No. 9619, of Elmira; of Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Local Union No. 39, of Rochester; of International Steam Engineers' Local Union No. 71, of Rochester; of Typographical Union No. 233, of Niagara Falls; of Mailers' Local Union No. 19, of Utica; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 7, of Utica; of Painters' Local Union No. 155, of Poughkeepsie; of Pressmen's Local Union No. 57, of Bing-

hamton; of Blacksmiths' Local Union No. 202, of Elmira; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 429, of Niagara Falls; of Metal Polishers and Buffers' Local Union No. 57, of Elmira; of the Steam Fitters and Helpers' Union of New York City; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 81, of Peekskill; of Plate Printers' Local Union No. 5, of New York City; of Machinists' Local Union No. 93, of Rochester; of Garment Workers' Local Union No. 84, of Wappingers Falls; of the Pattern Makers' Association, of Seneca Falls; of Brotherhood of Boiler Makers' Local Union No. 162, of Seneca Falls; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 283, of Geneva; of United Metal Workers' Local Union No. 17, of Rochester; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 132, of Brooklyn; of Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Local Union No. 44, of Troy; of the Central Labor Union, of Binghamton; of Coopers' Local Union No. 48, of Niagara Falls; of Car Workers' Local Union No. 24, of Norwich; of Indurated Fiber Workers' Local Union No. 7185, of Lockport; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 84, of Saugerties; of Boot and Shoe Workers' Local Union No. 160, of Brooklyn; of the American Wire Weavers' Protective Association of New York City; of Coopers' International Union No. 33, of Buffalo; of Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union No. 2, of Olean; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 210, of Rome; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 532, of Elmira; of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Local Union No. 367, of Seneca Falls; of Brick Layers and Masons' Local Union No. 14, of Kingston; of Journeymen Barbers' Local Union No. 156, of Binghamton; of Coopers' International Union No. 60, of Brooklyn; of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Syracuse, and of Brick Layers and Plasterers' Local Union No. 58, of Little Falls, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of New York, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Grand Army Posts Nos. 447, 391, 399, 332, 656, 322, 109, 81, 45, 22, 306, 488, 90, 326, 60, 476, 160, 271, 283, 78, 433, 209, 340, 44, 255, 279, 347, 74, 502, 418, 624, 564, and 360, all of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic; of Local Unions Nos. 117, 242, 84, 489, 372, 124, 478, 7, 48, 134, 146, 546, 369, 289, 467, 305, 421, 8962, 7294, 238, 41, 78, and 381, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of New York, 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. ELKINS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wellsburg, W. Va., 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 the Retail Grocers' Protective Association, of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the enactment of the so-called pure-food bill; which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Marquess and Cataulia, in the State of West Virginia, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Bayard, and of Local Union 302, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Huntington, in the State of West Virginia, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union, of Parkersburg, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the immigration of illiterate persons; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a petition of Local Union No. 247, International Association of Machinists, of Fairhaven, Wash., and a petition of Ellsworth Post, No. 2, Department of Washington, Grand Army of the Republic, of Vancouver, Wash., 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. WETMORE presented petitions of International Steam Engineers' Union No. 57, of Providence; of the Society of Engineers No. 616, of Providence, and of Typographical Union No. 212, of Pawtucket, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petitions of L. C. Davis and sundry other citizens of Bloomington; of John L. Fraley and sundry other citizens of Anderson; of Augusta Vedstiad, of Valparaiso; of W. L. Lacey and sundry other citizens of Muncie; of Louis H. Sieb and Albert Pahl, of Michigan City, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of North Man-

chester, Martinsburg, New Castle, Spiceland, Westville, Swayzee, and Washington, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Local Lodge No. 615, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Bedford; of Division No. 289, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Washington, and of Division No. 301, Order of Railway Conductors, of Seymour, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the passage of the so-called Hoar anti-injunction bill to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions" in certain cases; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Company K, Second Infantry, Indiana National Guard, of Danville, and of Company H, Third Infantry, Indiana National Guard, of Warsaw, in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the efficiency of the militia of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Cope & Cox, hardware merchants, of Plainfield, Ind., praying for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Muncie, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called Dunphy bill to provide for an increase in the compensation of letter carriers; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Indiana State Board of Commerce, of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of Unity Lodge, No. 7, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, of Muncie; of Amalgamated Woodworkers' Local Union No. 155, of Indianapolis; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 62, of Richmond; of Green Bottle Blowers' Local Union No. 67, of Cicero; of Carriage and Wagon Workers' Local Union No. 71, of Lawrenceburg; of Team Drivers' Local Union No. 73, of Clinton; of Local Union No. 93, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, of Hammond, and of Local Union No. 27, International Brotherhood of Stationary Fireman, of Terra Haute, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of George Ridlen Post, No. 275, of Scottsburg, of E. R. Hawn Post, No. 266, of Birdseye, of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Laborers' Protective Union No. 7120, of Evansville, all in the State of Indiana, 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. BURNHAM presented the petition of John W. Farr and 33 other citizens of Littleton, N. H., and the petition of R. A. Twitchell and 47 other citizens of Milan, N. H., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Fletcher Post, No. 57, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, of Colebrook; of Grant Post, No. 91, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bartlett, and of Brewery Workmen's Local Union No. 137, American Federation of Labor, of Portsmouth, all in the State of New Hampshire, 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 Granite Cutters' Local Union, American Federation of Labor, of Concord, N. H., and a petition of Freight Handlers' Protective Union No. 9335, American Federation of Labor, of Manchester, N. H., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of C. H. Knight and 15 other citizens of Peterboro; of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Whitefield, North Hampton, East Andover, Berlin, Hampton Falls, Greenville, Milford, East Colebrook, East Rochester, Candia, Laconia, Franklin, Newmarket, Concord, Alton, Claremont, Newport, Rumney, Seabrook, Richmond, Epping, North Charleston, Peterboro, Plymouth, Meredith, Wilton, and Tilton, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GAMBLE presented the petition of Jonas Leyman, of Geddes, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict indigent immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the petitions of E. J. Underwood and 47 other citizens of Willow Lakes; of William Sheelar and 90 other citizens of Webster; of Olaf Oleson and 47 other citizens of Valley

Springs; of C. T. McGilvra and 47 other citizens of Armour, and of H. A. Ramsdell, of Canova, all in the State of South Dakota, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union, of Parkersburg, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the immigration of illiterate persons; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Bayard, W. Va., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Butchers' Local Union No. 7, American Federation of Labor, of Wheeling, W. Va., 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 petitions of sundry citizens of Wheeling and Wellsburg, W. Va., 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 the Retail Grocers' Protective Association, of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the passage of the so-called pure-food bill; which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Marquess, W. Va., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of Bessemer Lodge, No. 559, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Proctor Knott, Minn., praying for the passage of the so-called Hoar anti-injunction bill to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy," and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions" in certain cases; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Polk County, Minn., and a petition of sundry citizens of Lengby, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation opening to homestead settlement the unallotted lands on the White Earth Indian Reservation in that State; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Duluth, Minn., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Local Unions Nos. 34, 98, 43, and 271, of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Ortonville, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Minnesota, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Local Unions Nos. 108, 112, and 11, of Winona, St. Paul, and Duluth, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of Workman Post, No. 31, Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Little Falls, all in the State of Minnesota, 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. QUARLES presented a petition of the officers of the National Guard of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the efficiency of the militia; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the common council of Waukesha, Wis., praying that an appropriation of \$50,000 be made for the erection of a Government building in that city; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of Machinists' Local Union No. 173, American Federation of Labor, of Eau Claire, Wis., praying for the repeal of the so-called desert-land law and the commutation clause of the homestead act; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Wood Workers' Local Union No. 70, American Federation of Labor, of Fond du Lac, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation providing an educational test for immigrants; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Experimental Association and a petition of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, praying for the enactment of legislation to authorize the use of part of the proceeds of the sales of public lands for the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges and instruction in forestry; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented petitions of Coopers' Local Union No. 30, of Milwaukee; of the Trades and Labor Council of Racine; of Machinists' Local Union No. 173, of Eau Claire, and of Machinists' Local

Union No. 158, of Fond du Lac, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Grand Army Posts, Nos. 2, 205, 25, 3, and 91, of Milwaukee, Chilton, Lodi, Barien, and Depere, all of the Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Federated Trades Council, American Federation of Labor, of Greenbay, in the State of Wisconsin, 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. McCUMBER presented a petition of sundry citizens of North Dakota, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented petitions of Local Unions Nos. 22, 173, 178, 126, 63, 251, 55, 92, 213, 90, 410, and 55, of Sioux City, Davenport, Ottumwa, Muscatine, Des Moines, and Clinton, 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 a petition of Typographical Union No. 251, American Federation of Labor, of Muscatine, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the employment of children in manufacturing establishments and workshops; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Guttenberg, Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Assembly, American Federation of Labor, of Des Moines, Iowa, and a petition of Division No. 410, Order of Railway Conductors, of Belle Plain, Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called Hoar anti-injunction bill to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions" in certain cases; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the affidavit of Archibald Jasper Powers, of Fort Madison, Iowa, praying that he be granted a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Iowa State National Guards of Oskaloosa, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the efficiency of the militia of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of St. Lucas, Iowa, and a petition of sundry citizens of Story City, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the Iowa Academy of Science and a petition of Typographical Union No. 251, American Federation of Labor, of Muscatine, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of storage reservoirs to equalize the flow of streams for the irrigation of the arid lands of the West; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented petitions of sundry citizens of Omamee and Forest River, in the State of North Dakota, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of J. H. Ryale and sundry other citizens of Adler, N. Dak., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Hillsboro and Forest River, N. Dak., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DILLINGHAM presented petitions of sundry citizens of Barnet, South Windham, and West Canaan, in the State of Vermont, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of 30 members 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.

He also presented a petition of Garment Workers' Local Union No. 32, American Federation of Labor, of Brattleboro, Vt., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of irrigation reservoirs; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of International Association of Machinists, Local Union No. 215, of Rutland, Vt., praying for the

repeal of the so-called desert-land law; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WARREN presented the petition of Laundry Workers' International Union No. 104, of Cheyenne, Wyo., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. DEBOE presented petitions of sundry chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the United States, praying for the establishment of a University of the United States; which were referred to the Committee to Establish the University of the United States.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Louisville, Ky., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TELLER presented a petition of the Western Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, of Kansas City, Mo., praying for the passage of the so-called parcels post bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 306, American Federation of Labor, of Pueblo, 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 implement, vehicle, and hardware dealers of Kansas City, Mo., praying for the ratification of the French reciprocity treaty; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of General Shields Post, No. 78, Department of Colorado, Grand Army of the Republic, of Newcastle; of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 37, Department of Colorado, Grand Army of the Republic, of Saleda; of Typographical Union No. 82, American Federation of Labor, of Colorado Springs, and of Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 12, American Federation of Labor, of Pueblo, 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.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Assembly, American Federation of Labor, of Hannibal, Mo., praying for the repeal of the so-called desert-land law and the commutation clause of the homestead act; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented petitions of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, of W. S. Banta and sundry other citizens of Deepwater, of F. K. Thompson and sundry other citizens of Livingston County, and of Fred Holbert and sundry other citizens of St. Charles, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Grand Army posts Nos. 220 and 232, of Jenkins and Jamesport, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 945, American Federation of Labor, of Jefferson, and of White Waiters' Local Union No. 19, American Federation of Labor, of Kansas City, 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 petitions of local unions Nos. 36, 192, 1, 19, 23, 281, and 206, of Sedalia, St. Louis, Springfield, Kansas City, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Missouri, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. CLARK of Montana presented a petition of the Lincoln Republican Club, of Anaconda, Mont., praying for the exclusion of Chinese labor from the United States, the Philippine Islands, and the island possessions of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of International Association of Machinists' Local Union No. 29, of Anaconda, Mont., 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 International Association of Machinists' Local Union No. 29, of Anaconda, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the exclusion of Chinese labor from the United States, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. CLAY presented a petition of Local Division No. 180, Order of Railway Conductors, of Atlanta, Ga., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the immigration of illiterate persons; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the City Council of Savannah, Ga., praying for the establishment of a subtreasury of the United States at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Darien and McIntosh counties, Ga., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the opening of a canal connecting Clubb and Plantation creeks, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MITCHELL presented the petition of Alexander McCauley, of St. Helens, Oreg., praying that he be granted an increase of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Normile, Fastabend & McGregor, of Astoria, Oreg., praying that they be granted compensation for losses sustained in the construction of the lock and dam on the Yamhill River, in Oregon, under contract with the United States made March 11, 1896; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented petitions of Local Unions Nos. 167, 182, 87, and 6321, of Astoria and Portland, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Oregon, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Coopers' Local Union No. 132, of Portland; of the Boiler Makers and Iron-Ship Builders' Local Union No. 72, of Portland, Oreg., all of the American Federation of Labor; of John F. Reynolds Post, No. 15, of Enterprise, and of J. W. Geary Post, No. 7, of Eugene, all of the Department of Oregon, Grand Army of the Republic, in the State of Oregon, 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. PERKINS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Redlands, San Jose, Pasadena, and San Francisco, all in the State of California, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Local Unions Nos. 9179, 9228, 9162, of San Francisco and San Diego, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels in the navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal.; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Local Unions Nos. 68, 8, 152, 162, 54, 8970, 410, and 148, of San Jose, San Francisco, Vallejo, Sacramento, and Oakland, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of California, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. MONEY presented the petition of C. C. Bardwell and sundry other citizens of Starkville, Miss., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FRYE presented the petitions of S. C. Jones and 46 other citizens of Oxford County, and of B. Frank Dennison and 45 other citizens of Freeport, in the State of Maine, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the First Smoking Pipe Makers' Central Union, of New York City, of Boot and Shoe Workers' Local Union No. 225, of Auburn, Me., and of sundry citizens of Berwick and Phillips, in the State of Maine, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Bangor, Me., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Supervisors of Coconino County, Ariz., remonstrating against the nonpayment of taxes by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad in the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to Senate bills 1791 and 1792 relating to bills of lading; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred the following amendments, intended to be proposed to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, reported them severally without amendment, and moved that they be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and printed; which was agreed to:

An amendment submitted by Mr. GALLINGER on the 17th instant, proposing to increase the salary of the United States consul at Saltillo, Mexico, from \$1,000 to \$1,500;

An amendment submitted by Mr. FORAKER on the 19th instant, providing for an increase in the allowance for clerk hire at the United States consulate at Edinburgh, Scotland, to \$760 per annum;

An amendment submitted by Mr. FORAKER on the 19th instant, proposing to increase the salary of the United States consul at Turin, Italy, to \$1,500;

An amendment submitted by Mr. FORAKER on the 19th instant, proposing to increase the salary of the United States consul at Mannheim, Germany, to \$2,500 per annum;

An amendment submitted by Mr. FORAKER on the 19th instant, proposing to increase the salary of the United States consul at Cologne, Germany, to \$2,500 per annum;

An amendment submitted by Mr. FORAKER on the 19th instant, proposing to increase the salary of the United States consul at Rosario, Argentina, to \$2,500 per annum;

An amendment submitted by Mr. CLARK of Montana on the 11th instant, proposing to change the grade of the United States consulate at Belize, Honduras, from Class VI to Class V;

An amendment submitted by Mr. CLARK of Montana on the 11th instant, proposing to change the grade of the United States consulate at St. Helena, Island of St. Helena, from Class VI to Class V;

An amendment submitted by Mr. KEAN on the 12th instant, proposing to change the grade of the United States consulate at Geneva, Switzerland, from Class VI to Class V; and

An amendment submitted by Mr. GAMBLE on the 12th instant, proposing to increase the salary of the United States consul at Munich, Bavaria, to \$3,000.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2172) to provide for the payment of medical expenses of sick officers and enlisted men of the Army while absent from duty with leave or on furlough, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4024) for the relief of G. G. Martin, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5224) for the relief of Edward Kershner, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4096) to provide for a site for a depot for the Revenue-Cutter Service, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1254) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Melcher, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 4095) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Dudley;

A bill (S. 3910) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Woodbury;

A bill (H. R. 969) granting a pension to Silas H. Cronk;

A bill (H. R. 668) granting an increase of pension to Henry N. Tracy;

A bill (H. R. 3412) granting an increase of pension to William H. Pierce;

A bill (H. R. 1808) granting an increase of pension to William M. Strobe;

A bill (H. R. 2219) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Gilman;

A bill (H. R. 8306) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Robinson;

A bill (H. R. 1852) granting an increase of pension to James A. Edmonds;

A bill (H. R. 3688) granting an increase of pension to John Gagan;

A bill (H. R. 8304) granting an increase of pension to Angeline Murray; and

A bill (H. R. 9670) granting an increase of pension to Aaron C. Badger.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1796) for the relief of Hiram Cronk, reported it with an amendment to the title, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3130) to provide for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7237) granting an increase of pension to Eva H. McColey, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3449) to establish an additional land office in

the State of Montana, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CLARK of Montana, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2337) for the extension of Le Droit avenue, and for other purposes, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3439) to amend an act entitled "An act to license billiard and pool tables in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

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

A bill (H. R. 3422) granting an increase of pension to James D. Elderkin;

A bill (H. R. 5959) granting an increase of pension to Francis Pearson, alias James F. Pearston; and

A bill (H. R. 898) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Bolton.

Mr. TURNER, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 257) to establish a light-house and fog-signal station at Mukilteo Point, near the city of Everett, State of Washington, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. DEBOE, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2625) granting an increase of pension to Carlin Hamlin, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 8541) granting an increase of pension to Mahlon C. Moores;

A bill (H. R. 2465) granting an increase of pension to James F. Charlesworth; and

A bill (H. R. 1280) granting a pension to Lizzie A. Campbell.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3488) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to appoint superintendents of chimney sweeps, to prescribe their duties, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, submitted adverse reports thereon; which were agreed to, and the bills were postponed indefinitely:

A bill (S. 3489) for the extension of Vermont avenue;

A bill (S. 2053) for the widening of Wisconsin avenue northwest from its intersection with High street and Thirty-seventh street to the District of Columbia boundary line; and

A bill (S. 3425) for the extension of Wyoming avenue from its present terminus on Eighteenth street northwest with its width of 80 feet to Champlain avenue.

Mr. GAMBLE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3663) to amend an act entitled "An act granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across, and establish stations on, the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," by extending the time for the construction of said railway, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington (for Mr. PRITCHARD), from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5863) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Brittingham, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also (for Mr. PRITCHARD), from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8620) granting a pension to Thomas Hall, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. ELKINS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 297) for an examination of the property of the Little Kanawha River Navigation Company, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4381) to authorize the Central Railway of West Virginia to build a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near Morgantown, in the State of West Virginia, reported it without amendment.

Mr. PENROSE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1673) for the relief of the officers and crew of the U. S. S. *Charleston*, lost in the Philippines, November 2, 1899, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were

referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 2225) granting an increase of pension to James Morris; and

A bill (H. R. 5218) granting an increase of pension to Joel Metz.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 7th instant, proposing to appropriate \$50,000 for completing the survey of the public lands in the State of Minnesota, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported it without amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4003) to authorize the construction of a traffic bridge across the Savannah River from the mainland within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah to Hutchinson's Island, in the county of Chatham, State of Georgia, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

IMPROVEMENT OF EVERETT HARBOR, WASHINGTON.

Mr. TURNER. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 56) providing for a modification in the adopted project for the improvement of Everett Harbor, Washington, to report it without amendment, and to ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The joint resolution was read; and by unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to its consideration, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That in carrying on the work of improvement of Everett Harbor, Washington, authorized in the river and harbor act of March 3, 1899, the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, postpone the dredging and improvement of Old River, and may widen or deepen, or both widen and deepen, the harbor basin and channel through the tide flats, and take such steps as may seem to him desirable to protect and conserve the work as performed.

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

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHERS.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. ALLISON on the 22d instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be, and is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time as may be necessary to report such testimony as may be taken by the committee or its subcommittees in connection with appropriation bills, and to have the same printed for its use, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. PROCTOR on the 24th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be, and is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer to report hearings on bills coming before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee be authorized to have said hearings printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 4123) granting a pension to Eliza Gallaher; which was read by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of Eliza Gallaher, widow of Dennis Gallaher, Company B, Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, verified with War Department record and affidavits of Dr. E. H. Bounds, A. J. Kilian, G. F. Roderick, and George Spooner. I ask that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 4124) granting a pension to James O. Jones; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of James O. Jones for pension, with letter of Pension Office and affidavits of Dr. B. W. Hensler and of William Adams and of J. L. Bales. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 4125) granting an increase of pension to Joel S. Cooper; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of Dr. Joel S. Cooper, assistant surgeon, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for increase of pension from \$24 to \$50, with affidavits of Thomas H. Kemp, W. H. Colville, Dr. James N. Magoon, and R. B. Drake, together with military record and decision of the Secretary of the Interior

on an appeal. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 4126) for the relief of John W. Ledbetter; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

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

A bill (S. 4127) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin H. Penn (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 4128) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Summers (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 4129) granting a pension to Philip H. Carr (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 4130) granting an increase of pension to John Nichols (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 4131) granting a pension to John Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4132) granting an increase of pension to Charles G. Sanders;

A bill (S. 4133) granting a pension to Robert M. Tarrant (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 4134) granting an increase of pension to Timothy Laughlin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4135) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Leonard (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4136) granting a pension to Caroline C. Kuhn (with accompanying papers).

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 4137) to correct the military record of Benjamin F. Herrington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4138) for the relief of Abraham Pope; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 4139) to diminish the number of appraisers at the ports of Philadelphia and Boston; which was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOAR. A similar bill was passed by the Senate during the last Congress which had been referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 4140) granting an increase of pension to James O'Neill; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 4141) granting an increase of pension to John Cook; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

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

A bill (S. 4142) granting a pension to William Mutall;

A bill (S. 4143) granting a pension to Mary C. Stone; and

A bill (S. 4144) granting an increase of pension to Daniel P. Andrus.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 4145) granting an increase of pension to Edward W. Bennett; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 4146) granting a pension to Upton T. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4147) granting an increase of pension to Eli Davis; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4148) to grant certain lands to the city of Colorado Springs, Colo.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

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

A bill (S. 4149) for the relief of the estate of J. Aucoin, deceased;

A bill (S. 4150) for the relief of Auguste Alvarado;

A bill (S. 4151) for the relief of the estate of Hiram Anderson, deceased;

A bill (S. 4152) for the relief of Mrs. Marguerite Arnaud;

A bill (S. 4153) for the relief of Mrs. Mary J. Bondurant;

A bill (S. 4154) for the relief of Pierre Breaux;

A bill (S. 4155) for the relief of the estate of Louisa Breaux, deceased;

A bill (S. 4156) for the relief of Charles Broder;
 A bill (S. 4157) for the relief of Louis Barron;
 A bill (S. 4158) for the relief of the estate of Mary A. D. Badger, deceased;
 A bill (S. 4159) for the relief of Natalie Bondreau;
 A bill (S. 4160) for the relief of the estate of Louis Broussard, deceased;
 A bill (S. 4161) for the relief of Joseph D. Broussard;
 A bill (S. 4162) for the relief of James M. Schilling;
 A bill (S. 4163) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Melancon, deceased;
 A bill (S. 4164) for the relief of the estate of George Mitchell-tree, deceased;
 A bill (S. 4165) for the relief of the estate of J. Bienvenu Mollère, deceased;
 A bill (S. 4166) for the relief of F. Héno Mollère;
 A bill (S. 4167) for the relief of John Martinez;
 A bill (S. 4168) for the relief of the estate of John Wesley Monette, deceased;
 A bill (S. 4169) for the relief of Rose E. Neriault, legal representative of Mrs. Marie Louise Neriault, deceased, and Sylvain Neriault, deceased;
 A bill (S. 4170) for the relief of Gustave Neriaux; and
 A bill (S. 4171) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Devezin Olivier, deceased, and Celeste Olivier, deceased.
 Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi introduced a bill (S. 4172) for the relief of the heirs at law of Alexander P. Miller, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.
 Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill (S. 4173) for the relief of George F. Ormsby; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
 Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:
 A bill (S. 4174) to correct the military record of Job Jones (with an accompanying paper);
 A bill (S. 4175) to correct the military record of George W. Stape (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 4176) to correct the military record of William E. Russell;
 A bill (S. 4177) to correct the military record of Samuel Bailey (with an accompanying paper); and
 A bill (S. 4178) to correct the military record of John W. Bender (with an accompanying paper).
 Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 4179) to extend the time to redeem or make allowance for internal-revenue stamps, and to authorize the redemption of such stamps upon presentation of a certified copy of deed where the original deed is not obtainable, and being an amendment to an act entitled "An act authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem or make allowance for internal-revenue stamps," approved May 12, 1900; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance.
 He also introduced a bill (S. 4180) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Lebanon, in the State of Pennsylvania; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
 He also introduced a bill (S. 4181) for the relief of Laura A. Wagner; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.
 He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
 A bill (S. 4182) granting a pension to Joseph Montgomery Todd;
 A bill (S. 4183) granting an increase of pension to Oceana B. Irwin (with an accompanying paper);
 A bill (S. 4184) granting a pension to Katharine Rains Paul;
 A bill (S. 4185) granting a pension to Alice D. H. Krause;
 A bill (S. 4186) granting a pension to James P. Snyder;
 A bill (S. 4187) granting a pension to Emanuel F. Ditzler;
 A bill (S. 4188) to restore to the pension roll Henry M. Stiffler;
 A bill (S. 4189) granting an increase of pension to John J. Gangwere (with an accompanying paper);
 A bill (S. 4190) granting a pension to Fredreca Seymore;
 A bill (S. 4191) to restore to the pension roll Franklin Tyler (with an accompanying paper);
 A bill (S. 4192) granting a pension to Jennie Jones;
 A bill (S. 4193) granting a pension to Susannah Ryan;
 A bill (S. 4194) granting a pension to Silas H. Cronk;
 A bill (S. 4195) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Carns (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 4196) granting an increase of pension to Algernan Tyrel Maupin; and
 A bill (S. 4197) granting an increase of pension to Reuben M. Worthen.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 4198) for the relief of Theodore F. Northrop; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4199) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah V. Filkins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4200) granting a pension to Anna M. Gregory; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 4201) to regulate the operation of street railways in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4202) to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 4203) for the relief of A. W. Curtis; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4204) relating to grants of land to the Territory and State of Washington for school purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 4205) granting a pension to Charles H. Dollman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

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

A bill (S. 4206) for the relief of John P. Fox;

A bill (S. 4207) for the relief of the heirs of John W. Warwick;

A bill (S. 4208) for the relief of J. B. Johnson; and

A bill (S. 4209) for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Petersburg, W. Va.

Mr. KEARNS introduced a bill (S. 4210) to provide for the rebuilding of Fort Douglas, Utah; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 4211) granting an increase of pension to Asa Worden; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4212) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Jacoby; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 4213) providing for certain officers of the Marine Corps, veterans of the civil war, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4214) granting an increase of pension to John McDonald; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 4215) for the relief of Jonathan Pigman, executor of Benjamin Pigman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 4216) for the relief of Normile, Fastabend & McGregor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4217) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the case of Manuelita Swope; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4218) granting an increase of pension to Alexander McCauley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 4219) granting a pension to May Saby; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. BARD submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$6,100 to indemnify the American Surety Company of New York for such amount as it may be required to disburse by decree of the proper court, under two separate undertakings on appeal, as damages and costs assessed against and for the value of the use and occupation of real property occupied by the Mission Indians of California, in the suits entitled J. Downey Harvey, administrator, and others v. Alejandro Barker and others, and J. Downey Harvey, administrator, and others v. Jose Quevas and others, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PENROSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1883) to promote the efficiency of the

clerical service in the Navy of the United States; to organize a clerical corps of the Navy of the United States; to define its duties and to regulate its pay; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DIETRICH (by request) submitted an amendment relative to second-class mail matter, intended to be proposed by him to the Post-Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KITREDGE submitted an amendment proposing to increase the total appropriation for the Indian school at Chamberlain, S. Dak., from \$40,050 to \$52,050 in order to provide new buildings and improvements at said school, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut submitted an amendment proposing to increase the salary of the United States consul at Coburg, Germany, from \$2,000 to \$3,000, intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HANSBROUGH submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$25,000 for improving the Red River of the North, Minnesota and North Dakota, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HOAR. I ask leave to give notice that at the conclusion of the consideration of the irrigation bill, which I understand is shortly to be taken up, I shall move the Senate to take up the bill (S. 3853) for the protection of the President of the United States, and for other purposes.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mr. HOAR submitted the following concurrent resolution; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 7,500 additional copies of Senate Document No. 164, third session Fifty-fifth Congress, being the report of the Daughters of the American Revolution for 1890-1897, together with the historical preface herewith, indorsed by the board of management of that society, of which 2,500 shall be for the use of the Senate and 5,000 for the use of the House of Representatives.

LUCY JANE BALL.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Lucy Jane Ball, mother of J. J. G. Ball, late a messenger of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

POWERS OF SENATE.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

Resolved, That it is in the power of the Senate to punish a member for disorderly behavior by debarring such member from participation in the proceedings of the Senate.

CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS OF DEAF AND DUMB.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent for the adoption of a resolution for a reprint of 500 copies of a certain document for the use of the institution here for the deaf and dumb. The cost will be less than \$400.

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

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the members of the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, bound in style similar to that of the last report of said convention, 600 copies of the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, being Senate Document No. 103, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session.

POWERS OF PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE SENATE.

Mr. TURNER. I offer a resolution which I ask may be read and placed on the table, to enable me to call it up on Monday next, after the conclusion of the morning business, and submit some remarks thereon.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That it is not within the province of the presiding officer of the Senate to strike from the yea-and-nay roll the name of any Senator for any cause or to decline to permit any Senator to vote upon any motion, resolution, or bill pending before the Senate, or to prevent any Senator from proceeding in order and under the rules to debate or to perform the functions of a Senator in other respects as fully as any Senator can or may do, except under and to the extent permitted by Rule XIX of the Senate rules, or to control, to the exclusion of the right of the Senate to take order in the premises, a roll call upon any pending motion, resolution, or bill, or other proceeding in which a Senator or Senators have been denied the right to vote; and the Senate now expresses its sense upon the foregoing propositions to the end that a contrary course of conduct pursued in this body and appearing on the Journal and in the record of its proceedings may not constitute a precedent to be called in question in the future.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be printed

and lie on the table, subject to the call, if there be no objection, of the Senator from Washington.

HEARINGS ON CHINESE EXCLUSION.

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 Committee on Immigration 300 copies of the hearings before the committee on the Chinese-exclusion bills now pending in Congress, and that the same be indexed.

LANDS OF EASTERN OREGON LAND COMPANY.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate, at his earliest convenience, a copy of the report of Special Agent C. E. Loomis, recently submitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the matter of the claims of settlers upon lands of the Eastern Oregon Land Company, successors in interest of the Dalles Military Road Company, in Sherman County, Oreg., together with the evidence accompanying such report, and also copies of all claims of settlers to lands or for compensation for lands within the limits of the controversy between settlers and said Eastern Oregon Land Company.

CHARGES BY LONDON DOCK COMPANIES.

On motion of Mr. MARTIN, it was

Ordered, That Senate Document No. 96, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, being a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting a copy of a report made by Ambassador Joseph H. Choate relative to certain charges imposed by the London dock companies upon American flour and other American products, be reprinted.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

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

A bill (H. R. 10372) to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior such supervision of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, and the Washington Hospital for Foundlings as may have been conferred upon the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia under the act approved June 6, 1900, creating such board;

A bill (H. R. 11241) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate in the District of Columbia the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes," approved January 25, 1898;

A bill (H. R. 11400) to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1898; and

A bill (H. R. 11474) for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico affecting land situate in the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States.

The bill (H. R. 6300) to provide for the erection of a dwelling for the keeper of the light-house at Kewaunee, Wis., was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 7933) providing for the commutation for town-site purposes of homestead entries in certain portions of Oklahoma was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill (H. R. 11471) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill (H. R. 11611) to divide the State of Texas into four judicial districts was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8581) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "And provided further, That hereafter no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in securing the introduction of a bill or the passage thereof through Congress granting pension or increase of pension; and any person who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain any compensation for such services shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

And the Senate agree to the same.

J. H. GALLINGER,
J. C. PRITCHARD,
GEORGE TURNER,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
S. S. BARNEY,
H. C. VAN VOORHIS,
JOHN C. BELL,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, when I first heard of the proposition to prohibit any compensation to agents or attorneys for this service it struck me that it was perhaps liable to one objection,

and that is that poor and illiterate applicants for special laws must have for the service of the Pension Committee a clear statement of their case and a clear statement of their proof, as they must have in the Pension Office, and that it was not reasonable to deprive them of that privilege, for which they can not always pay unless they get the pension.

But on further consideration I am satisfied that the judgment of the committee is entirely right, and that the evil of promoting such applications by agents who promote them merely to get paid for it and the evil of improper charges by certain people are so great that they ought to be stopped.

What I rose to say is that there ought to be in every State in the Union some provision, either by voluntary associations of soldiers or by State authority, by which such aid could be rendered without cost to the humble and needy applicants. There is such an office in my own State, and I hope there will be one, if there be not one, established everywhere.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I have objections to the entire prohibition of counsel to be given by pension lawyers or attorneys. I think there are many poor men who will be entirely without a friend in this world if they are not allowed to get some good lawyer in the neighborhood to take up their cases. I have had a good deal of experience in this matter, and I know several pension agents of high character, men who can not be impeached and who could no more be unfaithful to a client than they could steal. I want a poor applicant to have a chance to go to one of those men and have his case intelligently and ably stated and courteously and firmly urged. I make this observation as the result of my experience, and it is a pretty large one in pension cases, as may be imagined.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the report of the committee of conference.

The report was agreed to.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Mr. McENERY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 76) to provide for a public building at New Orleans, La.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other governmental offices in the city of New Orleans, La., the cost of the site and building, including vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, not to exceed \$1,250,000.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at New Orleans, State of Louisiana."

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 27th instant approved and signed the following acts:

- An act (S. 194) granting a pension to Joseph W. Mulford;
- An act (S. 232) granting a pension to Mary E. W. Morgan;
- An act (S. 887) granting a pension to Sarah McCord;
- An act (S. 890) granting a pension to Catharine Moore;
- An act (S. 891) granting a pension to Lucinda W. Cavender;
- An act (S. 1622) granting a pension to Theophilus Goodwin;
- An act (S. 1805) granting a pension to Laura B. Wear;
- An act (S. 2107) granting a pension to Matilda Armstrong;
- An act (S. 2128) granting a pension to Jane Taylor;
- An act (S. 2131) granting a pension to Caroline N. Allen;
- An act (S. 2389) granting a pension to John E. Farrell;
- An act (S. 2390) granting a pension to Nellie M. Emery;
- An act (S. 193) granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Musgrove;
- An act (S. 197) granting an increase of pension to John Chandler;
- An act (S. 199) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Eaton;
- An act (S. 200) granting an increase of pension to Eunice P. Detweiler;
- An act (S. 526) granting an increase of pension to John McGrath;
- An act (S. 568) granting an increase of pension to Henry Fisher;
- An act (S. 692) granting an increase of pension to Daniel T. Rose;
- An act (S. 888) granting an increase of pension to Mary Taylor;
- An act (S. 889) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Burger;

An act (S. 919) granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Knowles;

An act (S. 920) granting an increase of pension to Frances M. Reilly;

An act (S. 1094) granting an increase of pension to Henry Gifford Dunbar;

An act (S. 1148) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Hannifin;

An act (S. 1167) granting an increase of pension to John Ferguson;

An act (S. 1267) granting an increase of pension to Susan F. Conmit;

An act (S. 1329) granting an increase of pension to George W. Black;

An act (S. 1337) granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Miller;

An act (S. 1465) granting an increase of pension to George Fowler;

An act (S. 1610) granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Perkins;

An act (S. 1621) granting an increase of pension to David Pollock;

An act (S. 1783) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Schroeder;

An act (S. 1977) granting an increase of pension to Harrison T. De Long;

An act (S. 2010) granting an increase of pension to Marcia M. Merritt;

An act (S. 2161) granting an increase of pension to A. Curtis Steever Carpenter;

An act (S. 2359) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hymer;

An act (S. 2334) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Reed;

An act (S. 2392) granting an increase of pension to Elmer L. Stevens;

An act (S. 2484) granting an increase of pension to Loren S. Richardson;

An act (S. 2485) granting an increase of pension to Tempy French;

An act (S. 88) for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States; and

An act (S. 1020) for the relief of John Emerson.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3057) appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask that the formal reading of the bill may be dispensed with and that it may be read for amendment. I have several amendments to propose on behalf of the Committee on Public Lands.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota asks that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that committee amendments shall first receive action. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill, and read to line 10 on page 3.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. In line 9, being the first line of section 3, after the word "Interior," I move to strike out the words "may, in his discretion" and to insert "shall, at the time of giving the public notice provided for in section 4 of this act;" so as to read:

That the Secretary of the Interior shall, at the time of giving the public notice provided for in section 4 of this act, withdraw from public entry the lands required for any irrigation works contemplated under the provisions of this act, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to line 23 on page 3.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. In line 23, after the word "practicable," I move to strike out the following words:

He may cause to be let contracts for the construction of the same, in whole or in part, providing the necessary funds therefor are available in the reclamation fund, and thereupon.

This is a committee amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read.

The Secretary read the amendment.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I will state that this amendment will appear later in the same section. It is simply a transposition in the interest of the administration of the law, if the bill becomes a law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading was continued to line 14 on page 4.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. There is an amendment proposed by the committee in line 11.

The SECRETARY. In line 11, after the word "commence," strike out a period and insert a comma; strike out the capital "T" and insert a lower-case "t" in the next word, and strike out the word "shall" after the word "charges" and insert the word "to."

Mr. COCKRELL. In what line?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETTUS in the chair). In line 11, page 4.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. It is a mere change of punctuation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 14, page 4, after the word "benefits," to insert:

After giving the public notice aforesaid the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be let contracts for the construction of the necessary works in whole or in part, providing the funds therefor are available in the reclamation fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 4, page 4, line 14, to strike out the words "Provided, That" and capitalize the letter "i" in the word "in;" so as to read:

In all construction work eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and no Asiatic labor shall be employed thereon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5, page 4, line 19, after the word "reclaim," to strike out "such lands" and insert "at least one-half of the total area of his entry;" so as to read:

That the entryman upon lands to be irrigated by such works shall, in addition to compliance with the homestead laws, reclaim at least one-half of the total area of his entry for agricultural purposes, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5, on page 5, line 4, after the word "shall," to strike out the words "work a cancellation of the homestead entry and a forfeiture of all rights under this act" and to insert "render the entry subject to cancellation, with the forfeiture of all rights under this act, as well as of any moneys already paid thereon;" so as to read:

The annual installments shall be paid to the receiver of the local land office of the district in which the land is situated, and a failure to make any two payments when due shall render the entry subject to cancellation, with the forfeiture of all rights under this act, as well as of any moneys already paid thereon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, to insert, at the end of section 5, the following:

Registers and receivers shall be allowed the usual commissions on all moneys paid for lands entered under this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 6, page 5, line 15, after the words "operation of," to strike out "but not the title to," so as to read, "Then the management and operation of such irrigation works," etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, after the word "works," in line 16, to strike out "excepting reservoirs and the work necessary for their protection and operation."

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us see how it would read if amended.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The language which it is proposed to strike out will appear at the end of that section in a proviso which is proposed by the committee. If the Senator will allow the section to be read through that amendment will appear.

Mr. COCKRELL. Very well.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, after the word "Interior," at the end of section 6, to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That the title to the reservoir and the works necessary for their protection and operation shall remain in the Government until otherwise provided by Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, so many amendments have been made to the bill during its reading, which are not in print, but simply attached to the bill by slips, that, though I have a copy of the bill before me, I find it very difficult to understand it as it now is. I therefore suggest to the Senator that he ask for an order for the reprinting of the bill with the amendments which have been agreed to before we proceed further with it, unless he desires to address the Senate on it to-day.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President—

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I understand the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK], who has just risen, desires to address the Senate on the bill, if the Senate is willing. I have a copy of the bill prepared with the proposed amendments, so that the Senator from Missouri may examine them. I hope we may be able to dispose of the bill to-day. The amendments are merely in the interest of better administration of the law. They have been suggested by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is a bill that is very important, I admit, but I should like to see it in the form it is proposed to be finally placed before being called upon to vote on it. There are so many amendments that I was not able to keep up with them as the reading progressed. I do not want to prevent the consideration of the bill; but the Senator from Wyoming may proceed with his remarks. I think, however, the bill ought to be printed before we act on it, so that we can see exactly what it is.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, there are some ten or fifteen amendments which have been proposed to the bill that it was impossible to understand from the reading as it progressed. I think the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] is a very proper one, and that we should have the bill reprinted with the amendments which have been agreed to, so that we may understand it before we are called upon to act upon it.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I agree with the Senators. I think the bill should be reprinted with the proposed amendments. After the Senator from Wyoming concludes, I will consent, if Senators desire, that the bill shall go over without losing its place on the Calendar.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I have no desire whatever to hasten ultimate action on this bill. I have, however, a few observations which I shall be glad to submit. The remarks I desire to present can be submitted at this time as well as later, because they pertain not to any particular portion of this bill, but to the general project of irrigation.

Mr. COCKRELL. This is the proper time, then.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, for one I am heartily glad that the atmosphere of the Senate has been cleared of private quarrels. I am heartily glad that, after two or three days of public time absolutely wasted, we can come once more to the consideration of public business and to the consideration of those matters which affect the whole people, and which do not particularly affect the standing of any one or two members of this body.

The bill under consideration, Mr. President, is one, the importance of which, I think, is greatly underestimated. So far as I know, it cuts no special figure in the consideration of the Senate or of the House of Representatives or of the country, and yet it concerns a section of this country that covers one-third of our entire area. It considers the welfare of the people who represent 600,000,000 acres of the Government domain. It is a bill, in my notion, second only in the administration of our public lands and public-land laws to the homestead act which was passed forty years ago this very year.

I regret exceedingly that the discussion of this bill this afternoon should not have been intrusted to some Senator who is an expert on the matter of irrigation and the matter of arid lands. I believe, however, that perhaps in the consideration of this measure I can bring a more unbiased judgment than those to whom I have referred, because I have not one dollar or one acre in interest in any land that may be affected by this bill. I am only interested in the welfare of my State, in the welfare of the arid region of the Rocky Mountains, and, far beyond that, in the welfare of the people, the sons and daughters of the older States.

The bill presented now for the consideration of the Senate is one that has been devised in the wisdom, in the calm consideration, and in compromises, representing no individual views, but in the wisdom of all the representatives of thirteen States and three Territories represented in both Houses of Congress.

Whatever may be the views of any person on the general subject of irrigation by means of governmental aid or otherwise, no one can attribute to the present bill either indefinite statement of the object sought to be accomplished or evasion as to the means and methods to be employed. The bill is plain, clear, and precise on both these points, and hence is subject to and invites discussion and argument upon the general question and along the whole line. If the matter of national interest and aid is not constitutional or advisable, or if the plans as indicated in the bill are not proper and feasible, then the proposition should be voted down.

If the Congress of the United States has no power to assist in the reclamation of arid lands, then the subject should be dropped and the discussion which has been going on in and out of Congress and in public meetings and prints for so long should be closed and the lands left desert and bare, given up to the homes of the wolf and coyote, instead of to man and his settlements and homes forever; or be subject to reclamation at private hands only, a plan evidently impracticable, if not impossible, of accomplishment.

If, further, it is thought that the Congress shall be acting within its proper and legitimate functions in making more valuable to the Government its own property, settling with worthy American citizens its now waste places; but if it is not considered that the bill now presented will carry out this purpose, then also should

this bill be rejected and another drawn and enacted into law that will in a better way and in fuller measure meet the requirements of the case, and to the consideration of some of the features of each of these propositions I desire to invite the attention of the Senate, and I do so, fully conscious of the fact that I am no authority on irrigation matters as are many of the representatives from the arid and semiarid regions, but also knowing that there are many others in this Chamber and elsewhere as ill informed as myself but who are seeking a just and proper conclusion as to a matter that has been in the public eye for many years.

In round numbers there are 600,000,000 acres of Government land in the States and Territories sought to be affected by this bill, and from the best estimates obtainable from Government engineers and others there are from 5 to 10 per cent of these lands that can be reclaimed by a proper and comprehensive system of storage and distribution of waters. Has the Government the right to enter on such an undertaking? To my mind there can be no question as to the legal authority of the General Government not only to protect its own property but to increase the value thereof in any way which Congress in its wisdom may devise. Instances of the exercise of this power are numerous and recent, and these without question as to whether Congress has acted in the direct line of benefit to commerce or not and without reference to the question as to whether the power has been exercised over the country generally or has been local in its application.

Possibly the aid given to the establishment, repairs, and preservation of the levees on the lower Mississippi is as good an illustration of the exercise of this power as any. Millions of dollars have been taken from the public Treasury for this purpose, and rightly so, and no one complains or questions the authority, and yet there are few indeed who believe that the expenditure thus made is not more for the protection of private lands and interests than for the public purpose of aiding commerce. We all know that the object and purpose of this work is to keep the river within due bounds, and to so control it in flood time that damage to adjacent lands, in large or small areas, shall be reduced to a minimum, and farms shall be protected and crops made safe by this expenditure of public money, raised by the general revenue laws of the country, when otherwise desolation would reign and the labor of private interests be as futile to reclaim the land and produce the crops, by reason of an overabundance of water, as are the same private efforts now impossible to reclaim and make productive the lands mentioned in this bill because of the lack of water.

The objections urged against the general proposition of governmental construction are many and along various lines. One believes that no action should be had because the Government might thus be committed to a system of improvements the cost of which would be not only indefinite but inconceivable, estimates, or pretended estimates, running into the hundreds of millions. Others are ostensibly in favor of the general idea of irrigation, yet are never satisfied with any general plan or any specific proposition. Others are apparently in favor of any scheme except the one under consideration at a particular time. Some, and I hope, indeed, they are few, are against any system or plan of irrigation, public or private, and against any settlement or plan of action that will bring under cultivation any land in addition to that now under the plow, for fear that the farmers in the more favored sections may be injured by an excess of production; and this is the oldest and most untenable of all objections to the pending bill.

The argument carried to its logical conclusion and applied to other phases of our national life would stagnate every business enterprise under our flag. The argument is made, and apparently with seriousness, that no more land should be opened to cultivation and production, because such action would be injurious in making greater production and competition in farm products, and consequently put increased burdens upon the farmers of the East and middle West. Such an argument, and at length, was made elsewhere and in another chamber within the present winter, and such an argument is made publicly and privately the land over. It is an argument, not of Americanism, not of broad-minded statesmanship, but, at this day, of narrow and selfish local and personal interest.

Even if the result should be as feared, still there is little or no excuse for a policy that would forever foster and enrich the farmers of an Eastern State while refusing a bare subsistence to the more hardy and progressive man who would conquer new spots within our great domain, and who would himself add to the riches of our common country, and by his labor and energy and enterprise make productive for the benefit of all those places now devoted to solitude alone. The idea of retarding the western zone of production is not new, and has been urged by wiser statesmen than those now advocating it. But forebodings and prophecies of even the wise fathers have come to naught. Who is there, who is now preaching this doctrine of nondevelopment, who

would have the farms of the country stay on the east slope of the Alleghenies, as the wise ones of the colonial times advocated?

Who is not now glad that the great Mississippi Valley was settled and put under cultivation until it has in truth become the granary of the world? Who now would have our farm lands and settlements stop with the Missouri, or who would end our western development at the summit of the Rockies? And yet all these things were advocated by those wiser than many now declaiming against further development. And notwithstanding the enormous acreage and production since the first pioneer floated down the Ohio, every step of the way, every pushing of the frontier little or much, has resulted, not only in most marvelous increase in the general wealth of the nation, but an increase in the wealth, comfort, and happiness of the individual as well, both in the new settlements and in the older localities.

Isolation is no profitable policy in this country. Whatever is of advantage to one section does not harm another. On the contrary, every additional field put under cultivation, every foot of progress made, every mile the frontier is pushed, by so much are the nation and its citizens benefited. As said, the fears of the fathers in this direction have happily not been realized. Virginia and South Carolina sought to confine political power to the seaboard. Washington, while not seeking to retard development, wanted but one State settled at a time in the Northwest, and then in sequence from east to west. Jefferson would have had the northwestern part of his purchase traded to the Indians for other lands farther East and have the advance westward made only in compact form. Madison feared to see the population extend west of the Mississippi. And yet each and all of these in their day were mistaken in the effect which frontier development should have and has had upon the individual and upon the nation at large.

This onward march toward the West has given homes and independence to the citizen and stability to the nation. Every new farm opened up, every new field cultivated and made productive has proven an undisguised and unquestioned benefit and blessing, notwithstanding the fears of the fathers. There was with them a justification and excuse for their timidity; the experiment had not then been tried. The market for breadstuffs did not then lie at our very doors as it now does. The eaters did not then so far outnumber the producers as now. And yet the history of our settlement westward has been that the eastern settlements, States and cities, have been the first general beneficiaries of every new development toward the West.

And in view of all these facts, how is it that Americans of today can be found so shortsighted as to believe that new fields opened now will sterilize the old; that wealth produced in the arid region will take from that in the humid; that labor employed in the Rockies will displace that now employed east of the Mississippi? Nay! Nay! All development made, all wealth created, all labor employed in what are now waste places will not take from but add to the sum total of our individual wealth and our national aggrandizement. As it has been in the past so will it be in the future; as our States strive for increased production and measure their wealth and prosperity thereby so should the nation seek and carry out those policies that will add to our material production. And still, in spite of all these lessons of the past, those are found who still maintain the view indicated.

To my mind the present proposition for the immediate reclamation of these arid lands is the pressing of the poisoned chalice to the lips of the farming classes in this nation, which, if it kill them not, will at least for another generation leave them in either torpor or misery.

This was said in another place but recently. This, to my mind, is the short-sighted statesmanship that would well fit in with the policy of the trusts that is universally condemned, that "production must be cut down so that prices may be maintained or increased," taking no thought whatever for the necessities of the consumer; the shortsightedness that would pray for drought in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas in order that breadstuffs might reach a higher price for the farmers of Pennsylvania. Such, I do not think, is the spirit that animates our legislators, nor do I think such spirit will prevail in the consideration of this bill.

Mr. President, the above and kindred objections have been made over and over again in the press, in Congress, and in messages of the Executive, only in the end to be discountenanced and repudiated by the American people.

Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, in their learned and lengthy veto messages, the first refusing to give the Executive assent to a bill providing for the grant of certain public lands or the proceeds thereof to establish and support public institutions, and the second in his veto of the bill to grant to each State certain lands for the support of agricultural colleges and—save the mark!—afterwards in his veto of the homestead bill, strike at this matter pretty thoroughly from both the constitutional and the practical standpoint. Yet the Congress of the United States, representing clearly the will and authority of the people, have settled those matters well and forever. To read from these messages one would

think that the opponents of this and kindred irrigation plans had read and drawn their inspiration and arguments from those messages of forty-five years ago.

Mr. President, I will stop long enough to read an extract from the message of President Buchanan in 1860, in which he gives some of his reasons for placing the Executive veto upon the act of Congress which gave us the homestead act and settled up our magnificent domain. I want to read the argument the President used. He said in his veto message:

It is a common belief within their limits that the older States of the Confederacy do not derive their proportionate benefit from the public lands. This is not a just opinion. It is doubtful whether they could be rendered more beneficial to these States under any other system than that which at present exists. Their proceeds go into the common Treasury to accomplish the objects of the Government, and in this manner all the States are benefited in just proportion.

President Buchanan wanted to make certain that the older States should not be deprived of their rights in the heritage of the public lands. He said:

But to give this common inheritance away would deprive the old States of their just proportion of this revenue without holding out to any the least corresponding advantage. Whilst it is our common glory that the new States have become so prosperous and populous, there is no good reason why the old States should offer premiums to their own citizens to emigrate from them to the West. That land of promise presents in itself sufficient allurements to our young and enterprising citizens without any adventitious aid. The offer of free farms would probably have a powerful effect in encouraging emigration, especially from States like Illinois, Tennessee, and Kentucky, to the west of the Mississippi, and could not fail to reduce the price of property within their limits. An individual in States thus situated would not pay its fair value for land when by crossing the Mississippi he could go upon the public lands and obtain a farm almost without money and without price.

Mr. President, in the development of time the public-land system of the United States Government has grown to that sublime height when we want to say to every honest man, "You shall take home and lands without money and without price."

A writer of experience, an accomplished engineer officer of the United States Army, Colonel Chittenden, who has given much attention, professionally and otherwise, to irrigation and reservoir propositions, disposes of this mistaken and selfish objection in the North American Review in language whose force and clearness can not be improved upon; and I beg the indulgence of the Senate while I read for one moment from an article in the February number of that magazine. In an article entitled "Government Construction of Reservoirs" he meets this very objection of interference with private interests in the East. He says:

Government construction of reservoirs in the arid regions is opposed by the Eastern farmer on the ground that under such a policy he would be taxed in the interest of competitors in his own line of business.

I think that states the proposition as cogently as it could possibly be stated.

Of all the plausible economic fallacies that find lodgment in the public mind this has perhaps the feeblest foundation. It is like that other argument, which one hears nearly every day, that the invention of machinery restricts the field of labor. Although it has been proven over and over again that mechanical invention, by increasing wealth, has made possible the employment of labor on a scale that would be utterly impossible without it, still the advent of every new machine is condemned in many quarters as a new invasion of the rights of labor. So in the case here considered. The permanent establishment in the Western country of a large and vigorous population would stimulate markets of all kinds in the East far more than it would depress any by reason of competition.

Its agricultural products would be largely consumed at home, and it is absurd to talk of their entering the markets of the world in competition with products of the Central West, where nature has lavished her favors in a fertile soil and generous climate beyond almost any other portion of the globe. If, perchance, certain products can be raised on these irrigated lands of better quality than elsewhere, is not the country as a whole the gainer by having them raised there? Does anyone believe it would promote the general welfare to drive from the markets the fruits of southern California, or the potatoes and melons of Colorado? It is one of the chief advantages of this great nation, where no custom-houses restrict the free interchange of commodities between the States, that every community can enjoy what is best in every other community, and the whole country works together with a maximum of economy in promoting the public good. The agricultural interests of the East, and the narrow and provincial statesmanship which occasionally echoes their contention in this matter, should stand on higher ground. The upbuilding of the West will promote rather than injure their prosperity.

Mr. President, it would indeed seem that even a casual glance at the history and effect upon the country at large, both East and West, would dispose of this phase of the question in any unbiased mind, and with every man who is able to see beyond his own garden fence and who is able to realize that in the prosperity of the country at large is to be found the prosperity of the citizen of each section, and in the increase of wealth of the whole is to be found the increase in wealth of the individual. And now, Mr. President, let us consider for a moment to whose benefit this proposed legislation will accrue if this or a similar bill shall become a law.

I am fearful that a hasty conclusion has been reached in some sections. I am fearful lest the impression prevails that the improvements and works contemplated have a value purely local and of a benefit solely to those living within the arid States and Territories. I hope that a broader view will prevail, and that the national spirit so often appealed to by the West in consideration of Western affairs, appeals always so candidly considered

by the East, and always in the end decided justly and on broad lines, will prevail in the consideration of this measure.

The work is national and the results as truly and broadly so. Of course, Wyoming is as desirous of increasing her material wealth, of making her lands blossom and produce, and of populating her fields and cities as are the older States, but we hope and believe that the increase in wealth and opportunity which legislation of this sort will open up to our sparse population will be of equal benefit to those who shall come from your borders, to your boys and girls from the middle West when they turn their faces toward the setting sun in search of broader opportunities and larger success, as their fathers also turned their steps in the same direction but a few years ago; this splendid Western wave that created imperial Commonwealths in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys shall find its fellow rising to the mountain summits and beyond in the still farther West.

These infant States, planted by your hand and nurtured by your care, shall yet furnish the homes for your children as well as ours. The New England names and characteristics will be ingrained in the history and advancement of our mountain States as it has been ingrained in those of the prairie States. If the argument were true, and it is not, that the opening of the new farm means an abandonment of the old; that the farm opened up in Utah means the closing of one in Pennsylvania or New England; if, I say, this argument were sound, as it is not, yet I can not think that any in this Chamber is so wedded to the acre of the East that he would deny the acre of the West to his children, if the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of his boy or girl shall be increased by the change.

Our population is fast increasing. Opportunities for independent producing homes are not now too plenty. What shortsighted statesmanship not to open the avenues for development next to our hands. Conservatism is well, but conservatism never discovered our continent, built our cities, cut out our splendid farms, or gave us our present national standing and greatness. The spirit of advancement, of experiment, of courage has been the mainspring of our marvelous growth, prosperity, and happiness. Let us not stop now, when the opportunity offers without draft on our National Treasury, without injury to any other part of our nation, or to any individual citizen. Let us not stop, I entreat, but let us go on in our great strides. Let us not think that increase in the possible number of homes or in the wealth of our citizens is a danger to be avoided, but let us embrace the opportunity offered to-day; and in fifty years from now our children, secure in their new heritages wrested from adverse natural surroundings, in view of all the splendid results achieved, will wonder at our hesitation in making glad the desert places of our land, even as we to-day wonder at the hesitation of our fathers fifty years ago in opening up homes for the benefit of all.

Mr. President, in the consideration of this measure it should not be forgotten that as a landowner the Government itself will be the greatest beneficiary; millions of acres of its own domain will be taken from what might be termed its worthless securities and made its most valuable. The number of acres in Government ownership, compared to the number in present private ownership, that will be benefited must be 50 to 1 or more. The ownership of land in this region now worthless, or the best of it worth not to exceed \$1.25 per acre, is something like 600,000,000 acres, as stated, divided among the States and Territories, from 5 to 10 per cent of which can be reclaimed.

In due process of time, under the operation of this bill, the gross increase of value of the land will be something enormous, every dollar of which will be paid and borne by the settler and home builder. The increased productiveness of the land will more than compensate him for the greatly increased price, and under the terms proposed he will be enabled to pay easily and without distress. I can conceive of no measure that could be formed that could work with greater or more equal advantage to both Government or purchaser. But it is urged that this increase in value and price does not in reality accrue to the Government, for the reason that the money derived from the sale of these lands goes into a fund for the building of other reservoirs and the reclamation of other lands; that the money does not go into the general Treasury for the payment of general indebtedness or of current expenses of the nation; but the fact here alone is true, while the conclusion is not warranted.

Every acre thus brought under water and irrigation augments the general wealth of the nation and increases its real assets. Such a line of reasoning would say that the farmer who uses the proceeds of his year's crops for the development and improvement of his farm has gained nothing by his year's endeavor and the product of his fields, and that his increased wealth is shown only by the additional figures in his bank account. But, after all, the increase for the nation lies not so much in the increased value of the land as in the men and women she puts thereon. They

become producers, adding to the tangible property of the nation, and consumers as well, taking of the products of the field in other portions of our common country, and of the output of the factory, the mine, and the loom.

Every additional family put upon a productive 80 or 160 acre farm becomes an additional consumer and builder up of our home market, for our manufactures, in exact proportion as his new opportunities give him additional means and advantages. The public lands are not now considered as they are in some countries, a means of direct revenue, but rather a means of building up sturdy, law-abiding communities of patriotic citizens, who, having local habitation and a home, shall constitute an unlimited bank account of patriotism upon which the nation can confidently rely and draw in time of national distress and peril, as was said in this Chamber nearly fifty years ago.

I can not refrain from reading a statement which was made in this Chamber when the homestead law was under consideration as to the object, as to the purposes, as to the result of the then proposed law. I desire to give credit where credit belongs. A Senator from Kansas, Mr. Pomeroy, in the course of his remarks upon the homestead bill, spoke as follows:

Now, then, I ask, How can the public lands be used so as to best increase the wealth of the country and so be the better able to consume the imports of the country, as well, also, as to meet the taxes imposed by the Government?

And here follows the particular portion to which I wish to call particular attention. I fear we sometimes lose sight of these significant facts:

And here let it be observed that the wealth of a nation does not consist in the money paid into its treasury, exacted, as it often is, from half-paid tolling millions, nor in an endless unoccupied public domain, running to waste with wild men and wild buffaloes. But wealth consists in flocks and herds, cultivated fields, in well-paid labor, and well-directed energy. The strength of a nation does not consist in the numbers or bravery of the men in her armies or navies, nor whether they are well or poorly led to the conflict, or not led at all. But real strength consists in being able to reproduce another army or navy when one is destroyed or captured, and in being able to sustain an unlimited force until the angel of peace descends to bless the land. Real strength consists in the hearts, the bones, the sinews of an independent, loyal, free yeomanry, who have the comforts of a home, the fear of a God, the love of mankind, and the inspiration of a good cause. Such an army will press gloriously onward to victory. The greatness of a nation does not consist in its high-sounding professions, in its lofty palaces, cathedrals, spires, and domes, ancient and honored names of the present or the past, living or dead. Men constitute the wealth, the strength, the greatness of a State.

"High-minded men,

Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain."

"The wealth, the strength, the greatness of a nation consists in the largest number proportionate to the whole of happy, contented, virtuous, and independent families it sustains. And I care not what other means of subsistence men may devise. The trades, the professions, the wits, the brains of a man may fail him, but the inspired truth will then even brighten with more complete effulgence, 'that the earth abideth.' With 160 acres of God's free earth under a man in his own right, and genial skies above him, he shall not want. For 'seed time and harvest, summer and winter, day and night' shall not fail him till the heavens be no more.

I believe it to be the universal experience that whenever a matter of great public interest is brought to the attention of Congress, or any other legislative body, that some person, in his own proper interest, arises to combat the conclusions of those who have arrived at a satisfactory solution of the matter presented, and will never be contented unless his individual views be embodied in the final solution.

There is now extant a certain publication known as the "National Homemaker," purporting to be published at Washington, D. C., and to interpret the views of those who are the true friends of irrigation and the reclamation of the arid land. Nowhere within the covers of said publication is found the name of anyone who is responsible for the same, and from cover to cover it seems only to express the individual views of one or two persons upon this great subject of national aid.

It is a publication that, from a mechanical point of view, is unexcelled. So far as I am informed, it has no subscription list, represents no organized effort in behalf of irrigation, but in its editorials, illustrations, and general trend opposes the pending bill and everything that looks toward the reclamation of the public lands except as the same shall be accomplished through absolute and unqualified appropriation of public moneys to a national project. Whence the inspiration for the editorials comes or from what source the revenue is derived to sustain this publication I am unable at this time to state. It is far from me to ascribe to anyone the motive to defeat any and all irrigation propositions that may come before the Congress of the United States; but certainly to one acquainted with the conditions, or who has due consideration of the temper of the American Congress or of the belief of the various States which have joined in the consideration and development of the pending bill, it can but appear that the effect if not object of the publication and of the editorials mentioned is to either postpone indefinitely any action of Congress upon this question or to build up a bureau in the Govern-

ment service for the individual remuneration or aggrandizement of certain ones opposing the theory and form of the present bill.

In the editorials and articles to which I shall presently call your attention complaint of the pending bill is made because, first, it promotes the vesting of title to immense tracts of land in individual and monopolistic holders; and second, that the control of waters after leaving the reservoirs shall be vested in the States and Territories through which such waters flow. I ask any unbiased Senator upon this floor to read carefully the provisions of the bill and proposed law with the amendments and find in any line or sentence of the same any avenue which is not safeguarded against the undue accumulation of public land in private hands. On the contrary, the purpose of the bill, the effect of the bill honestly administered, would be to make individual homes in small areas, and would most effectually prevent the accumulation of large holdings in the hands of speculators, cattle barons, or sheep kings. The power is absolutely left with the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe in each individual proposition the amount of land that shall be taken by any one person the head of a family.

I do not suppose that any law can be passed—that any plan can be devised—that will prevent the purchase of lands after the title has passed from the Government by individual owners. Congress has not deemed it wise to prevent the transfer of private lands into single ownership, nor could it be done if so desired; but it will not be urged, I imagine, against the beneficent provisions of the homestead law that the same should not have become a law for the reason that individual owners might not thereafter transfer their interest, to their own profit, into the hands of other parties. The present proposed law is far more stringent in its operation than was the homestead law passed by the Congress of the United States and approved by President Lincoln. The intention of the law is—and an honest intention—to provide homes upon the public domain for those now without homes, to relieve our congested centers of population, and to build up great commonwealths in the land, where now there is no inhabitant save the animal of the plains. If this is an unworthy object, then indeed should the advice of the opposers be followed, and then indeed should this nation cease from any attempt to build up the heritage which we have from the Almighty, and stop in the onward march which we have up to this time so gladly hailed.

The object of the learned editor referred to seems to be to build up a great Government bureau which shall have control of all the lands and waters in our arid regions. Upon this proposition the line of cleavage is very marked, and on this proposition every true friend of irrigation can well afford to align himself. The question of the conservation of waters is one of national importance; the question of reservoir sites and reservoir building is one that appeals to the Government as a matter of national import, but the question of State or Territorial control of waters after having been released from their bondage in the reservoirs which have been provided is a separate and distinct proposition. The waters in my own State rising within its area, bound, enter, or run through twenty different States and Territories of this Union; and the headwaters of the Columbia, of the Colorado, and of the Missouri, and thus incidentally of the Mississippi, are therein found. It is right that the General Government should control, should conserve, and should reservoir the headwaters of these streams. In this it is a national and not a State proposition. But in the distribution of these waters in Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Nebraska, Arizona, New Mexico, the Dakotas, and every other State or Territory west of the Mississippi River, it is right and proper that the various States and Territories should control in the distribution. The conditions in each and every State and Territory are different. What would be applicable in one locality is totally and absolutely inapplicable in another. The conditions that prevail at 7,000 feet of altitude are different from those that prevail at almost sea level. In each and every one of the States and Territories affected, after a long series of experiments, after a due consideration of conditions, there has arisen a set of men who are especially qualified to deal with local conditions.

Every one of these States and Territories has an accomplished and experienced corps of engineers who for years have devoted their energies and their learning to a solution of this problem of irrigation in their individual localities. To take from these experienced men, to take from the legislatures of the various States and Territories, the control of this question at the present time would be something little less than suicidal. They are the men qualified to deal with the question, the laws are written upon their statute books and read of all men, and in everyone of these States and Territories the laws have been passed that most diligently regard the rights of the settler and of the farmer, and most diligently and intelligently exclude the idea of monopolistic ownership of the public lands or control of the public waters.

It is said again by opponents of the bill that what we want are men and families and actual bona fide settlers; that what we do

not want is that large areas of public domain shall be taken from the settler and placed in the hands of the larger corporate interests; that is exactly what this bill guards with jealousy and is one of the ideas that the bill is designed to promote, and any statement to the contrary, any belief expressed, either in the National Homemaker or elsewhere, that such is not the object and purpose and ultimate result of the bill must come from some motive not in the best interests of the States and Territories to which it applies, or to the citizens of the United States in general who may now desire or who may hereafter desire to make their homes upon these lands.

The question is asked in this same publication, "What is the use of wasting any more precious time trying to unite the West?" The answer to that is that the West is already united from the Missouri River to the coast, from the British possessions to the Mexican line. Every State and every Territory united in recommending that this bill, as prepared by the committee and as recommended by the Committee on Public Lands, do pass and become a law.

Referring to those who framed this bill, who worked with care and patience and patriotism night after night, sinking their individual views, day after day working for the general good, the National Homemaker, in its issue of February, 1902, makes use of the following quotation from the San Francisco Chronicle:

They pretend to be irrigationists in order that the friends of irrigation may seem to be divided. They should be incontinently thrust out and no longer be consulted in irrigation matters.

Who? The representatives of all the Western States and Territories. The men from all the States and Territories west of the Missouri River—the men who have been face to face with the irrigation proposition for twenty-five years—are to be incontinently thrust out and no longer to be consulted in irrigation matters. Then this publication says:

Let them go into the opposition, where they belong.

This sentiment, Mr. President, in another direction, I heartily second. The friends of irrigation in the arid States, the friends of irrigation in the Territories subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, by compromise, by reason, by consultation, have arrived at a conclusion which is embodied in this bill, and the National Homemaker and National Irrigation, publications made alternately under the one or other name ostensibly in favor of irrigation, oppose alone the proposition. I quote to it and to the Senate the same as they quoted to us, from the San Francisco Chronicle:

They pretend to be irrigationists in order that the friends of irrigation may seem to be divided. They should be incontinently thrust out and no longer consulted in irrigation matters. Let them go into the opposition, where they belong.

It is further claimed by the same authority that this bill ought not to be considered because it is presented by a section of the country that is directly interested, or will be, under the operation of the law. This is indeed a serious charge. The men who have prepared this bill, and the States that are interested directly in its operation, are men who for many years have lived in the arid regions—States which for many, many years have felt the burden of unimproved lands contributing nothing to the taxable value of the Commonwealths. These men have from early manhood until now studied the problems connected with water and land and the application of the one to the other. The ultimate conclusion from the argument is that these men and these States are not prepared to say what would be the best method of dealing with the question.

The argument is so ludicrous that it need but to be stated in order to be refuted. The inference is that those who have paid no especial attention to the subject are best qualified to judge as to the measure which ought to be introduced; that those who live under the summer rains and the smiles of Providence in this behalf are best qualified to judge as to the situation of those who are deprived of these beneficent influences. Following this argument to its conclusion, for Secretary of the Treasury we should have a man to direct the finances of this Government who has never had any contact with financial conditions; the great mercantile establishments should employ as buyers those who have no knowledge of commercial rules; the great railroads should employ as superintendents and general managers those who have been born and reared out of sight of the great transportation lines and know nothing of the needs or necessities of the present.

No; the argument will not do. The men best qualified to formulate a law of this sort—and it will not do to say that these men are thieves, that they have ulterior motives—the men best qualified to form a law of this sort are the men who for years have been brought into contact with the very propositions sought to be solved by this bill. The Senators and Representatives from the West gladly vote for the construction of battle ships, although nine out of ten of us know absolutely nothing of the special features that enter into their construction. The most that we can say is that in a general way, as a certain Secretary of the

Navy years ago said, we understand "the derved things are hollow;" and yet we believe in the patriotism and in the wisdom of those who have knowledge of these matters, and we joyfully and cheerfully join with them in carrying on such projects, in voting money from the Treasury for such construction as to them shall seem proper and right.

While, in my judgment, an immediate return from the construction of irrigation works by the Government is not a thing of primary importance, it might be asserted in passing that probably no other public improvements, undertaken by any of the governments of the earth within the last one hundred years, have so immediately and successfully proven their worth and benefit as has the matter of the storage of waters and proper irrigation of desert lands. This matter is no experiment. If the United States shall embark in this enterprise, it will not by any means be the first government to forecast the future and take advantage of its present opportunities. Egypt, Spain, and India, each in due course, have become aware of the enormous benefits and the almost unbelievable returns from a thorough and comprehensive system of Government irrigation.

It has been the history of works of this sort, when carried on under Government supervision, that a proper reservoiring, storing, and damming of water has resulted in returns which year by year have made in each twelve months an increased production equal to the entire cost of the works. I cite from the report of the Treasury Department of December, 1901, as to the great canals of the world, which shows the extent, value, and cost of the irrigating system in India, together with the returns from said system. To anyone who is in doubt as to the magnificent results attained by the British Government in India I commend a careful perusal of this bulletin. It is sufficient for the present to cite only the following:

Up to the year 1877-78 the capital outlay on completed canals had been £4,346,000. The area irrigated in that year was 1,461,000 acres. The value of the crops raised on it was estimated at £6,020,000, and it may safely be said that the wealth of the provinces was clearly increased by £3,000,000, so that three-fourths of the entire cost of the works was thus repaid to the Government in that single year.

Referring to another canal, the statement is made by Sir Henry Cunningham that—

During the droughts of 1877-78 (corresponding years) their benefits were extended to 1,333,000 acres, the greater portion of which but for canal irrigation would have been absolutely barren. During this period the land irrigated by the two principal canals produced food grain to the amount of 300,000 tons and worth £2,000,000 and enough to keep 1,800,000 people for a year; while the nonfood products, sugars, dyes, spices, etc., were reckoned to be worth another million pounds. In other words, the value of the crops saved by the two canals in a single season was more than equal to the entire cost of the completed system.

Altogether there are in India, under the management and supervision of the British Government, some 36,000 miles of canals and other works, irrigating 14,000,000 acres, or more than 21,000 square miles. Although some of the canals have been financially unsuccessful and others were incomplete, the irrigation works of India, taken as a whole, yielded in 1891-92 a net return of 5½ per cent on their cost.

It will thus be seen that the British Government in our very recent times has carried forward to completion, and has now in successful operation, irrigation works, reservoirs, dams, and canals under state control. That by reason of this it has been able to very materially increase the wealth of the country, relieve famine-stricken districts, and in one year raised upon desert places enough to equal the entire cost of the system and, beyond all that, pay a return of 5 per cent on the money actually invested by the Government in the construction of these public works.

What England has done we can do, and if it is possible in our country to duplicate her success in the Far East it occurs to me that to an unbiased mind there should be no hesitation in applying our energies to that work and toward that result.

The principal object and purpose of this bill is to redeem the desert lands of our arid regions, give them life and vitality by the application of water, so that they may be made homes and permanent abiding places for the settler and his family. The theory is that the lands of the United States should be a trust estate, held for the benefit of the citizens, and so disposed of as to carry the greatest comfort and the maximum of happiness to the greatest number of people.

By some course of reasoning which is unintelligible to my mind, the conclusion has been reached, as stated by some of the opponents of the pending measure, that it is a bill to centralize large tracts of our present public domain in the hands of speculators and large owners of sheep and cattle, to the exclusion of the actual settler and farmer. If there is by the terms of the bill one thing above another that is most carefully guarded and hedged about, it is this very proposition.

It not only provides that these lands shall be subject to entry only under the homestead law, but it goes further than that and puts it within the power of the Secretary of the Interior, in such cases as he may deem proper, to limit even the operation of our

homestead act to such tracts of land as may be thought best fitted to fill the case and requirements of the actual settler, but in no case to exceed the amount of 160 acres to any entryman. If any greater safeguards can be thrown around this proposition than the bill already contains I am satisfied that the movers of the bill will gladly accept any amendment that may now or hereafter be offered that shall have the effect of more closely guarding the public lands in this particular.

We are all of us agreed on the proposition that this land should be held for the homesteader and the home maker, for, as was said in a discussion on the homestead bill in Congress in the year 1862, a great truth uttered then and as true now:

The fact can not be disguised that this system of small farms of a quarter section of land each will greatly promote the wealth, strength, and glory of the Republic, thus conducing to human happiness, near and remote, now and for all ages. The pioneer struggling amidst many discouragements upon the frontier prairies of the West comes nearer obeying the Divine injunction to "gain his bread by the sweat of his brow" than any other man. The men who have, from their circumstances and education, been inured to self-reliance, can safely volunteer as soldiers of civilization in its onward progress across this continent, from the great valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri to the shores on the Pacific.

The man who is able to put all he owns on earth in a canvas-covered wagon—wife, children, household goods, all—and move with slow pace into what has been called "the wilderness of the West," far out upon the frontier, beyond law and civilization, and there plant himself down upon a homestead for life, is doing a work for himself, his family, for civilization, his country, and his God that can never be fully known or its influence told until the final disclosure. Such soldiers of civilization are sentinels, standing as the advance guard on the outposts of civilization, and will yet be high on the page of the world's unwritten history, and will be sure to keep the watch fires of freedom burning conspicuously.

For these men and men of their kind, with their wives and children, we earnestly and confidently ask the Congress of the United States for its favorable vote upon this bill now under consideration.

Mr. WARREN. I understand that the Senator from North Dakota is willing to accede to the request that the irrigation bill be temporarily laid aside for printing, and I therefore ask that House bill 8587 may be taken up pursuant to a notice which I gave some days ago, in order that we may proceed with the reading, not expecting, however, that we shall get to a final vote to-day.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to know from the Senator what was the notice given some days ago.

Mr. WARREN. I gave notice when the bill was reported by the committee that I would improve the first opportunity during the consideration of the Philippine bill or the irrigation bill to call up the claims bill.

Mr. HOAR. I ask unanimous consent to make a statement, with the leave of the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair did not hear the request of the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. WARREN. I asked consent to call up House bill 8587.

Mr. HOAR. Pending that matter, I ask unanimous consent to make a statement.

I also gave notice some time ago that I should ask the Senate at the earliest possible opportunity to take up the bill for the protection of the President of the United States, and I gave notice this morning that I should try to call it up immediately on the first opportunity. But under the circumstances, I do not think that I should resist the request of the Senator from Wyoming, as he had already given notice long before.

Mr. WARREN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HOAR. So I wish merely to give notice now that at the first interval in the business of the Senate I shall make the attempt of which I speak.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming asks that the pending bill be temporarily laid aside and printed.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. With the amendments?

Mr. COCKRELL. It is to be printed with the amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming asks that the bill be printed with the amendments which have been adopted. That order will be made in the absence of objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. C. R. McKENNEY, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10308) to provide for a permanent Census Office.

OMNIBUS CLAIMS BILL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming asks that the bill known as the omnibus claims bill may be taken up for reading. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. HOAR. Is it the purpose of the Senator when the bill has been read to proceed with its consideration?

Mr. WARREN. Not to proceed with its consideration further than, perhaps, to perfect the bill where a wrong name or initial was used, to add a few words in two or three places, and to strike from and to add to in correction of errors.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8587) for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act approved March 8, 1883, and commonly known as the Bowman Act, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments.

Mr. COCKRELL. I suggest that the amendments be acted upon as they are reached in the reading of the bill.

Mr. WARREN. I will state that the entire House bill as it came here has been stricken out and then has been reproduced in the amendment with perhaps six or seven exceptions. I think it would be well to proceed with the reading of the amendment, which is practically the entire matter.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the amendments as we come to them be taken up, and then we can go on and read the other part.

Mr. WARREN. It begins at about page 19, I think.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On page 20.

Mr. WARREN. Yes. That which is stricken out the clerks may be relieved from reading.

Mr. COCKRELL. Going down to line 10 on the first page?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes.

Mr. COCKRELL. Then if that amendment, which is to strike out, be agreed to, the balance of the amendment can be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read as requested.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to his colleague?

Mr. WARREN. Certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee if it is his intention to go on with this bill to a final vote?

Mr. WARREN. Not to-night. It is my desire to have it read and perfected.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. WARREN. For what purpose?

Mr. GALLINGER. I wish to make an inquiry.

Mr. WARREN. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, before the reading proceeds, I wish to ask the Senator from Wyoming, the chairman of the Committee on Claims, upon what theory this bill has been constructed? What class of claims is included in it? What I mean is, whether the claims that have passed either one or both Houses of Congress, and those only, have been included?

Mr. WARREN. I will state very briefly for the information of the Senator from New Hampshire and of the Senate that the bill consists, first, of the so-called Bowman Act claims, amounting to some \$460,000, which are selected findings of the Court of Claims and concerning which there can be no possible question of laches or disloyalty. Second, French spoliation claims, the findings of the Court of Claims up to recent date, less the so-called insurance claims and doubtful ones. Third, we have certain claims for construction of Government vessels during the civil war where the amounts claimed have been passed upon by naval boards appointed by the Government for that purpose. The remainder of the bill is made up of miscellaneous claims which have been passed by the Senate, some of them by the House, and some of them by both Houses.

I will say further, Mr. President, that it is not claimed that this bill represents all the Government owes and should pay of the claims against it. The aim of the committee has been to confine its selection to those to which the Senate has heretofore given its assent.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator a further question. So that if a claim has passed the Senate which has not been acted upon in the other House it should go in this bill at the amount that the Senate in its judgment thought was due to the claimant. Is that correct?

Mr. WARREN. It is the wish of the committee that it should go through at the amount which the committee have reported.

Mr. GALLINGER. If that amount does not correspond with the amount that the Senate thought was due when it passed the bill, what then?

Mr. WARREN. There is no claim in the bill for a larger amount than the Senate has already passed upon.

Mr. GALLINGER. But supposing the amount is smaller than the amount the Senate thought was due?

Mr. WARREN. The bill represents the judgment of the committee on such points. Of course, it will be for the Senate to determine.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read

The Secretary proceeded to read the substitute reported by the Committee on Claims, to strike out all after line 9, on page 1, down to and including line 18, on page 20, and in lieu thereof to insert a substitute, and read as follows:

CLAIMS ALLOWED UNDER THE BOWMAN AND TUCKER ACTS BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

ALABAMA.

To Francis B. Appling, of Tuscaloosa County, \$130.
 To Hugh P. Bone, executor of Martha H. Bone, deceased, of Madison County, \$2,544.
 To Hugh H. Kirby, administrator of James Bundren, of Dekalb County, \$980.
 To the estate of James M. Campbell, deceased, late of Jackson County, \$1,987, to be distributed as follows: To White B. Campbell, administrator of James Campbell, deceased, \$375; to White B. Campbell, son of James Campbell, deceased, in his own right, \$403; to Joseph D. Campbell, son of James Campbell, deceased, \$403; to White B. Campbell, as administrator of James T. Campbell, son of Newton Campbell, deceased, and grandson of James Campbell, deceased, \$403; and to John Holland, son of Sarah Campbell Holland, and grandson of James Campbell, deceased, \$403.
 To Adin I. Hurd, administrator of Robert M. Clark, deceased, of Lawrence County, \$1,274.
 To D. A. Yarbrough, administrator of James D. Coffman, deceased, of Limestone County, \$1,263.
 To William A. Cowles, administrator of George Cowles, deceased, of Montgomery, \$4,722.57.
 To John Hurst, of Colbert County, \$300.
 To James N. Maples, of Jackson County, \$67.
 To R. N. Terrell, administrator of William S. Mullins, deceased, of Marion County, \$172.
 To Charley Posey, of Lauderdale County, \$177.
 To the legal representatives of Archibald Rutherford, deceased, late of Jackson County, \$1,508.
 To Elijah Sides, of Walker County, \$1,286.
 To Adeline M. Willis, of Butler County, \$2,137.
 To Isaac Young, of Clay County, \$375.
 To Frederick Calhoun, \$240.
 To Sandy Calhoun, \$155.
 To Randall D. Berry, administrator de bonis non of Pleasant O. Grimes, \$2,554.
 To Miller Isbell, \$162.80.
 To Mary R. Jones, administratrix of Asa F. Allen, deceased, \$1,735.
 To Charles H. Price, administrator of Thomas J. Whyte, deceased, \$605.
 To Charles H. Price, administrator of Thomas J. White, deceased, \$365.
 To S. R. Corn, administrator of John Smith, deceased, \$410.
 To Mariah Wilson, of Jackson County, \$309.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the committee desire to correct an error by inserting, just before the word "Arkansas," on page 23, after line 12, the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 23, after line 12, it is proposed to insert:

To George B. Caldwell, administrator of Marion Caldwell, deceased, \$10,764.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the amendment of the committee was resumed at page 23, line 13, and continued to the end of line 21, on the same page, as follows:

ARKANSAS.

To Samuel F. Davidson, of Phillips County, \$1,579.
 To John E. Henderson, administrator of Michael C. Henderson, deceased, of Benton County, \$677.
 To Louis Bonlin, administrator of Charles Hogan, deceased, of Crawford County, \$1,270.

Mr. WARREN. On page 23, line 19, I move to amend the amendment by striking out the name "Louis" and inserting "Lewis;" so as to read:

To Lewis Bonlin, administrator of Charles Hogan, deceased, of Crawford County, \$1,270.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the amendment of the committee was resumed at line 23, on page 23, and continued to the end of line 11, on page 25, as follows:

To Richard T. Holleman, Onachita County, \$540.
 To W. D. Rogers, administrator of Eliza Miller, deceased, of Drew County, \$1,280.

To Martha A. Payne, administratrix of Samuel H. Payne, deceased, of Sebastian County, \$755.

To Felix G. Smith, administrator of Sarah J. Smith, deceased, of Jefferson County, \$580.

To S. S. Faulkner, administrator of John R. Williams, deceased, of Phillips County, \$1,845.

To James K. McCurdy, administrator of Samuel McCurdy, deceased, of Crawford County, \$229.

To Elizabeth J. Hampton, of Pulaski County, \$480.
 To Maria A. Horn, administratrix of John A. Horn, deceased, \$145.
 To Ernest Neill, administrator of Joseph H. Egner, deceased, \$1,632.

To A. P. Rutherford, administrator of William Kountz, deceased, \$885.
 To Louis T. Penn, administrator of Thomas H. Penn, deceased, \$1,573.
 To Elias E. Core, \$393.

To F. M. Holthoff, sole heir of Frank Holthoff, deceased, \$325.

COLORADO.

To Nathan Tanner, of Sedgwick County, \$120.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To Catharine A. Talburt, administratrix of George W. Talburt, deceased, and administratrix de bonis non of Jane Woodruff, deceased, \$9,100.

To Mary E. White, \$5,280.

Mr. WARREN. After the name "Mary E. White," on page 25, line 10, I move to insert:

Administratrix of Archibald White, deceased, sole devisee of Harriet White, deceased.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the amendment of the committee was resumed at line 12, on page 25, and continued to line 13, on page 26, as follows:

FLORIDA.

To Martha L. Hendricks, of Clay County, \$2,205.
 To Egbert C. Sammis, administrator of John S. Sammis, deceased, of Duval County, \$4,971.53.

GEORGIA.

To William Goddard, of Dekalb County, \$241.
 To Stanford Guyton, administrator of John Lewis, deceased, of Paulding County, \$944.

To John W. Johnston, administrator of James Johnston, deceased, of Chattooga County, \$785.

To Edward S. Nace, administrator of John M. Nace, deceased, of Fulton County, \$265.

To M. D. Rountree, administrator of George T. Long, deceased, of Henry County, \$1,049.

To W. J. Voils, administrator of Anthony Voils, deceased, of Walker County, \$546.

To Sarah G. Gray, executrix of Ambrose W. Gray, deceased, \$932.

Mr. WARREN. In line 12, on page 26, the initial "G" should be "C," so as to read "Sarah C. Gray." I move that amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the amendment of the committee was resumed at line 14, on page 26, and continued to the end of line 19, on page 30, as follows:

To Martha Richards, administratrix of the estate of Sarah J. Keys, deceased, \$511.

To J. T. Vaughan, administrator of the estate of Johnathan D. Vaughan, deceased, \$1,715.

ILLINOIS.

To Charles H. Adams, \$21,320.

KANSAS.

To John A. Huff, of Miami County, \$150.

KENTUCKY.

To Catharine Metz, widow of Jacob Metz, deceased, of Scott County, \$1,020.
 To William F. Taylor, administrator of Cassandra S. Price, of Jessamine County, \$832.

To Russellville and Logan County Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Logan County, \$2,856.

To Marmaduke D. Hightower, \$110.

To Mrs. Rolly Roher, \$300.

To Pleasant P. Rountree, \$551.

To Richard H. Shropshire, \$1,131.

LOUISIANA.

To Celestine D. Carlin, administrator of Celestine T. Carlin, deceased, of St. Marys Parish, \$7,138.

To Marie P. Evans, of East Baton Rouge Parish, \$3,730.

To Marie Eliza Payne, of Rapides Parish, \$257.

To Charles M. Wells, administrator of Martha L. Wells, deceased, of Rapides Parish, \$9,600.

To Lastie Broussard, administrator of Augustine Broussard, deceased, \$3,724.

To Mary E. Burgess, administratrix of the estate of Halcott T. Burgess, deceased, \$2,000.

To Omer Bush, administrator of Philip Bush, deceased, \$824.

MARYLAND.

To Jacob M. Adams, John Q. Adams, and Mary L. Adams, executors of Henry Adams, deceased, of Washington County, \$265.

To Ernest L. Yourtee, administrator of Barton Boteler, deceased, of Washington County, \$578.

To Raleigh Sherman, administrator of Jacob H. Grove, deceased, of Washington County, \$1,321.

To Jacob Rohrbach, administrator of the estate of Norman B. Harding, deceased, of Frederick County, \$1,960.

To J. Clarence Lane, administrator of William H. Knode, deceased, of Washington County, \$234.

To Sarah H. Lyddane, executrix of Stephen M. Lyddane, deceased, of Montgomery County, \$712.

To Jacob Mann, of Baltimore, \$890.

To Jacob A. Miller, of Washington County, \$920.

To Buchanan Schley and William P. Miller, administrators of David R. Miller, deceased, of Washington County, \$630.

To Henry A. Poffenberger, of Washington County, \$491.

To Richard Poole, administrator of Frederick S. Poole, deceased, of Montgomery County, \$512.

To Adam Shower, of Carroll County, \$326.

To Henry O. Talbott, administrator of Sarah Talbott, deceased, of Montgomery County, \$1,970.

To Thomas S. Thrasher, administrator of Robert K. Thrasher, deceased, of Frederick County, \$229.

To Elie Wade, of Washington County, \$347.

To Margaret E. T. West, Francis O. Green, and Edwin M. West, sole heirs of James T. West, deceased, of Montgomery County, \$285.

To George H. L. Chrissinger, administrator of the estate of George Chrissinger, deceased, \$160.

To Joseph L. Motter, executor of the estate of Isaac Motter, deceased, \$1,200.

To John Mullican, \$437.

To Elizabeth Norris, \$205.75.

To Benjamin R. Poole, \$825.

To Albert H. Suman, \$125.

To Edward Wootton and John R. Williams, administrators of Jonathan B. Benson, deceased, \$2,142.

Mr. WARREN. On line 17, page 30, I move to amend the amendment by changing the spelling of the name "Wootton" to "Wootton."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the amendment of the committee was resumed at line 20, on page 30, and continued to the end of line 23, as follows:

To Charles G. Biggs, administrator of Benjamin F. Rohrback, deceased, \$302.
To Robert H. Boteler, \$596.

Mr. WARREN. On page 30, after line 23, I move to insert an amendment which was overlooked. I send the amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.
The SECRETARY. On page 30, after line 23, it is proposed to insert:

MASSACHUSETTS.

To Charles Foster, receiver of the Union Steamship Company, of Boston, \$18,000.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the amendment of the committee was resumed at line 1, on page 31, and continued to the end of line 25, on page 41, as follows:

MISSISSIPPI.

To John Arthur, administrator of William Arthur, deceased, of Bolivar County, \$2,385.

To Penelope Auzburn, of Newton County, \$553.
To George M. Barber, of Hinds County, \$375.
To E. L. Brien, administrator of John B. Blackburn, deceased, of Warren County, \$1,440.

To Thomas V. Brady, of Marshall County, \$275.
To William T. Ratliff, administrator of Alphonso V. Corson, deceased, of Hinds County, \$704.

To Emma C. Worthy, administratrix of Thomas C. Clark, deceased, of Warren County, \$2,543.
To Jane Cofer, administratrix of Lemuel Cofer, deceased, of Lafayette County, \$675.

To Martha L. Dixon, of Hinds County, \$1,815.
To James F. Robertson, surviving executor of Drury Robertson, deceased, of Lafayette County, \$1,495.

To Hi Eastland, administrator of James J. Ritch, deceased, of Scott County, \$254.
To Washington Weir, administrator of Levi B. Fields, of Adams County, \$644.

To W. L. Head, administrator of Frances Hyland, deceased, of Warren County, \$2,270.
To Robert A. McDermott, administrator of Patrick McDermott, deceased, of Marshall County, \$710.

To John K. Nutt, administrator de bonis non of Haller Nutt, deceased, of Adams County, \$89,999.88.
To W. A. Collier, administrator of Winifred Collier, deceased, \$1,655.

To John Doyle, \$240.
To C. L. Kidd and Mary O. King, executors of the estate of Thomas Kidd, deceased, \$13,460.

To J. B. Roach, administrator of David J. Kenneday, \$2,623.
To Lytle A. Rather, administrator of John Oswald, deceased, of Marshall County, \$770.

To James C. Mundlen, administrator of Mahala J. Parks, deceased, of Lafayette County, \$628.
To R. B. Rucker, administrator of John Raney, deceased, of Hinds County, \$4,437.

To J. Q. Roberts, administrator of Henry M. Roberts, deceased, of Monroe County, \$1,588.
To J. G. Leach, administrator of Eli Whitaker, deceased, of Marshall County, \$1,525.

To J. B. McAlpin, administrator of John Willis, deceased, of Newton County, \$331.
To Bettie Aldrich, administratrix of Thomas W. Wilson, deceased, of Washington County, \$3,495.

To Mary Hughes, administratrix of Clarissa Young, deceased, of Claiborne County, \$4,190.
To John Young, of Yalobusha County, \$2,149.

MISSOURI.

To Joseph Engle, of Dallas County, \$332.
To Orrville P. Hawkins, administrator of Mary Harpool, deceased, of Taney County, \$784.

To Edward W. James, of Phelps County, \$990.
To Edward S. McCombs, administrator of John McCombs, deceased, of Newton County, \$150.

To Hezekiah M. Martin, of Newton County, \$315.
To Robert Moore, of Cass County, \$450.

To James C. Wallace, administrator of Thomas J. Owen, deceased, of Chariton County, \$720.
To Charles T. Wilson, administrator of Philip Mathews, deceased, of Barton County, \$2,160.

To James Taylor, of Barry County, \$142.
To Isaac G. Whitworth, of Iron County, \$560.

To John M. Black, administrator of the estate of Thomas R. Hankins, deceased, \$396.
To Mary Jane Pritchett, administratrix of the estate of William R. Pritchett, deceased, \$200.

NORTH CAROLINA.

To Thomas Bullock, of Cumberland County, \$457.
To H. H. Carrow, S. R. Carrow, and the heirs of Maggie U. Hill, deceased, of Wake County, \$3,596.

To Isaac W. Lewis, of Craven County, \$740.
To Hugh Murdock, of Carteret County, \$274.

To Benjamin F. Parrott, of Lenoir County, \$1,965.
To Kenneth R. Pendleton, of Perquimans County, \$117.

To Arrington Purify, administrator of Thomas Purify, deceased, of Craven County, \$353.
To William N. Rose, of Wayne County, \$681.

To Martha Noggle, administratrix of Jacob Noggle, deceased, of Cherokee County, \$105.
To Hardy Summerline, of Wayne County, \$1,328.

To George W. Westcott, of Dare County, \$496.
To Henry T. Coates, administrator of Thomas H. Coates, deceased, \$2,616.

To William S. Fowles, administrator of the estate of Mial T. Long, deceased, \$316.
To Gabriel L. Hardison, sole heir of Gabriel Hardison, deceased, \$1,244.

To Joel C. Johnson, administrator of Richard W. Johnson, deceased, \$1,968.

To McCalvin Johnson, administrator of Jehu C. Lamb, deceased, \$475.
To James A. McDaniel, administrator of James Wartens, deceased, \$2,634.
To H. B. Parker, administrator of Epsie Jackson, deceased, \$596.

OHIO.

To John Reid, of Cincinnati, \$478.75.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

To Martha Cook, administratrix of William Cook, deceased, Beaufort County, the sum of \$816.
To Robert H. Rue, administrator of the estate of Edward H. Alston, deceased, \$325.

TENNESSEE.

To Josephine Anderson, executrix of Thomas Anderson, deceased, of Claiborne County, \$759.
To Mathias App, of Shelby County, \$225.

To James M. Beckett, of Washington County, \$150.
To David L. Harris, administrator of Leah Bray, deceased, of Lincoln County, \$750.

To John Beets, administrator of George W. Beets, deceased, of Grainger County, \$190.
To Herbert Cossey, of Hardin County, \$228.

To Elizabeth Curtis, administratrix of John Curtis, deceased, of Franklin County, \$1,124.
To William M. Mayo, administrator of Zillah Hall, deceased, of Fayette County, \$530.

To John R. Rison, administrator de bonis non of John W. Nance, deceased, of Henry County, \$337.
To William H. Callender, executor of James C. Owen, deceased, of Williamson County, \$986.

To David A. Cleage and L. W. Rose, administrators of David Cleage, deceased, of McMinn County, \$1,735.
To James C. Campbell, administrator of William K. Campbell, deceased, of Sullivan County, \$548.

To Daniel Carmichael, administrator of Hamilton Carmichael, deceased, of Hawkins County, \$574.
To William Calgy, executor of Mary Calgy, deceased, of Sumner County, \$1,283.

To A. A. Caldwell, administrator of Sarah McCampbell, deceased, of Jefferson County, \$266.
To T. E. Davis, administrator of J. D. Davis, deceased, of Lake County, \$462.

To William L. Dugger, of Hamilton County, \$1,161.
To Watson J. Wade, administrator of Andrew J. Duncan, deceased, of Davidson County, \$10,831.99.

To Mary A. Dame, administratrix of Harvey Dame, deceased, of Lawrence County, \$460.
To James O. Earnest, of Greene County, \$905.

To Pamela B. Finney, administratrix of T. C. Finney, deceased, of Shelby County, \$8,900.
To William B. Fleeman, of Giles County, \$225.

To John F. Haupt, of Knox County, \$213.
To J. J. Hibbets, executor of D. C. Hibbets, deceased, of Wilson County, \$705.

To Joseph Holt, of Wayne County, \$162.
To W. D. Hume, executor of David P. Hume, deceased, of Jefferson County, \$180.

To I. A. McSpadden, administrator of Cyrus A. Humphreys, deceased, of Monroe County, \$565.
To Frances King, widow of Henry King, deceased, of McNair County, \$395.

To Nancy B. Elrod, surviving executrix of James C. Elrod, deceased, of Rutherford County, \$172.
To W. T. Lynch, administrator of Henderson Lynch, deceased, of Greene County, \$465.

To Pleasant H. McBride, of Hardin County, \$225.
To Alfred McKinney, of Hawkins County, \$252.

To Sarah R. Maclin, for herself and as administratrix of Benjamin P. Maclin, deceased, of Shelby County, \$965.
To William W. Milam, executor of A. J. Milam, deceased, of Davidson County, \$5,290.

To Samuel J. Moore, of Hamblen County, \$254.
To Sarah E. Norton, administratrix de bonis non of Stephen A. Norton, deceased, of Shelby County, \$9,166.66.

To James S. Oakley, of Franklin County, \$1,492.
To D. C. Edmonson, administrator of Matilda O'Neal, deceased, of Davidson County, \$722.

To Benjamin F. Poston, of Montgomery County, \$510.
To Benjamin F. Locke, administrator of W. P. Pewitt, deceased, of Tipton County, \$150.

To John D. Reed, administrator of John P. C. Reed, deceased, of Giles County, \$235.
To A. Thomas, administrator of B. F. Roberts, deceased, of Williamson County, \$960.

To Lucy T. Robertson, of Davidson County, \$85.
To Chesley Williams, executor of Daniel D. Russell, deceased, of Rutherford County, \$439.

To William S. Rodgers, administrator of James M. Rodgers, deceased, of Hardeman County, \$1,452.

Mr. MCCOMAS. I call the attention of the chairman of the committee to the provision in the bill as it came from the House, beginning in line 23, on page 8, as follows:

To Henry R. Walton, administrator of John Walton, deceased, of Anne Arundel County, \$5,703.

I have seen Mr. Walton and talked with him about this matter, and I find that there is clearly a confusion as to the finding of the Court of Claims. In one place it speaks of \$10,500 and in another of \$5,703, which is the correct amount.

The man is very old, about 80 years of age. By a mistake in copying the report of the Court of Claims he ought not to lose what he is clearly entitled to. I appeal to the chairman in behalf of this old man. A bill for his relief once passed the House and once before passed the Senate—

Mr. COCKRELL. What is it the Senator refers to? We can not understand him. Before we discuss the matter, let us know what it is we are discussing.

Mr. WARREN. I trust the Senator from Maryland will allow this matter to pass over until the reading of the amendment shall have been completed.

Mr. McCOMAS. I ask the chairman of the committee to accept the amendment to insert the words which are now printed on page 8, in line 23 of the bill, as it passed the House:

To Henry R. Walton, administrator of John Walton, deceased, of Anne Arundel County, \$5,708.

Mr. HOAR. Where does the Senator want the amendment to come in?

Mr. McCOMAS. Under the head of "Maryland," but I do not care where it comes in; it is germane anywhere.

In that case I will say to the Senator from Missouri that there was a confusion in the printing of the findings of the Court of Claims. It apparently looked in one place as if the court had awarded ten or eleven thousand dollars, but what the court awarded, as a careful reading will show, was this sum of \$5,708. This man Walton is a very old man, and unless he gets this money now he may never live to get it. The estate is clearly entitled to this money, and he has been here for years. That misprint in the findings of the court caused this omission, and nothing else. There is no objection to the claim in any way. I appeal to the chairman of the committee to accept the amendment. If not, I shall ask for a vote of the Senate upon the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. Where is that in the bill?

Mr. WARREN. It is not in this print of the bill, but it is one of the claims that the Senate committee cut out of the House bill. It is in the House portion, where it is marked out.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will understand that the amendment which is being read is not being agreed to, and will be open to amendment as in Committee of the Whole after the reading is completed.

Mr. COCKRELL. Then let the proposed amendment to the amendment be passed over.

Mr. WARREN. I was about to ask the Senator from Maryland to let the amendment go over and have it come up when the bill is under consideration for final passage.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. All of the amendment which is being read will be subject to amendment as in Committee of the Whole after the reading of the amendment of the committee shall have been completed.

Mr. McCOMAS. Very well.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the amendment of the Committee on Claims at line 1 on page 42, and continued to the end of line 25 on page 46, as follows:

To J. D. Sanders, administrator of Isaiah Sweet, deceased, of McNairy County, \$885.

To W. T. Smallman, administrator of David Smallman, deceased, of Hamblen County, \$392.

To Jacob Schneider and Louis Seilaz and Moritz Neubert, executors of Charles Schneider, deceased, of Knox County, \$560.

To Hiram L. Sloan, of Grainger County, \$272.

To John W. Wright, of Hardia County, \$125.

To William J. Webb, administrator of John Webb, deceased, of Cannon County, \$396.

To J. E. Aldrich, administrator of the estate of Joseph A. Aldrich, deceased, \$341.

To Lucretia H. Ashworth, sole heir of the estate of L. H. Grimes, deceased, \$418.

To John Beal, \$375.

To W. B. Caldwell, administrator of William O'Neil, deceased, \$95.

To Jesse B. Derieux, administrator of Peter Derieux, deceased, \$444.

To A. L. Dunlap, \$245.

To Z. Toy Holman, administratrix of Clementina H. Holman, deceased, \$4,556.

To T. J. Huckaba and M. S. Huckaba, sole heirs of Elizabeth Hensley, deceased, \$160.

To Henry Hull, administrator of the estate of Isaac Hull, deceased, \$640.

To John B. Klepper, \$610.

To Marion Lewis, for himself as heir and as guardian of Lida Minta Lewis and Violet Lewis, the other heirs of Elizabeth Lewis, deceased, \$125.

To Joseph W. Mays, administrator of Pinckney Halton, deceased, \$1,040.

To Albert J. Milliken, \$813.

To E. S. Ripley, executor of David S. Ripley, deceased, \$167.

To E. A. Shipley, administrator of Samuel Hicks, deceased, \$325.

To W. O. Gordon, administrator of the estate of Jack Frank, deceased, \$170.

To W. A. Jacobs and J. F. Hickerson, administrators of Charles Hickerson, deceased, \$165.

To Robert F. Smith, administrator of Francis J. Smith, deceased, \$1,045.

To Americus V. Warr, executor of James Warr, deceased, \$684.

VIRGINIA.

To the heirs at law of Henry C. Brawner, deceased, of Prince William County, \$312.

To Nancy H. Beans and Rebecca H. Beans, executrices of Isaiah B. Beans, deceased, of Loudoun County, \$1,280.

To George Brunk, of Rockingham County, \$200.

To Solomon Beery, of Rockingham County, \$100.

To J. B. Carwell, of Augusta County, \$175.

To T. C. Culpeper, administrator of Josiah Culpeper, deceased, of Norfolk County, \$720.

To John W. Fletcher, of Fauquier County, \$231.

To Samuel W. Hough, administrator of William N. Hough, deceased, of Loudoun County, \$440.

To Duncan James, of Fauquier County, \$859.

To George W. Hott, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of William Hughes, deceased, of Alexandria County, \$5,171.

To J. J. D. Miller, administrator of John D. Miller, deceased, of Rockingham County, \$354.

To R. L. Pritchard, John W. Rothgeb, and A. J. Huffman, copartners, doing business as R. L. Pritchard Company, of Page County, \$3,227.37.

To James T. Quick, of Augusta County, \$185.

To W. W. Smallwood, administrator of Benjamin Starkey, deceased, of Clarke County, \$1,117.

To Peter Showalter, of Rockingham County, \$225.

To the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Arlington, known as "Hunter's Chapel," \$3,000.

To Charles L. Stewart, executor of Charles Stewart, \$1,495.

To Mary Baker, \$426.

To William H. Baker, executor of the estate of James Ginn, deceased, \$1,362.

To Mary E. Burke, \$402.

To John J. Christian, \$715.

To Nathan Gardner, \$857.

To Charles W. Heater, administrator of Caroline Heater, \$5,480.

To David Rudy, \$115.

To George W. Bowen, administrator of the estate of John W. Hawkins, deceased, \$618.

To Aaron B. Hoffman, \$719.

To Annie Palmatory, administratrix of John T. Palmatory, deceased, \$1,465.

To Edward J. Taylor, administrator of Henry Clevenger, deceased, \$565.

To the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, \$30,340.

Mr. WARREN. I should like to have an item inserted at that point; a claim which was overlooked in making up the list.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 46, after line 25, it is proposed to insert:

To Adel Virginia Spangler, administratrix de bonis non of the estate of Felix Robert, deceased, and in her own right, of Frederick County, \$4,390.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the amendment of the committee was resumed at line 1, page 47, and continued to the end of line 17, on page 49, as follows:

WEST VIRGINIA.

To F. W. Brown, administrator of B. W. Herbert, deceased, of Jefferson County, \$1,160.

To George W. Brown, of Jefferson County, \$100.

To Truman E. Cole, administrator of John W. Cole, deceased, of Taylor County, \$1,366.

To Eli H. Crouch and H. C. Crouch, executors of Jonathan Crouch, deceased, of Randolph County, \$6,559.

To John C. Woods, administrator of Crisman Conrad, deceased, of Braxton County, \$207.

To Augustus S. Shaver, administrator of James Matthews, deceased, of Greenbrier County, \$345.

To Woodford White, of Kanawha County, \$180.

To George H. Small, of Berkeley County, \$825.

To John W. Hall and James P. Hall, of Wirt County, \$600.

To William F. Williams, administrator of James Williams, deceased, of Greenbrier County, \$145.

To Tabitha Nicewaner, \$121.

To J. K. P. Ott, executor of the estate of Barney Ott, deceased, \$290.

To Henry E. Sanger, administrator of Henry Sanger, deceased, \$131.

To Henry A. Snuffer, administrator of Cyrus Snuffer, deceased, \$542.

To J. G. W. Tompkins and J. C. Brown, administrators of the estate of Rachel M. Tompkins, deceased, \$3,393.

To T. H. Ward, administrator of William L. Ward, deceased, \$2,870.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

To pay the findings of the Court of Claims on the following claims for indemnity for spoiliations by the French prior to July 30, 1801, under the act entitled "An act to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoiliations committed by the French prior to the 31st day of July, 1801:" Provided, That in all cases where the original sufferers were adjudicated bankrupts the awards shall be made on behalf of the next of kin instead of to assignees in bankruptcy, and the awards in the cases of individual claimants shall not be paid until the Court of Claims shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that the personal representatives on whose behalf the award is made represent the next of kin, and the courts which granted the administrations, respectively, shall have certified that the legal representatives have given adequate security for the legal disbursements of the awards, namely:

On the ship *Ganges*, Charles Langford, master, namely: James C. Hays, administrator de bonis non, etc., of Thomas Vermilyea, deceased, and executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Vermilyea Jarvis Christophers, deceased, \$17,263.

On the brig *Sally*, Samuel Stacy, master, namely: William R. Hooper, administrator of Robert Hooper, jr., deceased, as surviving partner of the firm of Robert Hooper & Sons, \$11,551.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. William R. Hooper, the administrator there named, was a near neighbor of mine and an old friend. He has been dead a good while. I can not find any provision in the bill applying to the French spoliation claims which warrants the payment, where the executor or administrator is dead, to the successor. I should like to have added here words to the effect that the payment should be made to the successor in the administration.

Mr. WARREN. I call the attention of the Senator to the provision on the last page of the bill, page 130.

Mr. HOAR. It reads:

But these provisions shall not apply to payments in the cases of the French spoliation claims, which shall be made as heretofore prescribed in this bill.

I have looked through the bill, and I think there are several of these cases. This one I know all about; but there are others where I suppose the same to be true, and either there should be an amendment as to each case or there should be a provision declaring that wherever an executor or administrator, either original or de bonis non, be dead or has relinquished his trust, the payment shall be made to his successor in such trust, who shall give proof of his right thereto to the Department, or something of that sort.

Mr. WARREN. I will say to the Senator that we have to follow pretty generally the findings of the court. If it may seem, on further reading of the bill, that the Senator is right—and I assume he is right—that there should be anything inserted to secure the proper payment, it will of course be inserted. I should be glad to have the Senator suggest the phraseology of such an amendment.

Mr. HOAR. Here is a poor family—I do not mean poor; but, though they are in a respectable position of life, a family without property—who are entitled to \$11,551. If this bill passes, they will have to get an act of Congress at the next session in order to secure that money. That certainly is not right.

Mr. MCOMAS. If the Senator will allow me, it appears to me that on page 130, the last page of the bill, the purpose of the draftsman of that provision was to provide in respect of other claims that the administrators de bonis non and successors in the trust might receive payment, and then to exclude payment to the next of kin where original payment had been made, so that—

Mr. HOAR. But in the case of bankruptcy—

Mr. MCOMAS. The Senator will allow me to finish my statement.

Mr. HOAR. Certainly.

Mr. MCOMAS. So that the real purpose of the draftsman would, perhaps, be obtained if he had said in the last provision that as to the payment to the original claimant, who was adjudged a bankrupt in the French spoliation claims, this one provision shall not apply. Perhaps the Senator would not object to that.

Mr. HOAR. I do not like the phrase that payment shall be made to the legal representative. It seems that as to the legal representatives of the original claim or the executor or administrator, this particular provision shall not apply to payments in cases of French spoliation claims, "which shall be made as heretofore prescribed in this bill."

Mr. MCOMAS. If the amendment be made, in line 18 of this provision, in respect to original claims, "these provisions shall not apply"—

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President—

Mr. WARREN. I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts—

Mr. HOAR. I was about to say that I will accept the suggestion of the Senator from Wyoming and let the matter go over if the Senate will afterwards consider it.

Mr. WARREN. I should be very glad indeed to have the judgment of the Senator from Massachusetts in relation to the matter. It is the intention of the committee to have this bill passed in such a manner that, without trouble or expense, the proper person may receive the amount to which he is entitled without delay. As that provision comes in at the very end of the bill, I ask that the discussion may be deferred for the present and that the reading may be proceeded with.

Mr. HOAR. But for that undertaking, of course I should have to move an amendment in every case where I know that state of facts exists. But the Senator says he will look out for it.

Mr. WARREN. I discover that the language is possibly ambiguous as to the proviso and limitation at the end of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The reading of the amendment will be resumed.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the amendment, and read as follows:

On the brig *Sally*, John Craft, master, namely: William G. Perry, executor of Nicholas Gilman, deceased, \$300.

On the ship *Raven*, Thomas Reilly, master: Sara Leaming, administratrix of Thomas Murgatroyd, \$9,298.

On the ship *Columbia*, Samuel Lathrop, master, namely: Charles Francis Adams, administrator of Peter Chardon Brooks, \$3,500. A. Lawrence Lowell, administrator of Nathaniel Fellowes, \$1,500.

Mary L. Elliot and Charles A. Elliot, administrators of Benajah Leffingwell, \$2,937.50.

George G. Sill, administrator of Hezekiah Kelly, \$3,358.50.

Henry W. Blagge and Susan B. Samuels, administrators of Crowell Hatch, \$1,000.

On the brig *Lady Walterstorff*, John Gutterson, master, namely: Fredericka M. Kerr, administratrix of Robert McKean, \$1,294.90.

Ephraim R. Ridgway, administrator of James Olden, \$588.

Joseph Sims, administrator of Joseph Sims, \$2,100.

On the schooner *Margaretta*, Aaron Croll, master, namely: Francis A. Lewis, administrator of Peter Blight, \$490.

Manuel E. Griffith and Russell Thayer, administrators of Robert E. Griffith, surviving partner of Nicklin & Griffith, \$490.

Craig D. Ritchie, administrator of Joseph Summerl, surviving partner of Summerl & Brown, \$490.

W. W. Vasse, administrator of Ambrose Vasse, \$588.

George W. Guthrie, administrator of Alexander Murray, surviving partner of Miller & Murray, \$490.

Henry Pettit, administrator of Andrew Pettit, surviving partner of Pettit & Bayard, \$490.

Charles Prager, administrator of Mark Prager, surviving partner of Prager & Co., \$490.

George Mead, administrator of Thomas Ketland, surviving partner of Thomas and John Ketland, \$588.

J. Bayard Henry, administrator of George Rundle and Thomas Leech, \$490.

On the schooner *William and Mary*, Benjamin Hilton, master, namely: James W. Emery, administrator of Thomas Manning, deceased, \$5,282.

Charles Francis Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, \$2,500. A. Lawrence Lowell, administrator of Nathaniel Fellowes, deceased, \$1,000. Henry W. Blagge and Susan B. Samuels, administrators of Crowell Hatch, deceased, \$1,000.

William A. Hayes, second administrator of Nathaniel A. Haven, deceased, \$100.

On the sloop *Sidney*, Jared Bartholomew, master, namely: Charles A. Meigs, administrator of David Tomlinson, \$910.

On the ship *Joanna*, Alexander Boggs, master, namely: Henry V. Lester, administrator of James Barr, deceased, as surviving partner of the firm of Stewart & Barr, \$16,963.33: *Provided, however*, That it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court of Claims that said James Barr was the surviving partner of the firm of Stewart & Barr.

On the schooner *Delight*, Mark Hatch, jr., master, namely: Thomas E. Hale, administrator of Mark Hatch, deceased, \$4,500: *Provided, however*, That it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court of Claims that the Mark Hatch herein was the identical Mark Hatch who was the owner of the said schooner *Delight*.

On the ship *Theresa*, Philip Brum, master, namely: George W. Lockwood, administrator of the estate of John A. Dubernat, deceased, \$13,537.50: *Provided, however*, That the amount so appropriated shall not be paid until the Court of Claims shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that the administrator of said estate represents the next of kin of said John A. Dubernat, or, in event the court shall find there are no such next of kin and that there was a widow of said John A. Dubernat, then that said sum be paid to the personal representative of such widow for and on behalf of the next of kin of such widow.

On the sloop *Betsey*, Peleg Blankinship, master, namely: Peleg Blankinship, administrator of George Blankinship, deceased, \$2,380.

On the schooner *Sophia*, Francis O'Meara, master, namely: Eliza J. Hieskell, administratrix of William Wilson, deceased, \$11,213.

On the brig *Pilgrim*, John Thissel, master, namely: Charles Francis Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, \$1,820. A. Lawrence Lowell, administrator of Nathaniel Fellowes, \$320.

Henry W. Blagge and Susan B. Samuels, administrators of Crowell Hatch, \$581.

Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, \$1,500. Henry H. Cole, administrator of Hale Hilton, \$10,148.

On the schooner *Betsey*, Lemuel Moody, master, namely: Charles K. Cobb, administrator of Matthew Cobb, \$4,530.83.

George A. Thomas, administrator of William Widgery, \$5,389.33.

On the schooner *St. Patrick*, Lemuel Bourne, master, namely: Emma G. Gallagher, administratrix of Thomas Stagg, jr., deceased, \$2,230.

On the brigatine *Olive Branch*, John Edwards, jr., master, namely: Josiah M. Crocker, administrator of George Taylor, deceased, \$1,372.

William R. Colby, administrator of Elijah Sanderson, deceased, \$1,372. William R. Colby, administrator of Jacob Sanderson, deceased, \$1,372.

William A. Bowditch, administrator of William Appleton, deceased, \$1,372.

On the ship *Eunice*, Thomas Seal, master, namely: Andrew Hawes, as administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Quinby, deceased, \$11,438.

Henry B. Cabot, administrator of Jonathan Mason, jr., \$500. George G. King, administrator of James Scott, \$400.

H. H. Hunnewell, executor of John Welles, \$435. Henry B. Cabot, administrator of Daniel D. Rogers, \$500.

On the brig *Clio*, Richard M. Ball, master, namely: John Stewart, administrator de bonis non estate of William P. Stewart, surviving partner of firm of David Stewart & Sons, \$4,980.20.

On the schooner *Dolphin*, Thomas Gove, master, namely: Andrew Lacy, administrator of John Gove, Ebenezer Gove, and Thomas Gove, \$9,829.

On the schooner *Polly*, Benjamin Shillaber, master, namely: Horatio P. Pierson, administrator of Abel Lawrence, deceased, \$1,310.42.

James B. Curwen, administrator of John Collins, deceased, \$1,310.42. Albert P. Hovey, administrator of Amos Hovey, deceased, \$1,310.42.

Charles Hall Adams, administrator of Henry Gardner, deceased, \$1,310.43.

On the schooner *William and Joseph*, William Lander, master, namely: William A. Lander, administrator of Peter Lander, deceased, \$1,490.75.

George M. Whipple, administrator of John Norris, deceased, \$2,624.21. Francis C. Lowell, administrator of Benjamin Goodhue, \$1,124.66.

Andrew Nichols, administrator of Joshua Ward, \$2,624.22.

On the ship *Star*, John Burchmore, master, namely: George M. Whipple, administrator of John Norris, deceased, \$10,283.75.

Francis C. Lowell, administrator of Benjamin Goodhue, deceased, \$5,047.25.

On the snow *Isabella*, James Helm, master, namely: Ann Pennington Buchanan, administratrix of James Buchanan, deceased, survivor of the firm of Buchanan & Young, \$3,472.

Ann Elizabeth Marshall, administratrix of William Robb, deceased, \$8,164.96.

On the schooner *Little Will*, William Tallman, master, namely: Jane G. Howard and Susan S. Hoffman, administratrices de bonis non of the estate of Robert Gilmor, jr., surviving partner of the firm of Robert Gilmor & Sons, \$875.

David Stewart, administrator of John Chalmers, sr., \$764.16. David Stewart, administrator of John Chalmers, jr., \$764.16.

On the schooner *Orange*, John Holman, master, namely: Charles E. Patten, administrator of James Fulton, deceased, \$1,867.22.

Charles E. Patten, administrator of Thomas Patten, deceased, \$933.51. Charles E. Patten, administrator of Robert Patten, deceased, \$1,867.22.

Francis Adams, administrator of Arthur Hunter, deceased, \$1,867.22. Frank Dabney, administrator of Samuel W. Pomeroy, deceased, \$500.

A. Lawrence Lowell, administrator of Nathaniel Fellowes, deceased, \$1,000. Seth P. Snow, administrator of Crowell Hatch, deceased, \$1,000.

On the sloop *Almena*, John Smith, master, namely: John Allen, administrator of John Smith, deceased, \$1,200.

Russell A. Young, administrator of Webster Brown, deceased, \$1,200. On the schooner *Adams*, Stephen Brown, master, namely: Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, jr., \$1,500.

Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, \$700. Seth P. Snow, administrator of Crowell Hatch, \$400.

Gorham Parsons Sargent, administrator of Fitz William Sargent, \$598.45. Joseph O. Proctor, administrator of Joseph Proctor, \$1,613.66.

On the brig *Thetis*, William Peterkin, master, namely: John Merwin Carrere and David Stewart, administrators of John Carrere, \$8,728.67.

On the brig *Harriot*, Joseph Campbell, master, namely: Jacob B. Sweitzer and David Stewart, administrators of John Holmes, \$4,587.50.

On the sloop *Betsey*, Benjamin Rhodes, master, namely: Rufus Waterman, administrator of Rufus Waterman, deceased, \$720.24. Edward H. Robinson, administrator of Richard Jackson, deceased, \$960.24. Thomas Brown, administrator of Zephaniah Brown, deceased, \$960.24.

Mr. WARREN. In line 4, page 60, there should be an "h" after the letter "p" in the name "Zepaniah," so as to read "Zephaniah H. Brown."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That correction will be made. The Secretary resumed the reading of the amendment, and read as follows:

On the brig *Union*, John Walker, master, namely:
Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, jr., deceased, \$1,500.
Theodore B. Moody, administrator of Joseph Moody, deceased, \$1,790.
Stephen Thacher, administrator of Thacher Goddard, deceased, \$2,840.
On the brig *Dove*, Joseph Tyler, master, namely:
Laurence H. H. Johnson, administrator of William Bartlet, deceased, \$5,798.10.
On the brig *Hannah*, John Blakely, master, namely:
Susan Blagge Samuels, administratrix of John Blagge, deceased, \$4,624.
On the sloop *Farmer*, George Kiler, master, namely:
Lucy Franklin Read McDonnell, executrix of George Pollock, surviving partner of Richard Yates and George Pollock, \$1,518.64.
On the ship *Concord*, John Thompson, master, namely:
Francis A. Lewis, administrator of Peter Blight, \$36,933.40.
Francis A. Lewis, administrator of John Miller, jr., \$980.
George McCall, administrator of William McMurtrie, deceased, \$588.
Arthington Gilpin, administrator of Joshua Gilpin, deceased, \$490.
Russell Thayer and Manuel E. Griffith, administrators of Robert Egglefield Griffith, surviving partner of Nicklin & Griffith, \$980.
Francis R. Pemberton, administrator of John Clifford, surviving partner of Thomas and John Clifford, \$784.
Isaac S. Smyth, administrator of Jacob Baker, surviving partner of Baker & Comegys, \$784.
William D. Squires, administrator of Henry Pratt, surviving partner of Pratt & Kintzing, \$980.
Robert W. Smith, administrator of Robert Smith, surviving partner of Robert Smith & Co., \$980.
J. Lardner Howell, administrator of Samuel Howell, \$980.
The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance, as administrator of Thomas M. Willing, surviving partner of Willing & Francis, \$1,960.
Henry Pettit, administrator of Andrew Pettit, surviving partner of Pettit & Bayard, \$784.
Henry Pettit, administrator of Charles Pettit, \$588.
George W. Guthrie, administrator of Alexander Murray, surviving partner of Miller & Murray, \$980.
John Lyman Cox and Howard Warts Page, administrators of James S. Cox, \$784.
William Brooke-Rawle, administrator of Jesse Waln, \$980.
Samuel Bell, administrator of John G. Wacksmuth, \$980.
Atwood Smith, administrator of Daniel Smith, surviving partner of Gurney & Smith, \$980.
J. Bayard Henry, administrator of John Leamy, \$784.
Craig D. Ritchie, administrator of Joseph Summerl, surviving partner of Summerl & Brown, \$980.
Crawford Dawes Henning, administrator of James Crawford, surviving partner of James Crawford & Co., \$980.
George Harrison Fisher, administrator of Jacob Ridgway, \$588.
Robert Oldden, administrator of John Oldden, \$980.

Mr. WARREN. On page 60, line 8, I move to strike out "Robert Oldden" and insert "George Holmes."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURTON in the chair). Without objection that change will be made.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to call attention to an amendment which I have prepared in order that it may be printed and put in possession of the chairman. It refers to the matter just spoken of, and it may be well to put it in at this point. I move to add at the end of the bill, if it may be permitted, although I will not take it up now, the following:

Wherever under this bill it is provided that a payment be made to an executor or administrator, whether original or ancillary or de bonis non, and such executor or administrator is dead or no longer holds his office, the payment shall be made to the successor therein, his title to hold said office being established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

I ask that the amendment may be printed and be pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will lie on the table.

Mr. HOAR. Not lie on the table, but be pending as an amendment to the end of the bill.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the amendment, and read as follows:

Charles Prager, administrator of Mark Prager, jr., surviving partner of Pragers & Co., \$980.
W. W. Vasse, surviving administrator of Ambrose Vasse, \$980.
J. Bayard Henry, administrator of George Rundle and Thomas Leech, composing firm of Rundle & Leech, \$980.
John C. Williams, administrator of Edward Dunant, \$490.
Uselma C. Smith, administrator of William Jones, surviving partner of Jones & Clarke, \$784.
D. Fitzhugh Savage, administrator of John Savage, \$980.
Ephraim R. Ridgway, administrator of James Oldden, \$980.
Richard Delafield, administrator of John Delafield, \$853.10.
Julia Battersby, administratrix of John R. Desdotti, \$426.55.
Benjamin M. Hartshorne and Charles N. Black, executors of Richard Hartshorne, surviving partner of Rhineland and Hartshorne, \$1,842.
Louisa J. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, \$980.
On the ship *Caroline*, Charles Treadwell, master, namely:
Woodbury Langdon, administrator of Daniel Cutter and Jacob Cutter, deceased, \$12,217.50.
Woodward Emery, administrator of Thomas Manning, deceased, \$150.
J. Hamilton Shapley, administrator of Edward Cutts, deceased, \$100.
Frederick P. Jones, administrator of Martin Parry, deceased, \$150.
George W. Haven, administrator of Moses Woodward, deceased, \$100.
Stephen Decatur, administrator of Samuel Storer, deceased, \$100.
Matilda M. Cutler, administratrix of Clement Storer, deceased, \$100.
William A. Hayes, administrator of Nathaniel A. Haven, deceased, \$400.
On the brig *Caroline*, Elihu Cotton, master, namely:
George E. Sill, administrator of Benjamin Williams, deceased, \$4,559.66.

Elizabeth Francis, administratrix of John Brown, deceased, \$1,000.
Thomas Brown, administrator of Zephaniah Brown, deceased, \$200.
Christopher Dexter, administrator of Edward Dexter, deceased, \$300.
W. Maxwell Green, administrator of Samuel W. Green, deceased, \$200.
William B. Phillips, administrator of Moses Lippitt, deceased, \$100.
William R. Talbot, administrator of Welcome Arnold, deceased, \$500.
Alexander Duncan, administrator of Cyrus W. Butler, surviving partner of Samuel Butler & Son, \$400.

On the sloop *Abigail*, Samuel Robinson, master, namely:
Charles K. Cobb, administrator estate of Matthew Coob, \$2,297.74.
Sarah H. Southwick, administratrix estate of Samuel F. Hussey, \$133.41.
Nathan Cleaves, administrator estate of Arthur McLellan, \$1,246.25.
Nathan Cleaves, administrator estate of Robert Boyd, \$88.94.
On the ship *Venus*, Robert Berrill, master, namely:
Andrew Lacey, administrator de bonis non of Peter Bryson, deceased, \$5,687.50.

Andrew Lacey, administrator de bonis non of Robert Berrill, \$5,687.50.
On the schooner *Olive*, George Smith, master, namely:
Charles Francis Adams, jr., as administrator of the estate of Peter Chardon Brooks, deceased, \$3,500.
A. Lawrence Lowell, administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Fellowes, deceased, \$900.

Arthur L. Huntington, administrator of the estate of George Smith, deceased, \$467.52.

On the snow *Jenny*, Hugh Lyle, master, namely:
Ann Pennington Buchanan, administratrix of James Buchanan, surviving partner of the firm of Buchanan & Young, \$4,405.50.

Anna E. Taylor and David Stewart, administratrix and administrator of Joseph Massey, surviving partner of the firm of Massey & James, \$1,370.24.

Walter W. Preston, administrator of Frederick De la Porte, \$5,233.
On the schooner *Rainbow*, Joseph Howland, master, namely: Gideon K. Howland, administrator of the estate of Joseph Howland, deceased, \$538.75.

On the ship *Fox*, Coffin Whippey, master, namely:
Charles R. Price, administrator of Seth Russell, surviving partner of the firm of Seth Russell & Son, \$7,024.62.

Daniel Ricketson, executor of Joseph Ricketson, surviving partner of the firm of Daniel Ricketson & Son, \$3,512.32.

Eliot D. Stetson, administrator of Cornelius Howland, \$3,512.31.
William J. Rotch, administrator of William Rotch, jr., surviving partner of William Rotch, jr., and Abraham Barker, \$3,512.31.

William G. Taber, administrator of Benjamin Taber, \$1,756.16.
Henry T. Handy, administrator of William Handy, \$1,756.16.

On the brig *Betsy*, George R. Turner, master, namely:
Lucy S. Cushing, administratrix of Jacob Sheafe, deceased, \$5,510.

Frank W. Rollins, administrator of George Turner, deceased, \$2,080.
Charles W. Robinson, administrator of Reuben Shapley, deceased, \$500.

George W. Haven, surviving executor of John Haven, deceased, \$400.
Ann Fisher Satterwhaite, administratrix of James Sheafe, deceased, \$450.

William A. Hayes, 2d, administrator of Nathaniel A. Haven, deceased, \$400.
On the sloop *Scrub*, John Russell, master, namely:
George G. Sill, administrator of Benjamin Williams, to the sum of \$940.83.

Elizabeth Francis, administratrix of John Brown, to the sum of \$1,000.
Christopher Dexter, administrator of Edward Dexter, to the sum of \$300.

W. Maxwell Green, administrator of Samuel W. Green, to the sum of \$200.
William B. Phillips, administrator of Moses Lippitt, to the sum of \$100.

William R. Talbot, administrator of Welcome Arnold, to the sum of \$500.
On the ship *Active*, Micajah Gardner, master, namely:
Henry B. Worth, administrator of Aaron Mitchell, \$9,467.50.

Henry B. Worth, administrator of Jethro Mitchell, \$13,727.50.
Henry B. Worth, administrator of Obed Mitchell, \$13,727.50.

Gardner S. Lamson, administrator of Paul Gardner, \$13,727.50.
On the schooner *Success*, Samuel Graves, jr., master, namely: Arthur L. Huntington, administrator of Samuel Hooper, deceased, \$7,817.

On the brig *Hanna*, Samuel Cox, master, namely:
The Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, as administrator of William Robinson, jr., \$5,220.

John A. Dougherty and Catharine McCourt, administrators of Louis Croussilat, \$1,982.

Louis C. Vanuxem, administrator of James Vanuxem, representing the firm of Vanuxem & Clark, \$980.

William D. Squires, administrator of Henry Pratt, surviving partner of Pratt & Kintzing, \$588.

J. Bayard Henry, administrator of John Leamy, \$784.
John Lyman Cox and Howard Warts Page, administrators of James S. Cox, \$588.

Craig D. Ritchie, administrator of Joseph Summerl, surviving partner of Summerl & Brown, \$784.

Francis A. Lewis, administrator of Peter Blight, \$980.
George W. Guthrie, administrator of Alexander Murray, surviving partner of Miller & Murray, \$784.

Francis A. Lewis, administrator of John Miller, jr., \$784.
Robert W. Smith, administrator of Robert Smith, surviving partner of Robert Smith & Co., \$784.

The City of Philadelphia, administrator of Stephen Girard, \$490.
C. D. Vasse, administrator of Ambrose Vasse, \$980.

Charles Prager, administrator of Mark Prager, surviving partner of Prager & Co., \$1,078.

J. Bayard Henry, administrator of George Rundle and Thomas Leech, composing the firm of Rundle & Leech, \$980.

J. Bayard Henry, administrator of Charles Ross and John Simson, composing the firm of Ross & Simson, \$784.

Sara Leaming, administratrix of Thomas Murgatroyd, representing the firm of Thomas Murgatroyd & Sons, \$980.

Uselma C. Smith, administrator of William Jones, surviving partner of Jones & Clarke, \$784.

Henry Pettit, administrator of Andrew Pettit, surviving partner of Pettit & Bayard, \$784.

On the ship *Rebecca*, George Nowell, master, namely: Samuel F. Coffin and Ida C. Lunt, administrators de bonis non of the estate of Samuel Coffin, deceased, \$11,066.

On the schooner *Fox*, Samuel Stocking, master, namely:
Louisa J. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, deceased, \$490.

Thomas H. Stevens, administrator of Ebenezer Sage, deceased, \$1,339.40.
Herbert L. Camp, administrator of Jozeb Stocking, deceased, \$1,935.65.

On the brig *Dove*, Hezekiah Goodhue, master, namely:
Lawrence H. H. Johnson, administrator of William Bartlet, deceased, \$32,322.

On the brig *North Carolina*, Richard West, master, namely:
Margaret Devereux, executrix of John Devereux, deceased, \$2,379.

Margaret Devereux, administratrix of George Pollock, deceased, \$7,094.
On the vessel schooner *Aurora*, William Smith, master, namely:
Virgilia B. Brooke, administratrix, etc., of estate of John Smith, jr., \$3,750.

Anthony Groverman, administrator de bonis non of estate of Joseph Calman, surviving partner firm of Joseph Calman & Co., \$294.

Rebecca R. Thompson and Elizabeth Y. Thompson, administratrices de bonis non, cum testamento annexo, of estate of Joseph Young, \$294.
 Mary Clara Johnson and David Stewart, administrators de bonis non of estate of Edward Johnson, \$294.
 Nathaniel Morton, administrator de bonis non of estate of Nathaniel Morton, surviving partner firm of Bedford & Morton, \$294.
 David Stewart, administrator de bonis non of estate of Conrad Eiselen, \$294.
 David Stewart, administrator de bonis non, cum testamento annexo, of estate of Paul Bentalou, \$490.
 William N. Marye, administrator of estate of Richard Gettings, surviving partner firm of Gettings & Smith, \$294.

Mr. WARREN. In line 13, page 74, the name "Gettings" should be changed to "Gittings;" also where it occurs the second time in the same line.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That change will be made.
 The Secretary resumed the reading of the amendment, and read as follows:

Robert Shriver, administrator de bonis non of estate of Isaac Causten, \$294.
 David Stewart, administrator estate of George Sears, \$294.
 John W. Jenkins, administrator of estate of John Hillen, \$294.
 John C. Tilghman, administrator de bonis non estate of William Van Wyck, \$380.
 Cumberland D. Hollins, administrator de bonis non, cum testamento annexo, of estate of Cumberland Dugan, \$490.
 John P. Severs, administrator of estates of Robert and George McCandless, \$294.
 Edward Church Noyes, administrator of estate of James Clarke, \$490.
 On the vessel schooner *Four Sisters*, Timothy Wellman, master, namely: Horace B. Sargeant, administrator of Daniel Sargeant, deceased, the sum of \$200.
 Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, junior, deceased (subrogated to the rights of Wellman for detention and purchase of the vessel), the sum of \$283.
 George A. Veazie, junior, administrator of Timothy Wellman, deceased, the sum of \$425.
 Philo S. Shelton, administrator of Benjamin Homer, deceased, the sum of \$200.
 David G. Haskins, junior, administrator of David Greene, deceased, the sum of \$400.
 William P. Parker, administrator of William B. Parker, deceased, the sum of \$365.08.
 Henry B. George, administrator of Bradstreet Parker, deceased, the sum of \$365.03.
 William D. Pickman, executor of Dudley L. Pickman, deceased, the sum of \$365.08.
 William A. Lander, administrator of Pickering Dodge, deceased, the sum of \$365.08.
 Robert Stone, surviving executor of Robert Stone, jr., deceased, the sum of \$730.17.
 On the vessel schooner *Abigail*, John Perkins, master, namely: Joseph T. Little, administrator of Doty Little, deceased, \$1,615.67.
 George M. Warren, administrator of Stover Perkins, deceased, \$1,615.67.
 Joseph T. Little, administrator of Otis Little, deceased, \$1,615.66.
 On the vessel *Good Intent*, Nathaniel Gladding, master, namely: William Gladding, administrator de bonis non of Nathaniel Gladding, deceased, \$316.66.
 William O. Gladding, administrator de bonis non of Edward Church, deceased, \$316.66.
 O. L. Bosworth, administrator de bonis non of Henry Monroe, deceased, \$316.66.
 On the vessel sloop *Henrietta*, Samuel Wasson, master, namely: Frederick St. John Lockwood, administrator of Henry Belden, deceased, \$1,959.08.
 Louisa J. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, deceased, \$490.
 On the brig *William*, Edson Valentine, master, namely: William L. Winslow, administrator of Luther Winslow, jr., \$1,352.
 William L. Winslow, administrator, etc., of Edson Valentine, \$1,352.
 David Greene Haskins, jr., administrator, etc., of David Greene, \$827.86.
 John W. Apthorp, administrator, etc., of Caleb Hopkins, \$827.86.
 Lawrence Bond, administrator, etc., of Nathan Bond, \$413.93.
 H. H. Hunnewell, administrator, etc., of John Welles, \$331.14.
 Augustus P. Loring, administrator, etc., of William Bordman, \$331.14.
 Seth P. Snow, administrator, etc., of Crowell Hatch, \$413.93.
 Frank Dabney, administrator, etc., of Samuel W. Pomeroy, \$303.23.
 Henry B. Cabot, administrator, etc., of Daniel D. Rogers, \$413.93.
 Edward I. Browne, administrator, etc., of Moses Browne, \$331.14.
 William P. Perkins, administrator, etc., of Thomas Perkins, \$248.35.
 William G. Perry, administrator, etc., of Nicholas Gilman, \$165.57.
 William L. Winslow, administrator of David Valentine, \$413.93.
 On the brig *Betsy*, Hezekiah Goodhue, master, namely: Lawrence H. H. Johnson, administrator of William Bartlett, deceased, \$1,771.
 On the schooner *Betsy*, William Wyman, master, namely: Samuel D. Wyman, administrator of William Wyman, deceased, \$561.
 Charles J. Higgins, administrator of Thomas E. Gage, deceased, \$1,053.
 Charles W. Dyar, administrator of Daniel Wild, deceased, \$1,053.
 Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, \$300.
 Seth P. Snow, administrator of Crowell Hatch, deceased, \$300.
 On the brig *Betsy*, William Hubbard, master, namely: George L. Little, administrator of Adam McCullough, deceased, \$2,356.
 Charles Francis Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, \$1,200.
 A. Lawrence Lowell, administrator of Nathaniel Fellows, deceased, \$500.
 Seth P. Snow, administrator of Crowell Hatch, deceased, \$700.
 On the brig *Hannah*, William McNeil Watts, master, namely: Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, \$1,000.
 Charles E. Alexander, administrator of Jonathan Merry, \$400.
 James W. Oldin, administrator of Daniel Tilton, \$8,226.61.
 Seth P. Snow, administrator, etc., of Crowell Hatch, \$1,000.
 Charles F. Adams, administrator, etc., of Peter C. Brooks, \$5,200.
 A. Lawrence Lowell, administrator of Nathaniel Fellows, \$1,000.
 George G. King, administrator, etc., of James Tisdale, \$1,000.
 James S. English, administrator, etc., of Thomas English, \$400.
 Francis M. Boutwell, administrator, etc., of Joseph Cordis, \$500.
 Nathan Matthews, jr., administrator, etc., of Daniel Sargeant, \$500.
 Lawrence Bond, administrator, etc., of Nathan Bond, \$500.
 William G. Perry, executor, etc., of Nicholas Gilman, \$1,000.
 Augustus P. Loring, administrator, etc., of William H. Boardman, \$400.
 John W. Apthorp, administrator, etc., of William Foster, \$500.
 Hollis R. Bailey, administrator, etc., of Daniel Gilman, \$500.

William I. Moore, administrator of John Brazer, \$400.
 Ann M. N. Crocker, administratrix, etc., of Joseph Howard, \$300.
 Alexander H. Ladd, administrator, etc., of Eliphalet Ladd, \$600.
 On the vessel schooner *Hope*, Thomas Johnston, jr., master, namely: Lowell P. Haskell, administrator of Thomas Johnston, jr., deceased, \$529.81.
 Lowell P. Haskell, administrator of George Sproul, deceased, \$529.80.
 Lowell P. Haskell, administrator of William Sproul, deceased, \$529.80.
 On the vessel schooner *Bee*, Samuel Cazneau, master, namely: Henry Parkman, administrator of John Lovett, \$265.97.
 Edward I. Brown, administrator of Israel Thorndike, \$889.90.
 Thomas N. Perkins, administrator of John C. Jones, \$889.90.
 William Ropes Trask, administrator of Thomas Amory, \$889.90.
 James C. Davis, administrator of Cornelius Durant, \$889.90.
 David G. Haskins, jr., administrator of David Greene, \$889.90.
 William G. Perry, administrator of Nicholas Gilman, \$889.90.
 H. Burr Crandall, administrator of Thomas Cushing, \$355.96.
 Arthur D. Hill, administrator of Benjamin Homer, \$355.96.
 Frank Dabney, administrator of Samuel Wyllys Pomeroy, \$711.92.
 William S. Carter, administrator of William Smith, \$711.92.
 Jonathan Bowdich, administrator of Benjamin Pickman, \$444.95.
 Henry B. Cabot, administrator of Daniel Denison Rogers, \$444.95.
 Seth P. Snow, administrator of Crowell Hatch, \$370.15.
 Nathan Matthews, administrator of Daniel Sargeant, \$444.95.
 Francis M. Boutwell, administrator of Benjamin Cobb, \$444.95.
 Francis M. Boutwell, administrator of John McLean, \$800.91.
 Chandler Robbins, administrator of Joseph Russell, \$889.90.
 George G. King, administrator of James Scott, \$444.95.
 Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter Chardon Brooks, \$740.90.
 On the ship *Galen*, John Mackay, master, namely: John T. Morse and others, executors of Eliakim Morse, deceased, \$6,611.
 James H. Fiske, administrator of Benjamin Eddy, deceased, \$2,303.66.
 Thomas B. Hall, assignee of Thomas Bartlett, \$1,340.
 Francis M. Boutwell, administrator of John and Mungo Mackay, deceased, \$1,001.
 Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, deceased, \$3,000.
 Charles A. Welch, administrator of William Stackpole, deceased, \$500.
 William G. Perry, administrator of Nicholas Gilman, deceased, \$750.
 William Ropes Trask, administrator of Thomas Amory, deceased, \$750.
 Arthur T. Lyman, administrator of Theodore Lyman, deceased, \$500.
 Thomas N. Perkins, administrator of John C. Jones, deceased, \$1,000.
 Horatio H. Hunnewell, administrator of Arnold Welles, jr., deceased, \$500.
 George G. King, administrator of James Scott, deceased, \$500.
 On the schooner *Betsy*, Major F. Bowles, master, namely: Christopher Dexter, administrator of Edward Dexter, deceased, \$3,346.
 On the vessel brig *Polly*, Henry Nicoll, master, namely: Eliza J. Hieskell, administratrix of William Wilson, deceased, \$4,077.25.

Mr. WARREN. In line 9, page 85, after the word "thousand," let the words "seven hundred" be inserted. They were dropped out in the printing.

The SECRETARY. After the word "thousand" in line 9, page 85, it is proposed to insert "seven hundred," so as to read "\$4,777.25."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.
 The Secretary resumed the reading of the amendment, and read as follows:

Charles Selden, administrator de bonis non of Isaac McPherson, deceased, \$629.75.
 On the brig *Dolphin*, Samuel Miller, master, namely: Edward N. Dingley, administrator of the estate of William Nickels, deceased, \$1,363.
 Richard H. T. Taylor, administrator of David Otis, deceased, \$1,578.
 George B. Sawyer, administrator of Samuel Nickels, deceased, \$1,578.
 A. Lawrence Lowell, administrator of Nathaniel Fellows, deceased, \$286.
 On the schooner *Clarissa*, Benjamin Raynes, master, namely: Edward O. Emerson, jr., administrator of Edward Emerson, jr., deceased, \$1,140.
 William A. Hayes, administrator de bonis non of Nathaniel Haven, deceased, \$200.

Mr. WARREN. In line 7, page 86, let the initial "A." be inserted after the name "Nathaniel," so as to read "Nathaniel A. Haven."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.
 The Secretary resumed the reading of the amendment, and read as follows:

On the brig *Sabbatus Neptune*, Samuel Moulton, master, namely: Edward O. Emerson, administrator of Edward Emerson, jr., deceased, \$4,774.
 William A. Hayes, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Haven, deceased, \$300.

Mr. WARREN. In line 13, page 86, I move to strike out the word "Samuel" and insert "Nathaniel A.," so as to read "Nathaniel A. Haven."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.
 The Secretary resumed the reading of the amendment and read to line 3, page 95, as follows:

On the schooner *Esther*, William Hooper, master, namely: Charles Francis Adams, administrator of Peter Chardon Brooks, deceased, \$1,277.52.
 David W. Lowe, administrator of Daniel Rogers, deceased, \$6,022.14.
 On the vessel schooner *Mary*, Tilley Wentworth, master, namely: S. W. Rollins, administrator of Hiram Rollins, deceased, \$1,033.33.
 S. W. Rollins, administrator of Tilley Wentworth, deceased, \$1,473.33.
 George S. Frost, administrator of Andrew Rollins, deceased, \$489.53.
 Woodward Emery, administrator of Thomas Manning, deceased, \$200.
 George W. Haven, administrator of Moses Woodward, deceased, \$100.
 Stephen Decatur, administrator of Samuel Stover, deceased, \$100.
 Francis E. Langdon, administrator of Clement Stover, deceased, \$200.
 Josephine Richter, administratrix of John McClintock, deceased, \$100.
 On the schooner *Good Intent*, Hazard Powers, master, namely: Raymond N. Parish, administrator of Joshua Raymond, deceased, \$1,873.
 Raymond N. Parish, administrator of Christopher Raymond, deceased, \$968.
 Augusta H. Williams, administratrix of Ezekiel Williams, deceased, \$100.
 John C. Parsons, administrator of John Caldwell, deceased, \$250.
 On the ship *Governor Bowdoin*, Daniel Oliver, master, namely: Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, \$1,100.

A. Lawrence Lowell, administrator of Nathaniel Fellowes, \$2,000.
 Frank Dabney, administrator of Samuel W. Pomeroy, \$1,000.
 David G. Haskins, administrator of David Greene, \$1,200.
 William G. Perry, executor of Nicholas Gilman, \$1,910.
 Arthur D. Hill, administrator of Benjamin Homer, \$500.
 H. Hollis Hunnewell, administrator of Arnold Welles, jr., \$500.
 John W. Athrop, administrator of Caleb Hopkins, \$1,408.
 George G. King, administrator of James Scott, \$500.
 William S. Carter, administrator of William Smith, \$500.
 H. Burr Crandall, administrator of Thomas Cushing, \$500.
 John W. Athrop, administrator of William Foster, \$1,000.
 Lawrence Bond, administrator of Nathan Bond, \$500.
 H. Hollis Hunnewell, administrator of Arnold Welles, \$7,999.86.
 H. Hollis Hunnewell, administrator of Samuel Welles, \$5,969.22.
 H. Hollis Hunnewell, executor of John Welles, \$2,985.14.
 William P. Perkins, executor of Thomas Perkins, \$2,926.14.
 Frederick R. Sears, administrator of David Sears, \$11,331.86.
 Henry B. Cabot, administrator of Jonathan Mason, jr., \$5,110.14.
 Nathan Matthews, jr., administrator of Daniel Sargent, \$1,000.
 Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, \$3,000.
 Henry B. Cabot, administrator of Daniel D. Rogers, \$1,137.06.
 On the vessel brig *Ranger*, John Flagg, master, namely:
 Charles E. Batchelder, administrator of Thomas Sheafe, deceased, \$3,880.
 On the ship *Caroline*, Benjamin Glazier, master, namely:
 A. P. Warrington, administrator of John Cowper, \$420.
 R. Manson Smith, administrator of Francis Smith, \$420.
 Gilbert E. Fox, administrator of Thomas Willock, \$420.
 John Newport Greene, administrator of Conway Whittle, \$420.
 Jeremiah Nelson, administrator of Jere Nelson, \$200.
 Franklin A. Wilson, administrator of John Pearson, \$200.
 Amos Noyes, administrator of Zebidee Cook, \$250.
 Amos Noyes, administrator of William Cook, \$100.
 Joseph W. Thompson, administrator of David Coffin, \$200.
 Joseph A. Titcomb, administrator of John Wells, \$200.
 Annie A. Kemble, administratrix of Edmund Kimball, \$100.
 Francis A. Jewett, administrator of James Prince, \$583.33.
 John N. Pike, administrator of John Pettingel, \$300.
 George G. King, administrator of James Scott, \$500.
 H. H. Hunnewell, administrator of Arnold Welles, \$400.
 H. H. Hunnewell, administrator of John Welles, \$500.
 Charles G. Davis, administrator of Isaac P. Davis, \$300.
 Lucy S. Cushing, administratrix of Jacob Sheafe, \$300.
 Edward O. Emerson, administrator of Edward Emerson, jr., \$200.
 Jane S. Gerrish, administratrix of Edward Toppan, \$200.
 Samuel L. Caldwell, administrator of Josiah Smith, \$4,966.40.
 On the vessel schooner *Three Friends*, Samuel Miller, master, namely:
 Edward N. Dingley, administrator de bonis non, etc., of William Nickels, deceased, \$1,369.
 Isaac F. Thompson, administrator of Robert Thompson, deceased, \$1,369.
 David Chamberlain, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Miller, deceased, \$1,369.
 On the brig *Industry*, James Very, master, namely:
 Henry C. Prentiss, administrator of the estate of Isaac White, deceased, \$4,728.02.
 Nathaniel Very, administrator of the estate of James Very, deceased, \$1,057.67.
 On the vessel brig *Sally*, Samuel Wells, master, namely:
 George D. Sill, administrator de bonis non of Thomas Sanford, deceased, \$6,780.37.
 On the brig *Good Intent*, Oliver C. Blunt, master, namely:
 Thomas Scott, administrator of the estate of Mark Simes, deceased, \$2,020.
 Frederick P. Jones, administrator of the estate of Martin Parry, deceased, \$2,020.
 On the schooner *Ariel*, John Compton, master, namely:
 William Woodyear, administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Yellott, deceased, \$2,017.
 On the schooner *Polly*, Charles Ellms, master, namely:
 Seth P. Snow, administrator of Crowell Hatch, deceased, \$711.28.
 Edward E. Ellms, administrator of William Vinal, jr., deceased, \$375.21.
 Edward E. Ellms, administrator of Lemuel Vinal, deceased, \$375.23.
 Edward E. Ellms, administrator of Charles Ellms, deceased, \$168.45.
 On the schooner *Hazard*, Thomas Childs, master, namely:
 Lowell P. Haskell, administrator of Thomas Johnston, jr., deceased, \$1,356.25.
 Lowell P. Haskell, administrator of George Sproul, deceased, \$1,520.25.
 Lowell P. Haskell, administrator of William Sproul, deceased, \$1,356.25.
 Charles Francis Adams, jr., administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, \$600.
 On the snow or brigantine *Eliza*, Ephraim Perkins, master, namely:
 Theodore Moody, administrator of Joseph Moody, deceased, \$828.
 Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, deceased, \$6,000.
 On the sloop *Cornelia*, Burr Thorp, master, namely:
 Fenelon Hubbell, administrator of Richard Hubbell, deceased, \$2,230.
 Provided, however, That any French spoliation claim appropriated for in this act shall not be paid if held by assignment or owned by any insurance company.

Mr. WARREN. The committee wish to add the following amendment to the last clause read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming offers a committee amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add at the end of line —, page 95, the following:

But this shall not apply to any claim of a class heretofore paid under the act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for prior years, and for other purposes."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the amendment reported by the Committee on Claims was continued to line 14 on page 98, as follows:

SELFRIDGE BOARD FINDINGS.

To the Allaire Works, of New York, the sum of \$50,238.13, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the machinery, engine, and boilers of the United States double-ender gunboats *Mattabesett* and *Shamrock*; to the Atlantic Works the sum of \$41,027.46, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the engines and boilers of the wooden double-enders *Sassacus* and *Osceola*; to Hannah E. Boardman, administratrix of William Boardman, deceased, surviving partner of the firm of Boardman, Holbrook & Co., of the Neptune Works, the sum of \$40,633.61, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the machinery of the wooden double-enders *Chickopee* and *Tallapoosa*; to the personal representatives of

James Brown, deceased, of the Novelty Iron Works, the sum of \$35,832.04, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the machinery of the ironclad *Miantonomoh*; to the legal representatives of George M. Clapp, of the Washington Iron Works, the sum of \$29,161.24, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the United States double-ender gunboat *Lenapee*; to Everett B. Curtis, administrator of John J. Curtis, deceased, surviving partner of the firm of Curtis & Tilden, the sum of \$8,256.78, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the hulls of the United States double-enders *Massasoit* and *Osceola*; to the legal representatives of Paul Curtis, deceased, of Massachusetts, the sum of \$4,128.39, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the hull of the United States double-ender gunboat *Chickopee*; to the Globe Works, of Boston, Mass., the sum of \$59,577.99, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the machinery of the United States double-enders *Iosco* and *Massasoit*; to Larabee & Allen, of Bath, Me., the sum of \$11,708.97, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the United States double-ender gunboat *Iosco*; to the legal administrators of Daniel McLeod, deceased, of the South Brooklyn Works, the sum of \$61,235.50, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the United States steamers *Metacomet* and *Mendota*; to Anna M. Mershon, administratrix of Daniel S. Mershon, deceased, the sum of \$11,500, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the hull of the United States double-ender *Mingoe*; to the legal representatives of Neafie & Levy the sum of \$22,434.50, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the engines and machinery for the United States double-ender gunboat *Pontiac*; to Sarah E. E. Perine, widow and administratrix of William Perine, deceased, the sum of \$96,059.79, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the hulls and machinery of the iron tugboats *Maria* and *Triana*; to Poole & Hunt, of Baltimore, Md., the sum of \$4,015.84, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the machinery of the wooden double-ender *Mackinaw*; to the legal representatives of Pusey, Jones & Co., of Wilmington, Del., the sum of \$16,428.13, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the machinery of the wooden double-enders *Mingoe* and *Wyalusing* and of the hull and machinery of the iron tugboat *Pilgrim*; to George W. Quintard, of the Morgan Iron Works, the sum of \$51,652.67, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the engines and boilers of the wooden double-enders *Chenango* and *Ascutney*; to William B. Reaney, surviving partner of the firm of Reaney, Son & Archbold, of Chester, Pa., the sum of \$37,128.78, in excess of the contract price for work done and materials furnished in the construction of the iron double-enders, hull and machinery, *Suwanee*, *Waterlee*, and *Shamokin*—

Mr. WARREN. In line 7, page 98, after the word "to," I move to insert the words "Kate Reaney Zeiss, administratrix of;" so as to read:

Kate Reaney Zeiss, administratrix of William B. Reaney, surviving partner of the firm of Reaney, Son & Archbold, of Chester, Pa., etc.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading was continued to line 10, on page 108, as follows:

to the legal representatives of John Roach, deceased, of the Etna Works, the sum of \$61,752.51 for work done and material furnished in the construction of the United States double-ender gunboat *Peoria*; to George T. Sampson, surviving partner of the firm of A. & G. T. Sampson, of Boston, Mass., the sum of \$4,015.38, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the hull of the United States double-ender *Mattabesett*; to Thomas Stack, surviving partner of Thomas Stack & Co., the sum of \$16,351.36, for the excess of cost in the construction of the double-ender vessel *Metacomet*; to Hillman & Streaker, \$5,041.22, for work done and materials furnished for the double-ender wooden-hull *Pontiac*; to J. Simonson, \$16,441.81, for work done and materials furnished in the construction of the double-ender wooden-hull *Chenango*; to the contractors or their personal representatives, \$113,543, for work done and machinery furnished on the hull and machinery of the iron double-ender *Mohongo*; to Gardner & Lake, \$38,325.74, for work done and materials furnished in the construction of the wooden double-ender *Pawtuset*; to J. J. Abrahams, \$12,576.10, for work done and materials furnished in the construction of the double-ender wooden-hull *Eutaw*; to Harrison Loring, \$63,715.41, for work done and materials furnished in the construction of the hull and machinery of the iron double-ender *Winnipeg*; to James B. Eads, \$59,613.04, for work done and materials furnished in the construction of the hull and machinery of the iron-clad propellers *Milwaukee* and *Winnipeg*; being the amounts found to be due to each of the persons or companies named herein by the naval board convened by the Secretary of the Navy May 25, 1865, by virtue of a resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States, March 9, 1865, and called the Selfridge Board, which shall be in full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of the vessels upon which the board made their allowance as per their report, Senate Executive Document No. 18, first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

FOR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums, the amount appropriated to be accepted in full satisfaction of each claim before payment is made:

To the trustees of the German Evangelical Church, at Martinsburg, W. Va., the sum of \$2,500, on account of the destruction of their church building and its furniture on the 17th day of February, 1863, while the same was in the possession of a portion of the military forces of the United States, and through their carelessness.

To the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Martinsburg, W. Va., the sum of \$1,850, for use and occupation of said church by the Federal troops from March, 1862, to April, 1865.

To Bishop Augustine Vandevyver, trustee of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at Martinsburg, W. Va., the sum of \$2,880, for the use and occupancy of said church by the Army of the United States during the war of the rebellion.

To the Cumberland Female College, of McMinnville, Tenn., the sum of \$5,000, for the use, occupation, and consumption of its property for hospital and other army purposes during the late war of 1861 to 1865 by the military authority of the United States.

To Richmond College, located at Richmond, Va., the sum of \$35,000, to reimburse said college for the occupation of its buildings and grounds by United States troops and officers for the period of eight months, said occupation commencing in April, 1865, and for injury to and destruction of the buildings, the apparatus, libraries, and other property of said college by said troops and officers: Provided, That no money be so paid except upon accounts of such occupation, injury, and destruction, and the damage caused thereby, duly verified and proven.

To Stewart College (now the Southwestern Presbyterian University), located at Clarksville, Tenn., not exceeding \$25,019.96, for the use and occupation of the building and grounds and for consumption of materials, for injury to its buildings, apparatus, cabinets, and other property injured or destroyed by troops of the United States during the late war, or such sum below that

amount as the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, under direction of the Secretary, may find to be duly proven on account of such injury and destruction, use, occupation, and consumption of the building and grounds of said college.

To the person or persons authorized to represent the Catholic Church at Macon City, Mo., the sum of \$725, and the acceptance of said sum paid under the provisions of this act shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of every kind and nature for the use and occupation of said church during the civil war.

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be investigated by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army the circumstances, character, and extent of the alleged use and occupation by the United States military authorities, for Government purposes, during the late war, of the college buildings and grounds of St. Charles College, in St. Charles County, Mo., the actual value of such use and occupation, and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury what amount, if any, is equitably due to said St. Charles College from the United States as the reasonable value of such use and occupation; and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to said St. Charles College, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount, if any, so found to be due from the United States; and the acceptance by said St. Charles College of any sum paid under the provisions of this act shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of every kind and nature for said use and occupation, and all damages resulting therefrom.

STATE CLAIMS.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to readjust, and pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, all claims of the States of Virginia, South Carolina, and the city of Baltimore for and on account of advances and expenditures made by said States and the city of Baltimore in the war of 1812 to 1815, with Great Britain; and in computing interest on said advances the Secretary of the Treasury shall apply the following rule, as applied by act of Congress to the claim of the State of Maryland, namely: Interest shall be calculated up to the time of any payment made. To this interest the payment shall be first applied, and if it exceeds the interest due the balance shall be applied to diminish the principal; if the payment fall short of the interest, the balance of interest shall not be added to the principal so as to produce interest. Second, interest shall be allowed on such sums only on which the State either paid interest or lost interest by the transfer of an interest-bearing fund, or for such length of time only as the State or city paid or lost interest aforesaid: *Provided*, That in the settlement of these claims any bonds or other evidences of debt of either of the said States or of said city of Baltimore held by the United States on any account whatever shall be credited as offsets to the United States, as of the dates, respectively, at which the accounts will be completely or most nearly balanced, and the balance found due on such date, after deducting the principal and interest on said bonds or other evidences of debt to such date, shall be paid to or by said States and city of Baltimore, and the said bonds or other evidences of debt shall be returned to the States issuing the same.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to settle the mutual account, heretofore stated, between the United States and the State of Florida, under the authority of an act of Congress, according to the mode of stating the same, found near the foot of the third page of the letter of the Secretary submitting his report, dated December 16, 1880, published as Executive Document numbered 68, House of Representatives, Fifty-first Congress, first session, by continuing the computation of interest upon the principal on both sides to the date of settlement, and ascertaining the balance due the said State. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to surrender to the governor of the State of Florida the bonds of said State held by the United States which are included in such statement; and such sum of money is hereby appropriated as is necessary to pay to the State of Florida whatever balance is found due said State: *Provided*, That in further computing the said mutual account from the 1st day of January, 1860 (at which time it was stated by authority of an act of Congress), no greater rate of interest shall be allowed the State of Florida than said State has paid, is obligated to pay, or has lost in connection with said account.

To reimburse the State of Nevada for the assumption and payment of obligations incurred by the Territory of Nevada in advancing money in aid of the suppression of the rebellion in the civil war, the sum of \$462,441.97, as found and reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury January 20, 1890, in House Document No. 232, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.

To pay the State of West Virginia the sum of \$2,019.57, the same being the amount paid by the said State to certain officers of the One hundred and thirty-third Regiment West Virginia Militia for services rendered by them in the war of the rebellion, being the difference between \$13 per month, received by them, and the amount they should have received as such officers.

To pay the State of Wyoming the sum of \$7,780.44, this sum being the actual amount paid out by the Territory of Wyoming during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886 for expenses incurred in preserving the formation, natural curiosities, and objects of interest in the Yellowstone National Park through patrolling, policing, and governing after it was declared a national reservation and before United States troops were placed therein for its protection.

That the claims of the States of California and Oregon for moneys advanced in aid of the suppression of the rebellion in the civil war be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate and report to Congress at its next session. He shall report specifically and in detail as to items, so far as practicable, the amount of money furnished, and also the amount assumed by said States in aid of the suppression of the rebellion of the civil war, together with such interest on the same as said States have actually paid, and what amounts, if any, have heretofore been paid said States by the United States on account of the suppression of the rebellion.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

To Twyman O. Abbott, of Tacoma, State of Washington, his heirs or legal representatives, the sum of \$5,867.75, in full and final settlement of his claim for damages sustained by reason of the breach of a certain contract for lease of a building and ground for post-office purposes.

To O. F. Adams, of North Carolina, the sum of \$1,450, for services rendered the United States Government during the war of the rebellion.

To Fannie T. Allin, of Springfield, Mass., and Augusta M. Ladd, of Holyoke, Mass., respectively widow and daughter of the late Erskine S. Allin, \$30,000, to be paid in equal parts, said Allin being the inventor of valuable improvements used in the manufacture of the Springfield breech-loading rifle musket, for which improvements letters patent No. 49059 were granted to him by the United States on the 19th day of September, 1865; and to the United States Regulation Firearms Company, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, for the injury caused to, and damage sustained by, said corporation from and by the infringement by the United States of the letters patent aforesaid, which letters patent were assigned by the said Erskine S. Allin to the said United States Regulation Firearms Company on the 18th day of December, 1868.

Mr. WARREN. On page 108, line 2, after the second "and," I move to insert "\$30,000 to be paid," so as to read:

And \$30,000 to be paid to the United States Regulation Firearms Company, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, etc.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading was continued to line 20 on page 109, as follows:

This appropriation to be in full payment and satisfaction to both of the aforesaid parties for and on account of any and all sales or other disposition heretofore made or that may hereafter be made by the United States of any arms in which the invention secured by said letters patent is used or embraced.

To the owners, or their legal representatives, of the vessel or bark *Arctic* the sum of \$23,500, for the losses sustained by them in abandoning their business of whale catching, and the services rendered in rescuing 176 seamen in the Arctic Sea, the said money to be paid over to the owners of said bark, the *Arctic*, for the benefit of themselves and of such officers and crew as were engaged in that particular season, to wit, the summer of 1871, of the cruise in the Arctic Ocean, during which said rescue was made; and said moneys shall be distributed by the owners between themselves and said officers and crew in the proportion to their respective lays, and in the same manner as the ordinary earnings of said crew would have been distributed, the Secretary of the Treasury not to be bound to see to the application of said moneys by the owners.

To Avery D. Babcock, of Polk County, Oreg., and to Margaret I. Babcock, his wife, the sum of \$2,000, to be equally divided between them, in payment of their claim against the Government of the United States for the use and occupation by the United States of their donation claim No. 58, in section 8, in township 6 south, range 7 west of the Willamette meridian, in the State of Oregon.

To the heirs of Lawrence D. Bailey, the sum of \$300, erroneously paid by them on timber-culture cash entry 10045 for the southeast quarter of section 24, township 22 south, range 34 west, Garden City, Kans., on the 11th day of March, 1893.

Mr. WARREN. I desire to pass over for the present the claim mentioned in the paragraph beginning at line 21, making a payment to Elias E. Barnes. I wish that paragraph to be passed over until we take up the bill again.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

To Elias E. Barnes, the sum of \$3,457.26, in full of all claims and demands, the amount found due the said Elias E. Barnes by referees acting under appointment of the then Secretary of the Interior, and the said amount being the loss and damage sustained by said Elias E. Barnes by reason of the failure on the part of the United States to keep a contract made and entered into with him by the United States of America April 21, 1868, for putting in a concrete foundation for the Library building in the city of Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over, in the absence of objection.

The reading of the amendment was continued to line 10, page 116, as follows:

To Emile M. Blum the sum of \$5,000 for services as commissioner-general to the International Exposition at Barcelona, Spain, and to James M. Seymour, jr., the sum of \$2,500 for services as assistant commissioner.

To John Breiting, of Nebraska, the sum of \$738.25, for commissary stores furnished by him in the year 1862, at Clinton, in the State of Iowa, to United States troops then stationed at that place.

To Capt. Albert C. Brown, master of the schooner *Alexandra*, the sum of \$1,000, in full compensation for fitting out his vessel and rescuing and transporting from the southwest end of the island of Kadiak, Alaska, to Wood Island, Alaska, the crew of the American schooner *C. G. White*, which was wrecked on said Kadiak Island April 13, 1895.

To Catherine Burns, of Annapolis, Md., the sum of \$701.25, the amount due by the United States to her late husband, Louis Burns, deceased, for difference of pay and rations as mate on United States ship *Potomac* from April 4, 1871, to July 9, 1873, and heretofore allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, but not paid for want of an appropriation of money with which to pay the same.

To the heirs or legal representatives of Charles P. Culver, husband of the late Mrs. Catherine P. Culver, the sum of \$504, as compensation for the translation from German of the House Miscellaneous Document No. 8, Forty-fifth Congress, third session, made by order of the chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

To the heirs of Jacob R. Davis, the sum of \$1,500, as full compensation for services by the said Jacob R. Davis, deceased, rendered as agent and judge of the Freedman's Bureau at Augusta, in the State of Georgia, from June 1, 1863, to June 1, 1867, inclusive.

To M. M. DeFrees, of Indianapolis, Ind., the sum of \$4,494.56, in full for the construction of a sewer known as "Pogues Run interception," on Hanna street, in the city of Indianapolis, adjacent to the lands of the United States known as the "Arsenal," said sum, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Indiana, being a lien on said lands.

To James C. Drake the sum of \$1,529.30, which sum was expended by said James C. Drake while acting as United States marshal in the State of Washington.

To Arthur L. Fish, of California, the sum of \$8,905.38, that being the sum of money reported by Lieut. Col. G. H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, and the engineer in charge of the work, made to the Chief of Engineers United States Army, to be due by the United States to said Arthur L. Fish, who was a surety on the bond of A. Boschke.

To George W. Graham the sum of \$484.10, in full compensation for services and advances made as local agent of the solicitor of the Treasury at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., from July 2, 1873, to November 30, 1880, inclusive.

To John W. Kennedy, of Wheeling, W. Va., the sum of \$1,500, for services rendered by him as counsel for the United States in the ejection cause of Jacob B. Brown v. Daniel J. Young, in connection with the Government property at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., which said suit was lately pending in the circuit court of the United States at Parkersburg, W. Va.

To G. H. Kitson, or his legal representatives, the sum of \$1,000, due said Kitson for money advanced to the Menominee tribe of Indians, of Wisconsin, out of any money due said tribe from the United States not otherwise appropriated.

To Mrs. Charlotte C. Leathers, executrix of Thomas P. Leathers, surviving partner of the firm of Holmes & Leathers, the sum of \$12,910.35, being amount due them for transporting the United States mail on route No. 7402,

Mississippi, and on route No. 8165, Louisiana, for the months of April and May, 1861.

To H. B. Matteosian, M. D., late delegate of the United States to the International Sanitary Commission at Constantinople, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$300 per annum for each year he was so employed at said post, namely, from November 18, 1874, to September 1, 1888.

To George L. Merrill, late a sergeant in Company E, Nineteenth Regiment of Maine Infantry Volunteers, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000, in compensation for loss of salary from December 28, 1863, at which date he was commissioned as a second lieutenant, for a period of thirteen months, during which he was awaiting assignment to duty.

To Virginia I. Mullan, of Annapolis, Md., the sum of \$420.98, that being the amount of money due by the United States to her, as owner and holder of coupons numbered 3, 4, and 5, for interest from January 1, 1854, to September 1, 1858, on California Indian war bonds numbered 84, 183, and 194, for \$500 each, and numbered 220, for \$1,000, act of May 3, 1852, which coupons were heretofore filed by the First National Bank of Washington, D. C., in the Treasury Department for payment, but not paid for want of sufficient appropriation with which to pay the same, as recited in Senate Document No. 137, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, and recommended by the Treasury Department for payment.

To John S. Neet, jr., late a private in Company C, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, afterwards Company L, Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, the sum of \$100, in full payment of the sum allowed him in October, 1878, by the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

To the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$4,440.20, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for the cost of necessary repairs on said company's pier 46, East River, New York City, and said company's car float No. 21, which was moored to the pier, damaged by the battle ship *Maine*, which came in collision with said pier and float, the same being in accord with the findings and report of a naval board duly appointed to investigate the collision and damages therefrom.

To Alphonso M. Potvin late of Colon, Republic of Colombia, \$11,278.05, in full payment and satisfaction of all indebtedness of the United States of America to the said Alphonso M. Potvin arising from his purchase, on July 21, 1888, at public auction, of the then United States consul at Colon, of three houses located in that city belonging to the estate of Susannah Smith, who had previously died there intestate, the said houses being sold to said Potvin by the United States consular representative, who, being unable to protect title to same in the local courts of Colombia, caused a loss to said Potvin of all moneys paid by him for said property, as well as other losses and expenses, amounting to the sum aforesaid.

Mr. WARREN. I desire to move to strike out lines 10 to 15, inclusive, on page 116.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after line 9, on page 116, down to and including line 15, as follows:

To Clinton F. Pulsifer, of the State of Washington, the sum of \$276.52, for surveys and resurveys of public lands, section and township lines, in township No. 14 north, range No. 9 west, Willamette base and meridian, duly accepted by the United States, but not heretofore paid for.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the amendment was resumed and continued to the end of line 5 on page 117, as follows:

To the administrator de bonis non of Charles M. Roberts, deceased, for royalties on pavement laid under Schilling patent, \$39,034.21.

To the administrator of the estate of Philip C. Rowe, of Massachusetts, the sum of \$8,000, for the use of said Rowe's invention by the United States of an improvement in pistons for pumps by the Navy Department during the years between 1865 and 1882.

To the legal representatives of Gilman Sawtelle, Priest River, Idaho, for remuneration for damages done to his property by United States troops while camping on his ranch at Henrys Lake, Idaho, in 1877, the sum of \$2,070.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to ask the Senator from Wyoming if it would be convenient to him to have the reading of the amendment concluded to-morrow or on the next legislative day?

Mr. BATE. Let us get through. Only three or four pages of the bill remain unread.

Mr. ALLISON. There are 14 pages. I understand it is not expected that the bill will be passed to-night, and, therefore, the reading can be resumed and concluded when next we meet.

Mr. WARREN. I am very anxious, of course, to secure the full reading of the bill, but I appreciate the extreme patience of the Senate, and I do not wish to tax that patience beyond endurance. I am, therefore, willing to give way.

Mr. STEWART (to Mr. WARREN). Ask unanimous consent for its future consideration.

Mr. WARREN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be taken up immediately after the morning business to-morrow, and its reading completed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WARREN. I give notice that I shall try to secure, if possible, the consideration of the bill at some time during the next legislative day.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, March 1, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 23, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Medical officers of volunteers.

James B. Pascoe, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, with the rank of captain, February 19, 1902, vice McLean, resigned.

Edward A. Southall, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, with the rank of captain, February 20, 1902, vice Anderson, honorably discharged.

Joseph C. Garlington, of Georgia, contract surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, with the rank of captain, February 26, 1902, vice Ames, appointed surgeon.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, February 14, 1902, vice Pope, deceased.

Maj. Edward B. Moseley, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, February 14, 1902, vice O'Reilly, promoted.

Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, February 14, 1902, vice Moseley, promoted.

Corps of Engineers.

Second Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant, April 30, 1901, vice Cavanaugh, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant, May 2, 1901, vice Jervey, promoted.

Second Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant, May 3, 1901, vice Howell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Paul Stanley Bond, Corps of Engineers (heretofore borne on the Army Register as Stanley Bond Hamilton, but under a decree of the supreme court of the county of New York, State of New York, authorized to assume his true name, as above indicated, on the 4th day of March proximo), to be first lieutenant, June 29, 1901, vice Wolf, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. William P. Stokey, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant, December 12, 1901, vice Kutz, promoted.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

John O'B. Scobey, of Olympia, Wash., to be receiver of public moneys at Olympia, Wash., his term of office having expired. (Reappointment.)

Harry J. Mowrey, of South Dakota, to be receiver of public moneys at Watertown, S. Dak., vice George W. Case, whose term will expire February 25, 1902.

James W. Ross, of Colorado, to be receiver of public moneys at Glenwood Springs, Colo., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

Lloyd L. Carter, of California, to be receiver of public moneys at Redding, Cal., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

Yancey C. Blalock, of Walla Walla, Wash., to be receiver of public moneys at Walla Walla, Wash., vice Thomas Mosgrove, whose term will expire March 31, 1902.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

George L. Siebrecht, of Texas, to be United States marshal for the western district of Texas. A reappointment, his term having expired January 9, 1902.

POSTMASTERS.

John R. Greenwood, to be postmaster at Stamps, in the county of Lafayette and State of Arkansas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Michael Delaney, to be postmaster at Waterville, in the county of Marshall and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

George W. Schmeltzer, to be postmaster at Pine Grove, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

John D. Abney, to be postmaster at Grand View, in the county of Johnson and State of Texas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Robert R. Hyland, to be postmaster at Round Rock, in the county of Williamson and State of Texas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

James H. McClintock, to be postmaster at Phoenix, in the county of Maricopa and Territory of Arizona, in place of John C. Adams. Incumbent's commission expires March 4, 1902.

John P. Cox, to be postmaster at Fordyce, in the county of Dallas and State of Arkansas, in place of John P. Cox. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1902.

Henry H. Houghton, to be postmaster at Jonesboro, in the county of Craighead and State of Arkansas, in place of Henry H. Houghton. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1902.

Samuel I. Clark, to be postmaster at Helena, in the county of Phillips and State of Arkansas, in place of Samuel I. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

John W. Howell, to be postmaster at Hot Springs, in the county of Garland and State of Arkansas, in place of John W. Howell. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

James G. Brown, to be postmaster at Magnolia, in the county of Columbia and State of Arkansas, in place of James G. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1902.

William K. Baker, to be postmaster at Wynne, in the county of Cross and State of Arkansas, in place of William K. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Edward E. Eversole, to be postmaster at Monte Vista, in the county of Rio Grande and State of Colorado, in place of Edward E. Eversole. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

Joseph H. Pierson, to be postmaster at Carrollton, in the county of Greene and State of Illinois, in place of Joseph H. Pierson. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1902.

Robert W. McKnight, to be postmaster at Girard, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, in place of Robert W. McKnight. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Thomas A. Jewett, to be postmaster at Oregon, in the county of Ogle and State of Illinois, in place of Thomas A. Jewett. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1902.

Scott Cole, to be postmaster at Huntington, in the county of Huntington and State of Indiana, in place of Scott Cole. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

James A. Cunningham, to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Washington and State of Iowa, in place of James A. Cunningham. Incumbent's commission expired February 25, 1902.

William Norton, to be postmaster at Cottonwood Falls, in the county of Chase and State of Kansas, in place of William H. Holsinger. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

Benjamin W. Hall, to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kentucky, in place of Benjamin W. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Richard J. Bawden, to be postmaster at Bessemer, in the county of Gogebic and State of Michigan, in place of Richard J. Bawden. Incumbent's commission expired July 5, 1901.

Thaddeus B. Bailey, to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, in place of Thaddeus B. Bailey. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

James M. Leverett, to be postmaster at Winona, in the county of Montgomery and State of Mississippi, in place of James M. Leverett. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

Charles Strobach, to be postmaster at Rolla, in the county of Phelps and State of Missouri, in place of Charles Strobach. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1902.

R. Titus Coan, to be postmaster at Albion, in the county of Orleans and State of New York, in place of R. Titus Coan. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1902.

John D. Van Nostrand, to be postmaster at Flushing, in the county of Queens and State of New York, in place of John D. Van Nostrand. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1902.

James T. Larmouth, to be postmaster at Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, in place of Emmett H. Bemus. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1902.

Hugh Barnhill, to be postmaster at Wellston, in the county of Jackson and State of Ohio, in place of Hugh Barnhill. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

James C. Brown, to be postmaster at Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Orion B. Mellick. Incumbent's commission expired February 25, 1902.

Landrum Padgett, to be postmaster at Pelzer, in the county of Anderson and State of South Carolina, in place of Landrum Padgett. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1900.

George T. Taylor, to be postmaster at Union City, in the county of Obion and State of Tennessee, in place of George T. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1902.

Rosa Rose, to be postmaster at Abingdon, in the county of Washington and State of Virginia, in place of James W. McBroom. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1902.

Abram P. Funkhouser, to be postmaster at Harrisonburg, in the county of Rockingham and State of Virginia, in place of Abram P. Funkhouser. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1902.

Richard A. Hall, to be postmaster at Weston, in the county of Lewis and State of West Virginia, in place of Richard A. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1902.

James K. Hall, to be postmaster at Wheeling, in the county of

Ohio and State of West Virginia, in place of George Wise. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Mabel R. Sharum, to be postmaster at Walnut Ridge, in the county of Lawrence and State of Arkansas, in place of Mont S. Sharum, deceased.

Elmer E. Rayburn, to be postmaster at Brooklyn, in the county of Poweshiek and State of Iowa, in place of Clarence S. Crain, resigned.

A. E. King, to be postmaster at Redwood Falls, in the county of Redwood and State of Minnesota, in place of George B. Hughes, removed.

Harry Swaney, to be postmaster at Gallatin, in the county of Sumner and State of Tennessee, in place of Samuel Howerth, resigned.

M. O. Gleason, to be postmaster at Hico, in the county of Hamilton and State of Texas, in place of C. S. Doubleday, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Infantry Arm.

John B. Shuman, of Wisconsin, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, and second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Army, to be second lieutenant, United States Army, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Robert K. Spiller, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, and second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Army, to be second lieutenant, United States Army, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Medical Department.

John Leslie Shepard, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, February 21, 1902, to fill an original vacancy.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Pay Department.

Maj. William H. Comegys, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, February 20, 1902, vice McClure, retired from active service.

Capt. Herbert M. Lord, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, February 20, 1902, vice Comegys, promoted.

Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. Charles Morris, Artillery Corps, to be colonel, February 21, 1902, vice Guenther, appointed brigadier-general.

Maj. Asher C. Taylor, Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, February 21, 1902, vice Morris, promoted.

Capt. George F. E. Harrison, Artillery Corps, to be major, February 21, 1902, vice Taylor, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

Capt. Charles W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry, to be major, February 22, 1902, vice Ellis, Thirteenth Cavalry, deceased.

First Lieut. John B. Christian, Ninth Cavalry, to be captain, February 22, 1902, vice Taylor, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Myron H. McCord, of Arizona, to be United States marshal for the Territory of Arizona, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William M. Griffith, term expired.

Hutson B. Saunders, of Maine, to be United States marshal for the district of Maine. A reappointment, his term having expired February 22, 1902.

Charles B. Hopkins, of Washington, to be United States marshal for the district of Washington, vice Clarence W. Ide, whose term expired June 30, 1901.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Clarence W. Ide, of Washington, to be collector of customs for the district of Puget Sound, in the State of Washington, to succeed F. D. Huestis, resigned.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Frank M. Swasey, of California, to be register of the land office at Redding, Cal., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

George W. Stewart, of California, to be register of the land office at Visalia, Cal., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

Joseph L. Mohundro, of Dayton, Wash., to be register of the land office at Walla Walla, Wash., vice John M. Hill, term expired.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry Arm.

Hospital Steward Paul H. Weyrauch, United States Army, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Artillery Corps.

Private Bruce Cotton, Twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, to be second lieutenant, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn February 28, 1902.

Jonas W. Mullen, to be postmaster at Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 28, 1902.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY.

George Barclay Rives, of New Jersey, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at Berlin.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

James P. Platt, of Connecticut, to be United States district judge for the district of Connecticut.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Thomas V. McAllister, of Mississippi, to be collector of customs for the district of Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

James E. Mead, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, with the rank of captain, February 10, 1902.

Herbert M. McConathy, of Kentucky, contract surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, with the rank of captain, February 12, 1902.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Artillery Corps.

Clarence G. Bunker, of Minnesota, late captain, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, September 23, 1901.

Hiram E. Mitchell, at large, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, September 23, 1901.

Leonard T. Waldron, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, September 23, 1901.

Philip Yost, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, September 23, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Artillery Corps.

Joseph E. Myers, at large, February 4, 1902.

James M. Fulton, at large, January 24, 1902.

Le Roy C. Bunker, of California, late private, Company L, First California Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John B. W. Corey, of Minnesota, late sergeant, Company B, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

William E. De Sombre, of Wisconsin, late corporal, Company E, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Ralph E. Herring, of Minnesota, late private, Company A, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

John Philbrick, of New Hampshire, late private, Company C, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Rex Van Den Corput, of Georgia, late captain, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, August 22, 1901.

Laurin L. Lawson, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

Sergt. Sam P. Herren, Company H, Eighteenth Infantry, United States Army, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Otho E. Michaelis, Company H, Ninth Infantry, United States Army, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

Edwin P. Thompson, at large, to be second lieutenant, February 8, 1902.

James W. Everington, of Minnesota, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

Andrew J. Lindsay, of Missouri, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

Walter C. Short, of Illinois, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

Louis B. Chandler, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Martin Novak, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Sydney Smith, of Louisiana, late first lieutenant, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, February 2, 1901.

John W. Ward, of Arkansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

Edgar N. Coffey, of Mississippi, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Raymond S. Enslow, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

First Lieut. William D. Conrad, Twenty-third Infantry, to be captain, November 7, 1901.

First Lieut. Paul Giddings, Third Infantry, to be captain, November 8, 1901.

First Lieut. Edward S. Walton, Eighteenth Infantry, to be captain, November 11, 1901.

First Lieut. Alfred T. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, to be captain, December 17, 1901.

First Lieut. Bert H. Merchant, Eighth Infantry, to be captain, December 17, 1901.

First Lieut. Fred L. Munson, Ninth Infantry, to be captain, January 2, 1902.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, jr., Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain, January 11, 1902.

First Lieut. John E. Hunt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be captain, January 14, 1902.

First Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, to be captain, January 31, 1902.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Le Roy Eltinge, Sixth Cavalry, to be captain, February 6, 1902.

POSTMASTERS.

William M. Hazzard, to be postmaster at Georgetown, in the county of Georgetown and State of South Carolina.

F. M. Brist, to be postmaster at Hammond, in the parish of Tangipahoa and State of Louisiana.

Mildred P. Tompkins, to be postmaster at Lutcher, in the parish of St. James and State of Louisiana.

Niels C. Poulsen, to be postmaster at Richfield, in the county of Sevier and State of Utah.

Eli C. Tolley, to be postmaster at Kenmare, in the county of Ward and State of North Dakota.

Frank L. Powell, to be postmaster at Lemoore, in the county of Kings and State of California.

Richard M. Ryan, to be postmaster at Gilroy, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California.

George B. Baer, to be postmaster at Cloverdale, in the county of Sonoma and State of California.

Austin Wiley, to be postmaster at Arcata, in the county of Humboldt and State of California.

Robert J. Nixon, to be postmaster at Yreka, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California.

Frank J. Payne, to be postmaster at Sutter Creek, in the county of Amador and State of California.

Allen B. Lemmon, to be postmaster at Santa Rosa, in the county of Sonoma and State of California.

Griffith J. Thomas, to be postmaster at Harvard, in the county of Clay and State of Nebraska.

Faustina M. Towle, to be postmaster at Gaylord, in the county of Otsego and State of Michigan.

Adrian Reynolds, to be postmaster at Sedan, in the county of Chautauqua and State of Kansas.

James P. Madsen, to be postmaster at Manti, in the county of Sanpete and State of Utah.

John C. Ardrey, to be postmaster at La Grande, in the county of Union and State of Oregon.

Byron S. Dayton, to be postmaster at Middletown, in the county of Orange and State of New York.

Richard Price, to be postmaster at Wonewoc, in the county of Juneau and State of Wisconsin.

Clayton H. Underhill, to be postmaster at Sharon, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin.

James T. Webb, to be postmaster at Lancaster, in the county of Grant and State of Wisconsin.

Sherman F. Myers, to be postmaster at Anita, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa.

W. E. Cooper, to be postmaster at Las Animas, in the county of Bent and State of Colorado.

J. N. Newkirk, to be postmaster at San Diego, in the county of San Diego and State of California.

Samuel T. Moore, to be postmaster at Princeton, in the county of Caldwell and State of Kentucky.

Clarence Mathews, to be postmaster at Maysville, in the county of Mason and State of Kentucky.

Henry L. Chesley, to be postmaster at Sutherland, in the county of O'Brien and State of Iowa.

James H. Roberts, to be postmaster at Binghamton, in the county of Broome and State of New York.

Joseph C. Bartlett, to be postmaster at Lake City, in the county of Wabasha and State of Minnesota.

Jacob B. Coffman, to be postmaster at Russellville, in the county of Logan and State of Kentucky.

Frank W. James, to be postmaster at Naples, in the county of Ontario and State of New York.

William A. Boyd, to be postmaster at Mamaroneck, in the county of Westchester and State of New York.

Edwin B. Hard, to be postmaster at Cobleskill, in the county of Schoharie and State of New York.

John C. Williams, to be postmaster at South Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin.

James R. Carley, to be postmaster at Hillsboro, in the county of Traill and State of North Dakota.

Prine Riggs, to be postmaster at Sodus, in the county of Wayne and State of New York.

George C. Reed, to be postmaster at Park Ridge, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey.

Job Thompson, to be postmaster at Townsend, in the county of Broadwater and State of Montana.

John A. Gilbreath, to be postmaster at Appleton City, in the county of St. Clair and State of Missouri.

Charles J. Purcell, to be postmaster at Newberry, in the county of Newberry and State of South Carolina.

Frank Wanser, to be postmaster at Vineland, in the county of Cumberland and State of New Jersey.

Thomas F. Austin, to be postmaster at Millville, in the county of Cumberland and State of New Jersey.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 28, 1902.

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 approved.

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Mr. HEATWOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a Senate concurrent resolution, with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Printing, asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 3,500 copies of the proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry, of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 500 copies for the use of the Navy Department.

With the following amendment, to wit:

After the word "inquiry," in the fourth line, insert "together with the findings of the court, Admiral Dewey's opinion, Admiral Schley's appeal to the President, and the President's decision thereon, and."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HEATWOLE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to was laid on the table.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send up.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be, and is hereby, authorized to have printed such papers and documents as may be necessary for the business of said committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I will not object; but I will state that this committee has never had this privilege extended to it before.

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. I will state to the gentleman from Tennessee that the Committee on Private Land Claims have considered very many bills, in the course of which we are having extended hearings; and for the benefit of members on the floor when the bills come up we desire to have the hearings preserved. We have got a number of bills, and some of them are very important.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The object is simply to print the hearings on those bills?

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. That is all. We do not expect to have anything printed except the hearings, of course.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I shall not interpose an objection to its consideration or interfere with its passage; but I doubt the propriety of giving the right to print and have bound documents, etc. However, as I say, I will not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SMITH of Illinois, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE—MOSS V. RHEA.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a privileged report from Committee on Elections No. 1 in the contested election case of Moss against Rhea, and ask that the report be printed and that the resolutions be placed upon the House Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois reports from the Committee on Elections No. 1 the following case, which the Clerk will report by its title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Case of J. MacKenzie Moss v. John S. Rhea, from the Third district of Kentucky.

The SPEAKER. The resolutions will be referred to the House Calendar, and under the rule the report will be printed.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Mississippi wishes to present the views of the minority.

The SPEAKER. The views of the minority will be printed, and go with the others on the Calendar.

Mr. FOX. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. I want to know if the resolutions recommended by the majority of the committee are pending at this time?

The SPEAKER. It goes to the Calendar, and, with the report of the majority, is ordered printed.

Mr. FOX. I will ask if it is now in order to present a substitute for the resolution recommended by the committee?

The SPEAKER. The question is not up for consideration at this time, and it will not be in order now. The views of the minority can be printed and have been ordered to be printed.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF N. B. SPEARS V. JOHN L. BURNETT.

Mr. POWERS of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a privileged report from the Committee on Elections No. 1, in the case of Spears against Burnett, from the Seventh Congressional district of Alabama.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maine, from the Committee on Elections No. 1, presents a report in the contested-election case, which the Clerk will report by its title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Case of N. B. Spears against John L. Burnett, from the Seventh Congressional district of the State of Alabama.

The SPEAKER. The case will be referred to the House Calendar, and under the rule the report will be printed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar, under the rule for to-day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Hampshire, the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of private bills under the special rule of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CAPRON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole for the consideration of certain bills on the Private Calendar under the rule. The Clerk will report the first bill.

HARRY L. GRAHAM.

The first business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6593) granting a pension to Harry L. Graham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harry L. Graham, late of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Harry L. Graham."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MOSES SMITH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1330) granting an increase of pension to Moses Smith.