bill H. R. 24762, to provide an appropriation for a post-office building in New York City at the Pennsylvania Railway terminal—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TAWNEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Julia Churchill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VOLSTEAD: Resolution of the legislature of Minnesota, for an appropriation to construct a canal in the county of Aitkin, Minn.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WEBB: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Elizabeth S. Hess, Wilson Carter, Cornelius Teal, and William Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of John L. Sullivan and William R. Watts—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILEY of Alabama: Petition of J. S. Carroll, Wilkerson & Henderson, the Troy Grocery Company, J. S. Copeland, et al., and E. H. Locke et al., for legislation to increase the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *February 8, 1907.*

Prayer by Rev. ULYSSES G. B. PIERCE, of the city of Washington.

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

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

ACCEPTANCE OF DECORATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, requesting that certain persons at present in the diplomatic and consular service of the United States be authorized by Congress to accept decorations desired to be conferred upon them by the Emperor of Japan; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Charles Town, W. Va., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of W. C. York *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Augustin Walsh, sole surviving partner of T. & A. Walsh, *v.* The United States; and

In the cause of the Trustees of the United Brethren Church, of Boonsboro, Md., *v.* The United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. PETTUS presented the credentials of JOHN T. MORGAN, chosen by the legislature of the State of Alabama a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1907; which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. CLAPP presented the credentials of KNUTE NELSON, chosen by the legislature of the State of Minnesota a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1907; which were read and ordered to be filed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

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

S. 362. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Bullard;

S. 660. An act granting an honorable discharge to Peter Green;

S. 756. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Niebels;

S. 1172. An act granting an increase of pension to Asaph H. Witham;

S. 1215. An act to correct the military record of William Fleming;

S. 1397. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna B. L. Walker;

S. 1495. An act granting an increase of pension to John Holley;

S. 1511. An act granting an increase of pension to Marvin F. Barton;

S. 1516. An act granting an increase of pension to Orlando O. Austin;

S. 1594. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Guthrie;

S. 1797. An act granting an increase of pension to John E. Henderson;

S. 2104. An act granting an increase of pension to Moses Feyler;

S. 2139. An act to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Anton Ernst;

S. 2259. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Duby, alias Louis Deshemean;

S. 2693. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Wise;

S. 2780. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel N. McCarter;

S. 2994. An act granting an increase of pension to David Harvey;

S. 3295. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna Williams;

S. 3319. An act granting an increase of pension to James E. Croft;

S. 3320. An act granting an increase of pension Elias H. Parker;

S. 3461. An act granting a pension to Helen L. Woodward;

S. 3583. An act granting an increase of pension to Kate O'Donnell Wood;

S. 3681. An act granting a pension to Sanford H. Moats;

S. 3882. An act granting an increase of pension to Delphine Darling;

S. 4033. An act granting an increase of pension to William Kirkwood;

S. 4055. An act granting a pension to Nancy J. Mullally;

S. 4108. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha M. Lambert;

S. 4113. An act granting an increase of pension to Dell E. Pert;

S. 4396. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Davis;

S. 4509. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Loomis;

S. 4681. An act granting an increase of pension to William S. Gray;

S. 4742. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Allen;

S. 4756. An act granting an increase of pension to John Kirch;

S. 4769. An act granting an increase of pension to Rosa Olds Jenkins;

S. 4813. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Doolittle;

S. 4818. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Peabody;

S. 5021. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Kearney;

S. 5023. An act granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Olney;

S. 5106. An act granting an increase of pension to John Adshead;

S. 5190. An act granting an increase of pension to Abby L. Brown;

S. 5292. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael J. Sprinkle;

S. 5352. An act for the relief of William H. Osenburg;

S. 5374. An act granting a pension to Floyd A. Honaker;

S. 5542. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth S. Reess;

S. 5580. An act granting a pension to Julia A. Vroom;

S. 5586. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert F. Pepoon;

S. 5697. An act granting an increase of pension to George H. McLain;

S. 5699. An act granting an increase of pension to Adelaide D. Merritt;

S. 5836. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Loosley;

S. 5854. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. McWilliams;

S. 5886. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Hood;

S. 5912. An act granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Green;

S. 5991. An act granting an increase of pension to George F. Ford;

S. 6050. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward W. Galligan;

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S. 6137. An act granting an increase of pension to Fannie L. Pike;
S. 6139. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliza Brusie;
S. 6143. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Northrop;
S. 6145. An act granting an increase of pension to Enoch Bolles;
S. 6205. An act granting a pension to Hansford G. Gilkeson;
S. 6223. An act granting an increase of pension to William E. Cummin;
S. 6233. An act granting an increase of pension to George E. Vanderwalker;
S. 6273. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Wells;
S. 6278. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Humble;
S. 6325. An act granting an increase of pension to David A. Edwards;
S. 6350. An act granting an increase of pension to Silas G. Clark;
S. 6351. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. West;
S. 6372. An act granting an increase of pension to Marvin Osgood;
S. 6408. An act granting a pension to Mary Louise McLean;
S. 6431. An act granting an increase of pension to R. Smith Coats;
S. 6436. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Kelsey;
S. 6459. An act granting an increase of pension to Ellen Carpenter;
S. 6532. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Daniels;
S. 6571. An act granting an increase of pension to William I. Ross;
S. 6573. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Williams;
S. 6582. An act granting an increase of pension to Moses Rowell;
S. 6584. An act granting an increase of pension to John Heath;
S. 6587. An act granting an increase of pension to Marcus M. Currier;
S. 6588. An act granting an increase of pension to Arthur Hathorn;
S. 6589. An act granting an increase of pension to Washington D. Gray;
S. 6590. An act granting an increase of pension to Theron Hamner;
S. 6623. An act granting an increase of pension to Mollie J. Mitchell;
S. 6624. An act granting an increase of pension to Alvin N. D. Kite;
S. 6625. An act granting an increase of pension to Anderson Henry;
S. 6633. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Wright;
S. 6637. An act granting an increase of pension to James J. Eubank;
S. 6656. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli M. Skinner;
S. 6670. An act granting an increase of pension to Dana H. McDuffee;
S. 6671. An act granting an increase of pension to Horace P. Marshall;
S. 6687. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Mahaney;
S. 6703. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Niblock;
S. 6706. An act granting an increase of pension to James T Stewart;
S. 6708. An act granting an increase of pension to Columbus B. Mason;
S. 6710. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. Way;
S. 6722. An act granting an increase of pension to William Arnold;
S. 6732. An act granting an increase of pension to John Trefry;
S. 6733. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna D. Barnes;
S. 6736. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Tracy;
S. 6769. An act granting an increase of pension to James T. McReynolds;
S. 6793. An act granting an increase of pension to Simon Peter Wallerson;
S. 6800. An act granting an increase of pension to Esther Eldridge;
S. 6811. An act granting an increase of pension to James Carpenter, jr.;
S. 6820. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Bullard;
S. 6823. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Holsey;
S. 6827. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore J. Sweeting;
S. 6828. An act granting an increase of pension to Walter D. Greene;
S. 6830. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel L. Seavey;
S. 6835. An act granting an increase of pension to George Maybury;
S. 6872. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Winnipeg, Yankton and Gulf Railroad Company to construct a combined railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Yankton, S. Dak.;"
S. 6875. An act granting an increase of pension to Lemuel T. Williams;
S. 6876. An act granting an increase of pension to Jesse L. Pritchard;
S. 6914. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert T. Barr;
S. 6915. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel G. Healy;
S. 6916. An act granting an increase of pension to Nathan E. Stover;
S. 6933. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederick Middaugh;
S. 6935. An act granting an increase of pension to William R. Neil;
S. 6936. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Jenkins;
S. 6937. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Rosbrugh;
S. 6943. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewis A. Grant;
S. 6947. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Brough;
S. 6948. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Nash;
S. 6957. An act granting an increase of pension to Hiram Siegfried;
S. 6958. An act granting an increase of pension to Keziah Walker;
S. 6960. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Ashton;
S. 6963. An act granting an increase of pension to William B. Sayles;
S. 6964. An act granting an increase of pension to Silas N. Palmer;
S. 7025. An act granting an increase of pension to James C. West;
S. 7053. An act granting an increase of pension to Solomon Draper;
S. 7056. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederick Carel;
S. 7060. An act granting an increase of pension to John Hager;
S. 7062. An act granting an increase of pension to John Monroe;
S. 7066. An act granting an increase of pension to Timothy Drew;
S. 7067. An act granting an increase of pension to Edmund Fillio;
S. 7069. An act granting an increase of pension to Marshall Johnson;
S. 7074. An act granting an increase of pension to William Jenkins;
S. 7075. An act granting an increase of pension to John S. Lewis;
S. 7094. An act granting an increase of pension to George B. Drake;
S. 7101. An act granting an increase of pension to Catherine Matimore;
S. 7105. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Baker;

S. 7119. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Boxmeyer;
S. 7157. An act granting an increase of pension to Austin S. Dunning;
S. 7161. An act granting an increase of pension to George A. Tyler;
S. 7162. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Sheckler;
S. 7174. An act granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Faggart;
S. 7175. An act granting an increase of pension to Adline Mabry;
S. 7192. An act granting an increase of pension to Noah Jarvis;
S. 7193. An act granting an increase of pension to David C. Benjamin;
S. 7220. An act granting an increase of pension to Nancy Bethel;
S. 7243. An act granting an increase of pension to Justus B. Coomer;
S. 7246. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Berry;
S. 7265. An act granting an increase of pension to John R. McCoy;
S. 7293. An act granting an increase of pension to John White;
S. 7294. An act granting an increase of pension to William P. Pattison;
S. 7295. An act granting an increase of pension to Gabriel Campbell;
S. 7335. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Burt;
S. 7337. An act granting a pension to Henry W. Blair;
S. 7339. An act granting a pension to Julia C. R. Baird;
S. 7349. An act granting an increase of pension to Luke M. Lewis;
S. 7350. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard Dodge;
S. 7353. An act granting an increase of pension to Augusta T. Eichholtz;
S. 7356. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Schlosser;
S. 7358. An act granting an increase of pension to David Turner;
S. 7361. An act granting an increase of pension to George Downing;
S. 7377. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Collins;
S. 7378. An act granting a pension to Giles M. Caton;
S. 7384. An act granting an increase of pension to Orson B. Johnson;
S. 7398. An act granting an increase of pension to Page G. Potter;
S. 7402. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis H. De Castro;
S. 7428. An act granting an increase of pension to Helen C. Lettenmayer;
S. 7445. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Freese;
S. 7475. An act granting an increase of pension to William D. Hudson;
S. 7484. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Coover;
S. 7486. An act granting an increase of pension to Byron A. Williams;
S. 7488. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Putnam;
S. 7489. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert C. Wagher;
S. 7505. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Bogue;
S. 7513. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander M. Cowgill;
S. 7543. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert B. McCumber;
S. 7554. An act granting an increase of pension to Amelia R. Randolph;
S. 7556. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Spanton;
S. 7558. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Morgan;
S. 7566. An act granting an increase of pension to John Anslow;
S. 7617. An act granting an increase of pension to Victor H. Coffman;
S. 7623. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Kumler;
S. 7640. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen H. S. Cook;
S. 7672. An act granting an increase of pension to Elvina Adams;
S. 7673. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Jordan;
S. 7724. An act granting an increase of pension to Paul J. Christian;
S. 7740. An act granting an increase of pension to Dwight Simpson;
S. 7744. An act granting a pension to Josephine Brackett;
S. 7919. An act granting an increase of pension to John D. Abel; and
S. 7998. An act granting an increase of pension to George N. Julian.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20060) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Hughes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 24109) to authorize the Norfolk and Western Railway Company to construct sundry bridges across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River.

The message also announced that the House insists upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1726) making provision for conveying in fee the piece or strip of ground in St. Augustine, Fla., known as "The Lines" for school purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CAPRON, and Mr. SLAYDEN managers at the conference on the part of the House.

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

H. R. 24816. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the withdrawal from bond tax free of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by mixture with suitable denaturing materials," approved June 7, 1906; and

H. R. 24991. An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the following bills:

A bill (S. 822) granting a pension to Michael V. Hennessy;
A bill (S. 4908) granting an increase of pension to William H. Kimball;
A bill (S. 5041) granting an increase of pension to George A. Tucker; and
A bill (S. 6833) granting an increase of pension to Bettie May Vose.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

H. R. 3393. An act granting an honorable discharge to Galen E. Green; and

H. R. 24541. An act making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of South Dakota, in favor of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United State Senators by direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the constitutional convention of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict the sale of alienated lands so as to prohibit land or lease monopolies, and also to permit only naturalized citizens to become purchasers of leases thereof; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Redkey, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Spencer, Poseyville, Cold Spring, Gas City, Churubusco, Warren, Fairmont, Van Buren, and Evansville, all in the State of Indiana, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator

from the State of Utah; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BURROWS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Laingsburg, Kalamazoo, Oceana Center, Hartford, Shelby, North Star, Iacota, Dryden, Climax, Benzonia, Keeler, Big Prairie, Wakelee, Birmingham, South Haven, Frankfort, Adrian, Raisin Valley, Saginaw, Ionia, Vicksburg, Ann Arbor, Flushing, Detroit, Gableville, Oak Grove, Hartland, East Choctah, Gregory, Brighton, Burt, Montrose, South Lyon, Ithaca, Clio, Gagetown, Richmond, Riley, Flushing, Sherman, Grand Ledge, Gladwin, South Lyon, Dowagiac, Benton Harbor, Chesaning, Lapeer City, South Haven, and Terry, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of Ganges Grange, No. 339, Patrons of Husbandry, of Ganges; of White Oak Grange No. 241, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dansville; of County Line Grange, No. 671, Patrons of Husbandry, of Sand Lake; and of the Kalamazoo Fruit and Truck Growers' Society, of Kalamazoo, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against any further appropriation being made providing for the distribution of free seeds; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation removing the rates of postage on reading matter for the blind; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Bangor, Talbot, Stephenson, Wexford, Alden, Mount Forest, Gaylord, Cheboygan, Eaton County, Ithaca, Mecosta, Clare County, Cedar Run, and Clam Lake, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of Ganges Grange, No. 339, Patrons of Husbandry, of Fennville, Mich., 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 Local Division No. 340, Order of Railway Conductors, of Gladstone, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to limit the hours of service of railway employees; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Michigan State Audubon Society, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation for the abolishment of the Division of Biological Survey in the Department of Agriculture; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Federation of Labor of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the transportation of carriers of interstate commerce of the products of mines and factories employing child labor; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Business Men's Association of Battle Creek, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the pay of post-office clerks and letter carriers; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of Detroit Post, No. 384, Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, of Detroit; of Woodbury Post, No. 45, Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, of Adrian, and of sundry citizens of Allegan, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the abolishment of the pension agencies of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Jamestown, N. Y., praying for the establishment of a parcels-post system; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Western New York Newspaper Publishers' Association, of Fairport, N. Y., remonstrating against the adoption of certain changes in the postal laws relative to newspapers; which was referred to the Committee on the Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the memorial and executive committee, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Buffalo, N. Y., remonstrating against the abolishment of the United States pension agencies; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of Berlin Grange, No. 966, Patrons of Husbandry, of Berlin, N. Y., remonstrating against any further appropriations being made for the free distribution of seeds and plants; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of sundry business firms of New York City and Brooklyn, in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the laws governing the distillation of alcohol; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Norwich, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Madison County Newspaper Association, of Morrisville, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation granting the right to newspaper publishers and railroad companies to enter into contracts for the exchange of their respective commodities; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented sundry memorials of business firms of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "free leaf bill;" which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a memorial of the legislature of South Dakota, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

I, D. D. Wipf, secretary of state of South Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of house joint resolution No. 2, as passed by the tenth legislative assembly of the State of South Dakota, now in session, and of the whole thereof, and has been compared with the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota, done at the city of Pierre this 4th day of February, 1907.

[SEAL.] D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

House joint resolution No. 2.

[Introduced by Mr. Price, of Yankton County.]

A joint resolution memorializing Congress to submit to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the United States Senators by direct vote of the electors.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring therein):

Whereas the election of United States Senators by the legislatures of the several States frequently interfere with important legislative duties, and has in many States resulted in charges of bribery and corruption; and

Whereas the sentiment of the majority of the people of this State is in favor of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the electors of the State, that under authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the electors of the several States: Be it

Further resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to send a properly authenticated copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Represenatives of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the State of South Dakota.

[Indorsed.]

A joint resolution memorializing Congress to submit to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the United States Senators by direct vote of the electors.

M. J. CHANEY,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
JAMES W. CONE,
Chief Clerk.
HOWARD C. SHOBER,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
L. M. SIMONS,
Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the within joint resolution originated in the house of representatives and was known in the house files as "house joint resolution No. 2."

JAMES W. CONE, *Chief Clerk.*

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, *ss:*

Filed February 2, 1907, at 5 o'clock p. m.

D. D. WIPF,
Secretary of State.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a memorial of the legislature of South Dakota; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of South Dakota:*

I, D. D. Wipf, secretary of state of South Dakota and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of house joint resolution No. 3 as passed by the tenth legislative assembly of this State, now in session, and of the whole thereof, and has been compared with the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota. Done at the city of Pierre this 4th day of February, 1907.

[SEAL.] D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

House joint resolution No. 3.

[Introduced by Mr. Van Osdel.]

A joint resolution memorializing Members of Congress to indorse and assist President Roosevelt in his efforts to secure equitable adjustment of transportation charges and check the unlawful encroachments of monopolistic trusts and combinations.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives of the State of South Dakota (the senate concurring):

Whereas the attention of the nation is centered upon the efforts on the part of its Chief Executive to bring the railroad corporations of the country under the operation of just statutory regulations with the purpose of securing such adjustment of freight-transportation charges as will give to each producing and commercial interest an equal opportunity in the markets of the world;

Whereas the Chief Executive has officially declared himself in favor of equitable rail-transportation charges, to the end that no individual or combination of individuals shall have trade advantages over any other individual or combination of individuals, and to the further end that the nation's producers may secure to themselves the full value of the results of their toil;

Whereas the Chief Executive has caused the officials of the Department of Justice to proceed in the courts against monopolistic combinations commonly called "trusts" and has manifested a desire for the strengthening of the laws where they are found to insufficiently guard the public against the encroachments of monopoly;

Whereas the Chief Executive is understood to favor some modifications of the tariff laws of the nation as will deprive monopoly of the shelter it may enjoy: Therefore,

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the legislature of the State of South Dakota, That the Senators and Representatives of Congress from the State of Dakota are requested to shape their official action as to place the State in hearty accord with the policies of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, in connection with the questions enumerated in the preamble of these resolutions, and to cast their votes in favor of all measures for the proper regulation of railroad freight rates, for the regulation of monopoly, and for the revision of the tariff as may be advised by the Administration.

Resolved, That the legislature of South Dakota, through its senate and house of representatives, fully indorses the position of the President of the United States in relation to these economic questions and insists that the State of South Dakota shall be kept in accord with him through all official acts of the Senators and Representatives.

[Indorsed.]

A joint resolution memorializing Members of Congress to indorse and assist President Roosevelt in his efforts to secure equitable adjustment of transportation charges and check the unlawful encroachment of monopolistic trusts and combinations.

M. J. CHANEY,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
JAMES W. CONE,
Chief Clerk.

HOWARD G. SHOBER,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
L. M. SIMONS,
Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the within joint resolution originated in the house of representatives and was known in the house files as house joint resolution No. 3.

JAMES W. CONE,
Chief Clerk.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, *ss:*

Filed February 4, 1907, at 3 o'clock p. m.

D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. GAMBLE presented the petition of B. R. Benedict and sundry other citizens of Desmet, S. Dak., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the free-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Huron, S. Dak., praying for the extension of the jurisdiction of the international court at The Hague, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FULTON. I present a joint memorial of the legislature of Oregon, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The joint memorial was read, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, F. W. Benson, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that the annexed pages contain a full, true, and complete copy of house joint memorial No. 1, with the indorsement thereon, filed in this office January 29, 1907.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol, at Salem, Oreg., this 31st day of January, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] F. W. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

House joint memorial No. 1.

To His Excellency the President and honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Your memorialist, the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, most respectfully represents:

That certain lands lying in Sherman County, Oreg., and other counties in said State were by act of Congress granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from The Dalles City, on the Columbia River, to Fort Boise, on the Snake River, which act is approved February 25, 1867.

That under a decision rendered by Hon. Hoke Smith, formerly Secretary of the Interior, it was held that said lands in Sherman County and in Wasco County, Oreg., were included in an overlap of the grant of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and were not lands granted to aid in the construction of the said military wagon road, and that settlers could acquire title to the same under any of the land laws of the United States.

That under said ruling of said Hon. Hoke Smith a large number of settlers, particularly in Sherman County, Oreg., settled upon, improved, made entry upon, and many of whom made final proof in support of their claims, and received United States patent therefor.

That thereafter a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was rendered in effect that said lands belong to the Eastern Oregon Land Company, a corporation, grantee by mesne conveyances from the State of Oregon to said lands, granted as aforesaid, and the title of said settlers to said lands failed, compelling them to either abandon their said lands or purchase paramount title thereto.

That a large number of people, particularly in said Sherman County, Oreg., have suffered great financial loss by reason of the matters aforesaid.

That Hon. John M. Gearin, Senator from Oregon, on May 25, 1906, introduced in the Senate of the United States an amendment to the bill making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, which said amendment would aid in affording relief to said settlers.

That said settlers are unable to sustain the loss thus incurred, and it is believed to be the policy of the General Government that its citizens shall not suffer loss by reason of mistakes made by officers of the General Land Office or other Departments.

Therefore your memorialists most earnestly and respectfully ask that justice be done to the said settlers, and that said amendment referred to be favorably acted upon by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and his Excellency the President, or that other efficient law be speedily enacted for the relief of the said settlers.

That this memorial be forwarded to the President and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress by the secretary of state, with the request for the immediate passage of a law in keeping herewith.

That the Senators and Representatives from the State of Oregon be, and they hereby are, requested to use their utmost endeavor to secure relief for said settlers.

Adopted by the house January 22, 1907.

FRANK DAVEY,
Speaker of the House.

Concurred in by the senate January 22, 1907.

E. W. HAINES,
President of the Senate.

[Indorsed.]

House joint memorial No. 1, W. Lair Thompson, chief clerk. Filed January 29, 1907.

F. W. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. FULTON presented petitions of sundry citizens of Shedd and Lebanon, in the State of Oregon, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SIMMONS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Winston-Salem, N. C., and a memorial of Bailey Brothers, of Winston-Salem, N. C., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "free-leaf bill;" which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MULKEY. I present a joint memorial of the legislature of Oregon, relative to an increase of the pensions of Indian war veterans. I ask that the memorial be read, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The memorial was read, and referred to the Committee on Pensions, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, F. W. Benson, secretary of state of the State of Oregon, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that the annexed pages contain a full, true, and complete copy of senate joint memorial No. 4, adopted by the senate of the State of Oregon January 29, 1907, and by the house of representatives of the State of Oregon January 30, 1907, original of which was filed in this office January 31, 1907.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 1st day of February, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] F. W. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*

Senate joint memorial No. 4.

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

GENTLEMEN: Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, would respectfully and earnestly represent to your honorable body that the pension granted to the veterans of the Oregon Indian wars of 1847, 1848, 1855, and 1856, to wit, $8 per month, is inadequate to the deserts and needs of the few of these old veterans who remain with us as living evidence of the patriotic work performed by them.

That the claims of these men to national recognition and gratitude have been already acknowledged by State and nation, but in fixing their reward the spirit of economy was largely the controlling influence and the pensions allowed them entirely too small; that by a ruling of the Commissioner of Pensions the veterans of the civil war, on account of age and disability, are paid a pension of $12 per month, as is just and due, yet the same rule is not applied to the veterans of the Indian wars above referred to.

We therefore urge upon your honorable body the passage of a bill granting to the veterans of the Indian wars above mentioned an increase of pension to the sum of $12 per month, thus placing the veterans of all these wars upon the same footing as respects the amounts paid them by a grateful people.

The number of the survivors of all Indians-war veterans is now small, they are old and decrepit, and their ranks are fast becoming depleted, and we feel that their services to State and nation have been

sufficient to warrant the payment to them of the pension equivalent to that paid the survivors of the civil war.

It is hereby directed that a copy of this memorial, duly signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, and attested by the chief clerks of the two houses, be forthwith forwarded to each of Oregon's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

To the legislature of the State of Oregon:

Your memorialists, members of Camp No. 17, Indian War Veterans, in session at Albany, Oreg., January 11, 1907, respectfully represent to your honorable body the following: That

Whereas the Indian war veterans of the Pacific coast, who in manhood's prime went forth at the call of duty and through great hardships and danger, and often in hunger and cold, fought and prevented the devastation of the Oregon country at the hands of merciless savages, but now, in fast lessening numbers, whose bent forms and tottering steps proclaim the near-by end of thier life's journey, and numbers of whom are in very destitute circumstances; and

Whereas on account of age disability alone civil war veterans, younger in years, are receiving $12 per month pension:

Therefore we earnestly ask that the Congress of the United States shall increase the pension of Indian war veterans from $8 to $12 per month; and

Further, we ask that you take favorable action and present our petition to Congress in due form.

Adopted by the house January 30, 1907.

FRANK DAVEY, *Speaker.*

Adopted by the senate January 29, 1907.

E. W. HAINES, *President.*

[Indorsed.]

Senate joint memorial No. 4.

FRANK S. GRANT, *Chief Clerk.*

Filed January 31, 1907.

F. W. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. CLARK of Montana presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Montana, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present free-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DEPEW presented petitions of sundry citizens of Ulster Park, Kingston, Charleston, Collins, Findleydale, Kendall, Hamlin, and Rochester, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GALLINGER presented petitions of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fitzwilliam Depot and of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Gorham and Epping, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the executive committee of the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the prevention of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the North Washington Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the purchase of square No. 19 in Edmonston and Stellwagen's addition to Le Droit Park, in the District of Columbia, to be used as a public park; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "broad-tire bill," relative to the use of broad tires on business vehicles in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 368, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, of Washington, D. C., praying for the passage of the so-called "Madden bill," relative to street-car service in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Veterinary Medical Association of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for compulsory tuberculin testing of all cows supplying milk for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the National Temperance Society of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against the repeal of the present anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the American merchant marine; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Walpole Grange, No. 125, Patrons of Husbandy, of Walpole, N. H., praying for the passage of the so-called Lodge resolution to investigate the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Congregational Church of Merrimack, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the employment of child labor; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Boston, Mass., Orange, N. J., Chicago, Ill., and Oshkosh, Wis., praying that an appropriation be made for a scientific investigation into the industrial condition of woman and child workers of the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Wilbur S. Jackman, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish school gardens in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of C. E. Creecy, of Washington, D. C., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of Pennsylvania avenue extended east from Branch avenue to the Bowen road, in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association, of the District of Columbia, praying that the annual appropriation for repairs to county roads in the District of Columbia be more judiciously expended; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Washington, D. C., praying that an appropriation be made for the purchase of metal file cases for the protection of records for the supreme court of the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Committee on the Improvement of Housing Conditions, of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the number of sanitary and food inspectors in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the memorial of E. T. Seton, of Coscob, Conn., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to abolish the Division of Biological Survey in the Department of Agriculture; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, of Boston, Mass., praying that an appropriation be made to continue the hydrographic work of the United States Geological Survey; which was referred to the Committee on the Geological Survey.

He also presented the petition of H. M. Bennett, of Takoma Park, D. C., praying that an appropriation be made for sewer drainage into the sewer system of Takoma Park, Md.; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Atlantic Stone Company, of Washington, D. C., praying that an appropriation be made for certain street improvements in American University Park and Wesley Park, in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DICK presented petitions of sundry citizens of Cambridge, New Castle, Cincinnati, Lima, Newark, Toledo, Columbus, Painesville, and Forest City, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a maximum of sixteen hours per trip for railroad-train employees; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Conneaut, Lancaster, Wellsville, Columbus, and Newark, all in the State of Ohio, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to limit the hours of service of railway employees; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. KITTREDGE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of South Dakota, in favor of the equitable adjustment of transportation rates; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a joint resolution of the legislature of South Dakota, in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of electors; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BERRY presented petitions of sundry citizens of Corning and Clay, in the State of Arkansas, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. OVERMAN presented memorials of the Independent Tobacco Manufacturers' Association of the United States, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "free-leaf bill;" which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DUBOIS. I present a joint memorial of the legislature of Idaho and ask that it be read and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The joint memorial was read, and referred to the Committee on Pensions, as follows:

[Certificate of certified copy.]

STATE OF IDAHO, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Robert Lansdon, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of House joint memorial No. 1, by Freehafer, which was filed in this office the 28th day of January, A. D. 1907, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT LANSDON,
Secretary of State.

House joint memorial No. 1. By Freehafer.

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

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that—

Whereas a bill is now pending in Congress having for its purpose the granting of pensions to the participants, or their widows, in what is known as the "Battle of Beecher Island:" Now, therefore,

Your memorialists urgently recommend that said bill be enacted into law. Said legislation is necessary, for the reason that the participants in said battle were civilian scouts enlisted and recruited by Col. George Alexander Forsythe, and were known as Forsythe's scouts; that there were in number about fifty of said scouts, including their officers, and at a point known as Beechers Island, in the State of Colorado, a battle was fought with the Indians on September 17, 1868; that said scouts and their officers were surrounded by more than one thousand Indians for nine days and nights; that five of said scouts were killed and twenty-one wounded, and the survivors suffered untold agony; that only a small number of said scouts survive to this day, and that practically all of them, and the widows of the deceased scouts, are in straitened circumstances financially; that had they been regularly enlisted in the United States Army they would long since have been receiving pensions; but on account of the irregularity of their enlistment and the nature of the service which they rendered their country, they are not entitled to pensions under the general law. For this reason a special bill has been introduced in Congress for their relief.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly recommend that said bill be passed in order that these men and their widows may receive that recognition to which they have always been entitled but which they have never received.

The secretary of state is hereby instructed to forward copies of this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to our Representatives in Congress.

This joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 14th day of January, 1907.

J. FRANK HUNT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This joint memorial passed the senate on the 22d day of January, 1907.

E. A. BURRELL,
President of the Senate.

Mr. DUBOIS presented the memorial of John J. Kennedy and sundry other citizens of Nez Perce County, Idaho, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. KEAN presented petitions of sundry citizens of Pleasantville, Salem, Westfield, and Rutherford, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of South Orange, N. J., praying for a continuance of the Bureau of Biological Survey in the Department of Agriculture; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. BURKETT. I present a memorial of the legislature of Nebraska, which I ask may be read and lie on the table.

The memorial was read, and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Whereas there is now pending in Congress a measure in the interest of the great ship companies, known as the ship-subsidy bill; and

Whereas such a measure is a direct grant of special privilege and not in the interest of the people, and undoubtedly opposed by more than nine-tenths of the people of Nebraska: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of Nebraska, That our Senators be instructed and Representatives in Congress be requested to work and vote for the defeat of such measure or any like bill; and

Resolved, That the secretary of the Senate be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to each Senator and Representative in Congress and to those who have been elected but who have not yet taken their seats.

I move the adoption.

JOSEPH BURNS.

Was agreed to.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution offered in the senate of the State of Nebraska by Joseph Burns on January 29, 1907.

B. H. YOULDING,
Secretary of Senate.

Mr. BURKETT presented petitions of sundry citizens of Yutan and Clay Center, in the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wymore, Nebr., praying for the passage of the so-called "Crumpacker bill" relating to postal fraud orders; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PROCTOR presented a petition of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, praying that the dairy division, Department of Agriculture, be raised to the status of a bureau; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. KNOX presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 7393) for the relief of Anna K. Carpenter or her heirs at law; which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HEMENWAY presented a memorial of sundry Hebrew citizens of South Bend, Ind., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. BULKELEY presented a memorial of the general committee of District Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, of Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and the Dominion of Canada, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. PILES presented sundry petitions of citizens of Tacoma, Puyallup, and Hoquiam, all in the State of Washington, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CARMACK presented sundry petitions of citizens of Knox County, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LONG presented a petition of sundry citizens of Clay County, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SPOONER presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Platteville, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CLAIMS OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

Mr. LONG. I present a brief memorandum of argument on behalf of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations against the proposed amendment to the Indian appropriation bill providing for the transfer of the names of certain Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen from the rolls of freedmen to the rolls of citizens by blood of that nation. I move that the memorandum be printed as a document.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 25043) to authorize the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Chattahoochee River, in the State of Georgia, reported it without amendment.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. PENROSE on the 7th instant, intended to be proposed to the bill (H. R. 13605) to satisfy certain claims against the Government arising under the Navy Department, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. McCUMBER, 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. 23135) granting a pension to Roseanna King;

A bill (H. R. 21373) granting an increase of pension to Carrie E. Cosgrove;

A bill (H. R. 1887) granting a pension to Joseph Brooks;

A bill (H. R. 19581) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Bookhammer;

A bill (H. R. 22776) granting an increase of pension to James E. Converse;

A bill (H. R. 21246) granting a pension to Margaret Guilroy;

A bill (H. R. 21139) granting an increase of pension to Willa Fyffe;

A bill (H. R. 21793) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Pratt; and

A bill (H. R. 17251) granting an increase of pension to John J. Higgins.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 24323) granting an increase of pension to Talcott M. Brown;

A bill (H. R. 21175) granting a pension to Martin J. Flagstad;

A bill (H. R. 22101) granting a pension to Mack Rittenberry; and

A bill (H. R. 22282) granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Lunn.

Mr. CLARK of Montana, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (S. 8012) to erect a monument on the Tippecanoe battle ground, in Tippecanoe County, Ind., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BEVERIDGE, from the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (S. 8283) to extend the time for the completion of the Valdez, Marshall Pass and Northern Railroad, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BURNHAM, 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. 24671) granting an increase of pension to Augustine Sorrell;

A bill (H. R. 21660) granting an increase of pension to Emma Fehr;

A bill (H. R. 5913) granting a pension to Helen Goll;

A bill (H. R. 19271) granting an increase of pension to Joseph J. Branyan;

A bill (H. R. 24513) granting an increase of pension to Bowman H. Buck;

A bill (H. R. 24418) granting an increase of pension to Kate Flowers;

A bill (H. R. 24415) granting an increase of pension to Laura G. Hight;

A bill (H. R. 24383) granting an increase of pension to Shadrack H. J. Alley;

A bill (H. R. 24380) granting an increase of pension to Charles Woodruff Woolley;

A bill (H. R. 24360) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah F. Pittman;

A bill (H. R. 24268) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Olin;

A bill (H. R. 24231) granting an increase of pension to Absalom Sivley;

A bill (H. R. 24214) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Hodge;

A bill (H. R. 24208) granting an increase of pension to Albert Sunderland;

A bill (H. R. 24192) granting an increase of pension to Charles Lee;

A bill (H. R. 24188) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Moore;

A bill (H. R. 24187) granting an increase of pension to Nancy G. Reid;

A bill (H. R. 24185) granting an increase of pension to William S. Weller;

A bill (H. R. 24620) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Balew;

A bill (H. R. 24616) granting an increase of pension to Mathias Shirk;

A bill (H. R. 24479) granting an increase of pension to Simeon D. Pope;

A bill (H. R. 24321) granting an increase of pension to Belah H. Wilcox;

A bill (H. R. 24303) granting an increase of pension to Gillum M. Ezell;

A bill (H. R. 24259) granting an increase of pension to Hannibal A. Johnson;

A bill (H. R. 24182) granting an increase of pension to John Delaney;

A bill (H. R. 24155) granting an increase of pension to Richard N. Porter;

A bill (H. R. 24099) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin J. Puckett;

A bill (H. R. 24096) granting an increase of pension to Oscar F. Peacock;

A bill (H. R. 24078) granting an increase of pension to Warren J. Sevey;

A bill (H. R. 24064) granting a pension to Mary Murray;

A bill (H. R. 24056) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Copher;

A bill (H. R. 24023) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Clark;

A bill (H. R. 24019) granting an increase of pension to John Brown; and

A bill (H. R. 24018) granting an increase of pension to John Adams Miller.

Mr. KITTREDGE, from the Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 224) directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report to Congress concerning existing patents granted to officers and employees of the Government in certain cases, reported it without amendment.

Mr. WARNER, from the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 7382) to encourage the holding of an Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at the city of Seattle, State of Washington, in the year 1909, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

FORT BERTHOLD INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 24473) to define the status of certain patents and pending entries, selections, and filings on lands formerly within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota, to report it favorably without amendment. A similar Senate bill has been passed by the Senate. The two bills are precisely alike. I ask for the consideration of the bill now reported.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

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

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I move that a similar bill, which has heretofore passed the Senate, the bill (S. 7495) to define the status of certain patents and pending entries, selections, and filings on lands formerly within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota, be recalled from the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BLACK RIVER (ARKANSAS) BRIDGE.

Mr. BERRY. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 23578) to authorize the county of Clay, State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across Black River at or near Bennetts Ferry, in said county and State, to report it favorably without amendment. I should like to have unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

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

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 8374) for the relief of Charles Backman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 8375) relating to appeals in cases under the act to regulate commerce and acts amendatory thereof; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 8376) to amend an act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, approved June 28, 1902; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 8377) to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River in the county of Morrison, State of Minnesota, approved June 4, 1906; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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

A bill (S. 8378) granting an increase of pension to Eli B. Woodard;

A bill (S. 8379) granting an increase of pension to Bertha M. Johnson (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 8380) granting an increase of pension to Chauncey R. Neusbaum (with accompanying papers).

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill (S. 8381) for the relief of the Nuc que clah we muck tribe of Indians of the State of Oregon; the Wau ki kum band of Chinook Indians of the State of Washington; the Kathlamet band of Chinook Indians of the State of Oregon; the Wheelappa band of Chinook Indians of the State of Washington; the Clatsop tribe of Indians; the Tillamook tribe of Indians; the Konnaack band of Chinook Indians; the Klatskania band of Chinook Indians; the Ya su

chah band of Indians; the To totan, You quee chae, and Qua tou wah bands of Indians, of the States of Oregon and Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

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

A bill (S. 8382) granting a pension to Henry Young; and

A bill (S. 8383) granting a pension to M. E. Gosnell (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill (S. 8384) for the relief of Armstead James; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 8385) for the relief of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., executor of the will of Lavinia M. Payne, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

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

A bill (S. 8386) granting an increase of pension to Kate C. Bishop;

A bill (S. 8387) granting a pension to John A. Cherry; and

A bill (S. 8388) granting an increase of pension to Nannie E. Poole.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill (S. 8389) granting an increase of pension to George W. Burgess; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 8390) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Kinsman; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 8391) to provide how and when any judgment of any Federal court, bond, and recognizance shall operate a judicial mortgage, lien, and privilege upon the real property of the judgment debtor, and to regulate the rank, duration, and peremption of such judicial mortgage, bond and recognizance, lien and privilege; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced a bill (S. 8392) for the relief of the trustees of the Primitive Baptist Church, of Newport, N. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 8393) for the relief of Clara B. Hassler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HEMENWAY introduced a bill (S. 8394) granting an increase of pension to H. Dudley Rogers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PILES introduced a bill (S. 8395) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Carbino; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 8396) granting a pension to Thomas C. Hughes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 8397) granting an increase of pension to Martin Peacock; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PILES introduced a bill (S. 8398) granting an increase of pension to Emma Hempler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 8399) granting an increase of pension to John D. Coolidge; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 8400) to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River at or near the village of Sauk Rapids, Benton County, Minn.," approved February 26, 1904; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ADDITIONAL AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

Mr. PLATT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 25242) to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Light-House Establishment, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. WHYTE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $5,000 for macadamizing Pennsylvania avenue east from Branch avenue to the District line, intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

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

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

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

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

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

SYSTEM OF TEMPERANCE EDUCATION.

Mr. GALLINGER. Senate Document No. 171, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, being a reply to the physiological subcommittee of the committee of fifty, is entirely out of print, and as there are many calls for it I move that 1,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the document room of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL BANK IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. LODGE. I desire to give notice that on Monday next, immediately after the routine morning business, I shall call up the bill (S. 6249) to provide for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippine Islands—not to interfere with appropriation bills, of course.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE MARSH.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire to give notice that to-morrow at 4 o'clock I shall call up the resolutions of the House commemorative of the life, character, and public services of Gen. B. F. MARSH, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, which are now upon the table.

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. TILLMAN. I send to the desk a resolution for which I ask immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Interstate Commerce Commission are hereby severally directed to report to the Senate at the earliest moment possible the number and names of all persons employed by them or under their authority in their several Departments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, or who are now so employed as special agents, attorneys, inspectors, employees, or otherwise, where no specific appropriation in detail has been made by Congress for such employment or only made in general terms, and also to report in every case the amount paid, or to be paid, as compensation, and make a specific statement of the nature of the employment in each case.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CLAPP. I move to amend the resolution by including a statement whether such employees are in the classified service or not.

Mr. TILLMAN. I accept that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

Mr. TILLMAN. I suppose "employees" would cover it, but let it read "such persons."

Mr. CLAPP. Very well.

Mr. HANSBROUGH rose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be so modified.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to have that portion of the resolution read which specifies the Departments to which it is directed.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. That is the purpose for which I rose.

Mr. HEYBURN. Let the enumeration be read.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I rose to ask that it be read. I want to know whether the Department of the Interior is included?

Mr. TILLMAN. Surely; it is there.

Mr. HEYBURN. And the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. PATTERSON. I ask that the entire resolution be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read as modified.

The Secretary read the resolution as modified, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Interstate Commerce Commission

are hereby severally directed to report to the Senate at the earliest moment possible the number and names of all persons employed by them or under their authority in their several Departments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, or who are now so employed as special agents, attorneys, inspectors, employees, or otherwise, where no specific appropriation in detail has been made by Congress for such employment or only made in general terms, and also to report in every case the amount paid, or to be paid, as compensation, and make a specific statement of the nature of the employment in each case, and also whether such persons are in the classified service.

Mr. CARTER. I suggest to the Senator the propriety of likewise calling for the allowances in lieu of subsistence, so as to read "compensation and allowances."

Mr. TILLMAN. I am perfectly willing to get anything in the way of information regarding this extraordinary expenditure that is going on in nearly all the Departments.

Mr. CARTER. I move that the resolution be amended by adding, after the word "compensation," the words "and allowances."

Mr. TILLMAN. I accept that amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be so modified.

Mr. HEYBURN. I suggest to the Senator introducing the resolution the propriety of inquiring as to what fund these special agents are paid out of. We have some funds that are called "floating funds," and which accumulate and are not accounted for at all, the expenditures from which are made purely upon an Executive order.

Mr. TILLMAN. I think that feature of the resolution has been covered, but if the Senator wants to suggest an amendment which will more fully cover it, I will accept it.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is suggested that it is already covered by the language of the resolution, so I will make no further suggestion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

Mr. MALLORY. Has the amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota been adopted?

Mr. TILLMAN. About the classified service?

Mr. MALLORY. Yes. Has that amendment been adopted?

Mr. TILLMAN. It has been adopted.

Mr. MALLORY. I should like to inquire if there is any objection to having the Department of Justice included in the inquiry?

Mr. TILLMAN. It is there already—the Attorney-General.

Mr. MALLORY. I did not hear that portion of the resolution read.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is there.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is suggested that the language may possibly not cover the inquiry as to the fund from which the special agents are paid. I wish to amend the resolution by adding "and shall report from what fund such special agents and employees are paid."

Mr. TILLMAN. I am perfectly willing to accept that amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of the resolution "and shall report from what fund such special agents and employees are paid."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina accepts the amendment?

Mr. TILLMAN. I accept the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

KEEP COMMISSION REPORT.

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

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, a copy of the report recently made by the so-called Keep Commission upon the methods of administration of the Department of the Interior.

FISH CULTURAL STATION IN DELAWARE.

Mr. DU PONT. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 8074) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in the county of Newcastle, Del.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported by the Committee on Fisheries with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "at," to strike out "such location within the county of Newcastle, State of Delaware, as shall be deemed by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to be most suitable, convenient, and advantageous for the purposes of said fish-hatching and fish-culture station" and insert "some suitable site within the county of Newcastle, State of Delaware, to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the establishing of a fish-hatching and fish-culture station, including purchase of site, construction of buildings and ponds, and equipment, at some suitable site within the county of Newcastle, State of Delaware, to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I desire to present a Senate resolution and to ask for its immediate consideration. In the meantime I beg the indulgence of the Senate for a moment.

On January 28 I presented a resolution, which was adopted by the Senate, calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission for information respecting the employment and work of Charles S. Hanks. On yesterday the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] presented a resolution somewhat upon the same lines, which was adopted by the Senate, and to-day a much broader resolution of inquiry has been adopted looking to the special employment of persons by the Executive Departments of the Government. That, of course, is a very important question, Mr. President.

It is reported that within the past few years, probably during the term of the present Administration, the number of special employees who have no fixed legal status and whose employment is not regulated by law has increased from 700 to 3,000.

The importance of the question, Mr. President, is to know whether ours is becoming a mere personal Government or is one of law. While that is of consequence, and I am concerned with it, Mr. President, I am also concerned with the statement of Mr. Hanks, which he has reiterated since this matter was first considered by the Senate, that he presented facts to the Interstate Commerce Commission indicating that the passenger and freight rates charged upon interstate traffic might be reduced 10 per cent without injustice. Upon that point the answer of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the resolution I introduced was not at all satisfactory, because it did not present copies of the papers and documents referred to them by Mr. Hanks. I therefore, Mr. President, offer and ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk, seeking to secure the data presented to the Commission by Mr. Hanks.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission be, and it is hereby, directed to send to the Senate copies of the "various papers, documents, and figures" which were prepared by Messrs. Hanks and Harriman, and which are referred to in the answer of the Interstate Commerce Commission to Senate resolution shown in Senate Document No. 285, this session.

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

A. BOSCHKE.

Mr. PERKINS. I submit the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (S. 5336) for the relief of A. Boschke, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the "Tucker Act." That any testimony, affidavits, and other papers on file in either House of Congress relating to said claim shall be considered by the court as competent evidence and such weight given thereto as, in its judgment, is right and proper.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. SPOONER. Let the resolution be again reported, Mr. President.

Mr. KEAN. I inquire if the resolution has been reported by a committee?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] is recognized. Does he yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. SPOONER. I merely ask that the resolution be again reported.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the resolution.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Claims. A similar bill has passed the House of Representatives and is now pending before the Committee on Claims, and I ask that this particular resolution may be referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SPOONER. Pending that, I renew my request that the resolution be again reported.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the resolution, at the request of the Senator from Wisconsin.

The Secretary again read the resolution of Mr. PERKINS.

Mr. ALDRICH. What is the request, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The request is for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think it had better go to the Committee on Claims.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be printed and referred to the Committee on Claims.

PATENTS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

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

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and they are hereby, directed to inform the Senate what officers or employees of their respective Departments have obtained patents in the United States or in any foreign country for any invention during their service, stating their names and rank; what are the present assignments of such officers, if now in the service; what are the patents they have obtained, and naming the articles patented, if any, which are in use in the Army or Navy of the United States, and the extent of such use.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. FRAZIER and Mr. CLAPP addressed the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair would state that the morning business is closed, and that there is a resolution on the table, coming over from yesterday, which will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. Table Calendar No. 7, Senate resolution 249, submitted by Mr. CLAY.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRAZIER] desires to address the Senate this morning, and as the resolution heretofore submitted by me will necessarily lead to some debate, I ask that it may lie on the table, subject to my call, as I desire to submit some remarks on it.

Mr. LODGE. And my motion to refer the resolution goes over with it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is right.

Mr. CLAY. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, it is so ordered.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President——

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Tennessee, in view of the fact that we have nearly completed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, if it would not be agreeable to him to let us now take up that bill, with the understanding that it will not prejudice his right to proceed at the close of the consideration of the bill.

Mr. FRAZIER. I will ask the Senator how long the Indian appropriation bill will probably take?

Mr. CLAPP. Of course, that is impossible to state.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. CLAPP. I do.

Mr. BACON. I do not think the Senator from Tennessee ought to be asked to accede to that suggestion. The Senator from Tennessee gave notice that he would address the Senate on yesterday, and he yielded at that time for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. There is no possible way in which it can be anticipated how long the Indian bill will continue before the Senate before it can be concluded, and so I think the Senator from Tennessee ought not to be asked to make any further concession in the matter.

Mr. CLAPP. I think, Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] is probably not fully apprised that this would not be as disagreeable to some as it might seem. I do not press the matter in any spirit of opposition to the wishes of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I have no objection to yielding to the Senator from Minnesota for the consideration of the Indian bill, but I wish to have it understood that in doing so I shall not lose my privilege, and that I shall be recognized at the conclusion of the consideration of that bill.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

H. R. 24816. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the withdrawal from bond tax free of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid uses by mixture with suitable denaturing materials," approved June 7, 1906, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 24991. An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CLAPP. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 22580, making appropriations for the Indian Department, etc.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 22580) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President——

Mr. BURKETT rose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CLAPP. Certainly.

Mr. BURKETT. I was just going to discuss the question of the point of order that has been raised on the amendment in relation to the Omaha Indians, unless the Senator from Minnesota has something else that he wishes to proceed with at this time.

Mr. CLAPP. I wish to recur to page 110 of the bill, line 7, where the Secretary of the Interior is designated. I move to amend by striking out the word "Interior" and inserting in lieu of it the word "Treasury."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to which the Senator moves his amendment has been heretofore agreed to. The Chair understands the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] now moves that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment on page 110, beginning at line 7, was agreed to for the purpose of offering an amendment thereto. Without objection, the motion to reconsider will be regarded as agreed to and the amendment as being open to further amendment. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 110, line 7, after the words "Secretary of the," it is proposed to strike out "Interior" and insert the word "Treasury."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. CLAPP. Now the Senator from Nebraska may proceed.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President, at the time we adjourned last evening the Senate had reached the consideration of the committee amendment on page 83 of the bill, and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], as I recall, interposed a point of order against it. I do not just know what is the point of order the Senator makes, but I take it, as he had spoken of it the day before, that the point was made against the amendment on the ground that it is a claim. In running over Rule XVI of the Senate I find it reads thus:

4. No amendment the object of which is to provide for a private claim shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

Mr. KEAN. I call the attention of the Senator to the fact that the amendment is also open to the point of order that it is general legislation.

Mr. BURKETT. Well, I find that all through the other sections of that rule the same verbiage is used, that if an amendment is to carry out some existing law or treaty stipulation it would be in order.

Passing over to something else in relation to this amendment, I desire to call the attention of the President to the ruling of the Chair on a similar amendment which was introduced last year with reference to the Kickapoo Indians on the date of April 25, 1906.

I may also say, while I have not the RECORD at present before me, that I understand that the Quapaw Indian claim for the carrying out of the provisions of the treaty with the Quapaw Indians, almost identical with this, was held in order some time previously.

With reference to this amendment, I desire to state that while it is perhaps in the nature of a claim, yet I say it is to adjust a claim arising under a treaty stipulation. In 1854 the Omaha Indians owned what now constitutes twenty counties in the northeastern corner of Nebraska. By a treaty which the Government made with those Indians the Indians ceded that land to the United States, with the provision that they were to retain a certain territory north of a certain line, and with the further stipulation that if the Indians were not able to live north of that particular line, they were to have 300,000 acres given to them on the Missouri River at a point farther south, and they were to be paid 14 cents an acre for the difference between the 300,000 acres they were to get and the territory which they gave up north of this line.

There has always been a controversy with reference to this

treaty. It has never been adjusted. It has been disputed, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs states in his letter that he thinks it would be better to have the matter go to the court and have it adjusted.

I also desire to say, in connection with that, that the provision of the treaty provided that the United States should erect for the Omahas at their home a gristmill and a sawmill, and agreed to keep the same in repair; that it would provide a miller for ten years, erect a blacksmith shop, supply tools, and keep it in repair for ten years, and would pay the blacksmith for that period; that it also would furnish them an experienced farmer for ten years to instruct the Indians in agriculture. One of the things the Indians claim is that this promise has never been carried out.

Mr. President, I think I am perhaps laboring under a misapprehension. I do not know whether I am addressing the point of order to the Chair or to the Senate, for I do not know which is to rule upon the merits of it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. BURKETT. As I was stating, the amendment that I am urging is to carry out the treaty of 1854, and I shall be as brief as I can.

As I have stated, before that treaty the Omaha Indians owned what now constitutes twenty counties in the State of Nebraska. By that treaty the Omaha Indians ceded to the United States all this territory except a certain strip over on the north side of the State. There was a provision in the treaty that if the Indians did not care to use this land on the north border, they should give it up to the Government and should have 300,000 acres, which I have somewhat outlined, at a point farther down the Missouri River. When the time came for the Indians to go and settle on this portion of the land, the Sioux Indians were so annoying that the Omaha Indians refused to accept that land and went down the river and accepted the 300,000 acres. There were about 800,000 acres of land, as near as can be estimated—although that is one of the disputed points—in the land up the river. Accordingly, the Indians claimed there were nearly 500,000 acres difference between the land that they gave up and what they received, and the terms of the treaty are specific that for that difference they are to receive 14 cents an acre.

As I also stated, the treaty which I have here, provided that the Government was to supply these Indians with a farmer, a miller, and a blacksmith and pay them certain amounts of money. The Indians have always contended that these provisions of the treaty were never carried out, and it is not disputed at all so far as I have heard that the provision of the treaty, with reference to the 14 cents an acre excess which the Indians gave up over what they received, has never been settled for.

Moreover, there was another provision in this bill. The Government paid the Indians $840,000, the payments extending over a period of forty years. By the terms of this treaty it was to be paid as the Government directed. There is a disputed amount of $15,000 that was embezzled, as the Indians have always claimed, and never paid to them—embezzled, as it is claimed, by an Indian agent.

So growing out of this treaty is the question of the excess land—about 500,000 acres, at 14 cents an acre, amounting to about $70,000—involved, and also the question of whether or not the Government did supply a blacksmith shop, a blacksmith, an agricultural teacher, a farmer, a sawyer, and a miller, and also the proposition of the amount that was embezzled, and perhaps some others.

As I stated in the beginning, and I wish it understood, this is right in line of the provision that was passed in the bill a year ago—on the 25th of April, 1906—when the point of order was raised against it, and the amendment was held to be in order. I have that citation here. It is also in line with the provision that was added for the Quapaws for the purpose of adjusting the treaty. It is in accordance with the provision of the rule for carrying out the provisions of an existing law or treaty stipulation. In short, it refers to the Court of Claims to adjust finally all this disputed matter arising out of the treaty with the Omaha Indians, and I submit that the proposed amendment is a proper one in its nature and in order upon this bill.

If the Chair desires the reference of the precedent, I will state that it was on April 25, 1906, and will be found in volume 40, page 5809, of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the point of order made against the amendment in relation to the Mexican Kickapoos was on the ground that it provided for a private claim. If I understand it, the Chair then held that it was not obnoxious to the point of order if it fulfilled the conditions imposed by the rule. If that is his view as to this case I shall make the point of order that the amendment is general legislation, which I think it clearly is.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. President, I certainly do not think there is any force in the last suggestion made by the Senator from Massachusetts. "General legislation" is a blanket that will cover every act of Congress, if that is the meaning of "general legislation," as found in the rule.

Mr. LODGE. I was intending to explain my point, Mr. President.

Mr. PATTERSON. I beg the Senator's pardon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has the floor.

Mr. LODGE. I had not given up the floor.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. LODGE. I will yield the floor entirely, Mr. President.

Mr. PATTERSON. I desire to suggest, in connection with the fourth paragraph of Rule XVI, that that provides for a specific class of cases, a specific class of amendments, and that, by every rule of interpretation, amendments that come within the class set out or suggested in paragraph 4 are not subject to the point of order that they are general legislation. The language is:

> 4. No amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless—

I ask the attention of the Chair to this particular language—

> unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

It follows from necessity that if the amendment is to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation and the law or stipulation is stated on the face of the amendment, then it is, under the rule, an amendment that is not objectionable.

It is the equivalent of saying that no amendment the object of which is to provide for a private claim shall be received to any general appropriation unless it be to carry out the provisions of existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment. Under the well-known rule expressio unius est exclusio alterius this is expressly provided for under the rules, and if this is a private claim, and if it is made to carry out the provisions of a law or an existing treaty, no objection can be made to its attachment to a general appropriation bill.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I think myself that this amendment is obnoxious to the rule in regard to private claims. Private claims are expressly declared out of order by the rule for the very obvious reason that if they are to be loaded upon appropriation bills there is no proper opportunity for the coordinate branch, the House, or the Executive to pass upon their merits, and hence they are explicitly excluded. The exception is made only when the treaty or law is set forth on the face of the amendment. The rule says "which shall be cited." I call the attention of the Chair to the fact that in lines 15 and 16 no specific treaty is cited. It simply says "under any treaties or laws of Congress," making it perfectly general and not citing the treaty or the law, as the rule requires. I think, therefore, the amendment does not come within the exception which the rule against the admission of private claims permits and establishes.

But, Mr. President, I think there can be no doubt in the world that on the point of general legislation the amendment is clearly out of order. At least it seems so to me. The test of general legislation is that fixed by the House rule and by the language of the House rule, which I think is very much better language than ours. The test is a change in existing law. There is no doubt that this amendment changes existing law. Moreover, it applies not to a special claim, but provides—

> That all claims of whatsoever nature which the Omaha tribe of Indians may have or claim to have against the United States * * * under any treaties or laws of Congress.

There could be no more general legislation than that. Therefore I make the point of order that it is general legislation of the most obvious kind.

Mr. BURKETT. To meet the objection of the Senator from Massachusetts, I suggest that the amendment be amended by inserting after the word "under," in line 15——

Mr. CLARK of Montana. What page?

Mr. BURKETT. Page 83, line 15, after the word "under," the words "the treaty of March 16, 1854, and."

Mr. LODGE. And strike out the words "any treaties or laws of Congress?"

Mr. BURKETT. I will say to the Senator that the Depart-

ment tells us in a report that there are many things between these Indians and the Government, and that they ought all to be taken up and settled at one time. I do not think, as a matter of fact, there are any other treaties than this one.

Mr. LODGE. That does not cure the difficulty. It leaves it perfectly general still—"under any treaties or laws." It cites one treaty.

It is no pleasure to me to make points of order on these claims, but I think it is very bad practice to put claims on appropriation bills. The rules are specific on that point. They name private claims, and they name nothing else in this exclusion; and the policy of the rule is clear that a private claim ought to have separate consideration. That is the principle which underlies the rule which selects that specific class of measures and makes them out of order.

I do not myself think that the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska affects the point of order I made, but I do not wish to rest on that point of order, as I think the amendment is clearly general legislation, and I make that point of order.

Mr. BURKETT. I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts in reply to that suggestion that this is an Indian matter. It is a matter of importance. It is a matter of legislation which should be enacted. It pertains to this special claim that has been pending here. Now, the mere fact that this has been kicking around Congress for a good many years is evidence of the impracticability of getting a matter of this sort before the Senate under an independent bill. If this were to come in on a separate bill, there would not be any time to consider it. One Senator or another would ask that it might go over to a more opportune time, and at the close of the session the bill would die. In short, when we have appropriation bills up we expect to take up matters that ought to be acted upon and discuss them and consider them and enact them into law, because we can not do it anywhere else so well.

As to the consideration which this matter has received, I will say to the Senator that it was before the Committee on Claims. It is a claim. It was recognized as such by the Senate. It was sent to the Committee on Claims. A subcommittee was appointed to consider it. They reported it favorably. It came before the Committee on Claims, and the action of the Committee on Claims was favorable to the reference of it to the Court of Claims for a finding of the facts. Then it was introduced as a proposed amendment to the pending bill and was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Committee on Indian Affairs gave it a hearing, and those representing the Indians appeared before the committee and were heard. I appeared before the committee and made a few remarks explanatory of the matter. So the Committee on Indian Affairs has considered this matter and put it on the pending bill. The Committee on Claims has considered the matter, and has voted to refer it to the Court of Claims for the finding of fact. So it has not been without consideration. I dare say there is hardly any other portion of the bill which has received more consideration and by more different Senators than this particular amendment.

We watched yesterday the Senate, in its great anxiety to do justice to the Indian and protect him, refuse to let Mr. Indian handle his own property—property which, in my judgment, the Government never had the right nor the authority, either morally or legally, to lay its hand upon. But in the great anxiety of this body that Mr. Indian should be treated fairly and protected in his property interests we voted down an amendment which the committee recommended after a subcommittee had gone into the Territory and considered it. In our anxiety, I say, to protect the interest of the Indian in his property that was done.

Here is a matter of a treaty, a solemn compact and agreement entered into by the Government of the United States and these Indians, in which the United States got twenty counties of the best part of the State of Nebraska and the most fertile soil in the world in the Missouri Valley. The Government entered into certain other agreements to pay those Indians money at such time as was stipulated in the agreement. The Government agreed solemnly to furnish them a carpenter, a sawyer, a farmer, and various other things. The Indians claim that the Government has not done it; that the Government has not paid them the money which it agreed to pay; that it did not give them the amount of land within 500,000 acres that the Government agreed to. There is no dispute about this last item, and the Department is without authority to adjust this matter. For years—since 1854—those Indians have been knocking at the door of Congress for some kind of legislation that would put them somewhere—before some one with authority to adjust these differences and settle them. I do not know in just what amount it may be determined that the Government is indebted to the Indians, but I am willing and Mr. Indian is willing to let a court of the United States say how much it is.

The Secretary of the Interior in his report says that for a long time these Indians have been dissatisfied and have been complaining. They have come here year after year, to Congress after Congress, and have asked us to give them an opportunity to be heard, that their differences might be adjusted. It seems to me that we can not be asked less than to let this matter go through on the pending bill, for there is not a Senator here—not one—who does not realize that if it does not go through on this bill, those Indians are doomed for all time to come, for all the generations in the future to content themselves with knocking at the door of Congress asking Congress to do what is just and right toward them in the matter of this claim.

Now, I undertook to show at the beginning that, in my judgment, this amendment is absolutely and unquestionably in order. It does not do for the Senator from Massachusetts or for the Senator from New Jersey to rise and say that it is out of order because it is a claim, and then for some other Senator to rise and say if it is not out of order because it is a claim, then it is out of order because it is general legislation. It is either one or it is the other, but by no possible reasoning can it be urged that the amendment is objectionable to the rule with respect to private claims and that it is also objectionable to the rule with respect to general legislation.

Mr. LODGE rose.

Mr. BURKETT. I will yield in a moment. If, sir, a claim of this sort had been objectionable, why did the framers of the rule make a special provision for private claims? Private claims are not general legislation, and there is no process of reasoning by which you can make them general legislation. The fact is that this is a claim by this Indian tribe against the Government. If it was not to carry out a stipulation in a treaty which the United States made, there is not any doubt that the amendment would be objectionable to that rule. But the rule specifically says that private claims which are for the carrying out of treaty stipulations are permissible as amendments to general appropriation bills. And when the Senate, in making that rule, inserted that special provision, they recognized the fact that they wanted to eliminate claims from the contemplation of that paragraph with reference to general legislation.

Now if the Senator from Massachusetts wishes to interrupt me, I will be glad to yield.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I am surprised to hear the Senator from Nebraska announce the proposition that an amendment can not be out of order except on one ground, and that you are debarred, because you make a point of order on one ground, from making another point of order on another ground. An amendment may easily be obnoxious to the rule on several grounds. My own opinion is that this is obnoxious to the rule on two, and one, of course, is just as fatal, if it is held to be good, as if both are held to be good.

But on the question of a claim to carry out the stipulations of a treaty, the rule meant to exclude private claims. Every Indian claim must arise under a treaty or a law. The rule says where it is to carry out the stipulation of a treaty, but this is a dispute between the Government and the Indians. It shows it on its face. The bill itself has been to the Committee on Claims, recognized as a claim, and has been by them, I understand, referred to the Court of Claims, as either House has the power to do with such matters. But, Mr. President, the fact that two points of order are made does not affect the merits of either. Each must be judged on its own merits.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question presented by the point of order is not entirely free from difficulty. It raises in a general way the point which has run through many of the objections interposed to many of the amendments upon the pending bill and which have been heretofore decided by the Chair.

The Chair is impressed by the statement of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] with the merits of the claim itself, and it would seem that the subject-matter is one which should strongly appeal to Congress for some relief. That, however, is not a matter for present consideration. The Chair is convinced, from a careful analysis of the amendment, that it falls within the classification of general legislation. Jurisdiction is conferred upon a judicial tribunal, and rules of practice are laid down by it. It is provided what shall be regarded as evidence in the consideration and determination of the claim in the court.

The Chair therefore holds that the amendment is obnoxious to the rule which excludes amendments which propose general legislation upon general appropriation bills. If the Chair is in error, of course an appeal lies to the Senate from his decision.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President, with all deference and respect

to the Chair, for certainly no discourtesy can even be remotely inferred from an appeal, since the Senate seems to have voted on the merits of these cases quite as much as on the merits of the points of order, I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? [Putting the question.] By the sound the ayes seem to have it. The ayes have it, and the decision of the Chair stands as the judgment of the Senate. The next passed-over amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 26, after line 10, it is proposed to insert:

That legal and equitable jurisdiction be, and the same is hereby, conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render final judgment, with right of appeal as in other cases, in a certain cause entitled "The White River Utes, the Southern Utes, the Uncompahgre Utes, the Tabeguache, Muache, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Ute Indians, known also as the 'Confederated bands of Ute Indians of Colorado,' against the United States," being Congressional, No. 11248, pending in said court by reference under Senate resolution dated December 11, 1903; and in rendering said judgment the court shall embrace therein the value of all lands whereof disposition has been made for cash, and also for lands which have been withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as public reservations or for forest or timber land reserves or for other public uses under existing laws or proclamations of the President of the United States, and for all sums due to the confederated bands of Ute Indians, the complainants in said cause of action, under the terms of the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, being "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado, for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same;" said action shall proceed under its present title and pleadings filed, with right of amendment, and shall be conducted by the attorney of record now appearing in said cause or by any attorney by him specifically authorized to appear, and the Attorney-General shall continue to appear and represent the United States, and in rendering final judgment the court shall fix the compensation of the attorneys on behalf of plaintiffs, not exceeding 15 per cent of the amount of said judgment, which compensation shall be awarded for said attorneys who have rendered actual services in conducting the said cause, upon a quantum meruit, in the name of the attorney of record in said cause, or any attorney by him specifically authorized, and shall be paid to him from the proceeds of said judgment by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be reimbursed to the United States from the funds of the confederated bands of Ute Indians, said compensation to be distributed by said attorney to the said attorneys: *Provided*, That the court may from time to time further consider and render final judgment under the terms of this act for the value of any lands whereof disposition shall be made subsequent to the date of the approval of this act.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. President, as I suggested the other day when the amendment was tentatively before the Senate, it is a matter in which my colleague [Mr. TELLER] takes a very deep interest and has from the first, because he has been associated with the treaties and the legislation that related to these bands of Indians ever since dealings with the Indians commenced. The amendment is for the purpose of carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Confederated bands of Ute Indians, and it so expressly states in the body of the amendment. I desire to call the attention of the Chair to the specific language of the amendment on that subject. Commencing in line 11 on page 26, it reads as follows:

That legal and equitable jurisdiction be, and the same is hereby, conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render final judgment, with right of appeal as in other cases, in a certain cause entitled "The White River Utes, the Southern Utes, the Uncompahgre Utes, the Tabeguache, Muache, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Ute Indians, known also as the Confederated bands of Ute Indians of Colorado, against the United States," being Congressional, No. 11248, pending in said court by reference under Senate resolution dated December 11, 1903; and in rendering said judgment the court shall embrace therein the value of all lands whereof disposition has been made for cash, and also for lands which have been withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as public reservations or for forest or timber land reserves or for other public uses under existing laws or proclamations of the President of the United States, and for all sums due to the Confederated bands of Ute Indians, the complainants in said cause of action, under the terms of the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, being "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado, for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same."

So here is a claim of the Confederated bands of Ute Indians arising under a treaty which is specifically set forth and the act of Congress by which that treaty was ratified.

There is additional language in the amendment to which I desire to call the attention of the Vice-President and the Senate because I wish to have it so amended as that no objection upon the score of justice or equity may stand against it. The language to which I refer pertains to the allowance of attorneys' fees, and is as follows:

Said action shall proceed under its present title and pleadings filed, with right of amendment, and shall be conducted by the attorney of record now appearing in said cause or by any attorney by him specifically authorized to appear, and the Attorney-General shall continue to appear and represent the United States, and in rendering final judgment the court shall fix the compensation of the attorneys on behalf of plaintiffs, not exceeding 15 per cent of the amount of said judgment.

With the consent of the chairman of the committee, I move to strike out the words "not exceeding 15 per cent of the amount of said judgment."

Mr. CLAPP. There is no objection to that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado proposes an amendment to the amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 19, page 27, it is proposed to amend the committee amendment by striking out—

Not exceeding 15 per cent of the amount of said judgment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PATTERSON. Then commencing in line 25, page 27, I move to strike out, if it has not already been stricken out, all after the word "Treasury" down to and including the word "Indians," in line 3, on page 28.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado proposes an amendment to the amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "Treasury," in line 25, page 27, it is proposed to strike out the words:

Out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be reimbursed to the United States from the funds of the Confederate bands of Ute Indians.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PATTERSON. The provision of the amendment relating to attorneys' fees as amended will read as follows, and I desire the attention of the Senate to it.

And in rendering final judgment the court shall fix the compensation of the attorneys on behalf of the plaintiffs, which compensation shall be awarded for said attorneys who have rendered actual services in conducting the said cause, upon a quantum meruit, in the name of the attorney of record in said cause, or any attorney by him specifically authorized, and shall be paid to him from the proceeds of said judgment by the Secretary of the Treasury.

So, without reference to any contracts between the attorneys and the Ute Indians, the attorneys in this litigation are to be paid solely upon the quantum meruit, and, as a matter of course, the Court of Claims will determine the amount the attorneys are to receive.

Mr. LODGE. Let me ask the Senator a question, so that I may see if I understand his amendment. Does he strike out all after the word "Treasury?"

Mr. PATTERSON. The first amendment commences in line 18, on page 27, and strikes out all after the word "plaintiffs" down to and including the word "judgment," in line 19.

Mr. LODGE. Does it then go on as it now reads?

Mr. PATTERSON. Then it strikes out the language after the word "Treasury," in line 25, down to and including the words "Ute Indians," in line 3, on the next page.

Mr. LODGE. It compels the Secretary of the Treasury to pay this money, and no appropriation is made from which to pay it.

Mr. PATTERSON. He is to pay it out of the proceeds of the judgment that the Court of Claims is expected to render.

Mr. LODGE. That is not covered by the amendment, if I rightly understand the Senator. The clause would read as he has it now:

By the Secretary of the Treasury, said compensation to be distributed by said attorney to the said attorneys.

Mr. PATTERSON. I call the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts to the language immediately preceding the word "Treasury."

Mr. LODGE. It says:

And shall be paid to him from the proceeds of said judgment by the Secretary of the Treasury.

I see. It was my mistake.

Mr. PATTERSON. So it can only be paid out of the money that is in the Treasury the property of the Ute Indians. Surely, so far as counsel fees are concerned, a fairer provision was never contained in a bill, if an attorney is to be paid for services of this character, and it has always been conceded that attorneys representing Indian tribes in litigation arising under treaties are entitled to some payment.

The reservation that is the subject of this amendment was created in the State of Colorado under an act of 1868, and it embraced a very considerable portion of the western part of the then Territory of Colorado. In 1873 a supplemental treaty was entered into between the United States and these Confederated bands of Indians, by which they surrendered to the Government of the United States a considerable area of that reservation. It was a portion of the reservation that was found to be very rich in gold and silver and in other metals, and before the treaty was entered into a very large number of prospectors and miners had entered the reservation and developed the richness of the property.

By reason of that, under the treaty of 1873 all of these rich mineral grounds were surrendered to the United States, in consideration of which the Government was to pay the Confederated Utes an annuity of $25,000 per annum. That remained the condition until 1880, when another treaty was entered into,

under the terms of which practically the entire area of the reservation in Colorado was released to the United States, and the confederated bands of Indians were distributed upon three separate and distinct reservations, all except a small part of the original reservation being in the State of Utah. Under the terms of the treaty of 1880 the Government of the United States agreed to pay to the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians the proceeds of all the lands contained in the reservation that the Government would sell, it being expressly provided that no sale should be made except under cash entries, so that every acre of land within the reservation that had belonged to the Indians and that was sold by the Government would bring a cash price, and the proceeds from the lands so sold were to go to the Indians.

Under the terms of the treaty of 1880 the Government would have certain set-offs against the proceeds of the sale of these lands.

Since 1880 the Government has been selling lands within this reservation, and not one dollar of the proceeds has ever been paid to the Indians. There is now accumulated in the Treasury something in the neighborhood of $1,800,000—nearly $1,900,000. The Government can not pay that sum to the Indians until there has been an accounting, in which the Government will be allowed the benefit of the set-offs it has against the Indians under the terms of the treaty of 1880.

In addition to the sales of these lands, amounting to nearly $2,000,000, the Government by various proclamations has set apart as forest reserves three separate tracts of land that contain in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 acres. These can not be sold under the terms of the treaty. Possession of them has been taken by the United States. By the act of Congress and under the proclamation of the President they have been alienated, taken out of the lands that belonged to the Indians, and that were to be sold under cash entries.

All of these matters, Mr. President, remain unsettled. For nearly twenty-six years the confederated bands of Ute Indians have been entitled to an accounting and have been entitled to receive, under the express language of the treaty, a large sum of money possessed by the Government and the value of lands that the Government has taken possession of and eliminated from the lands that might be sold under cash entries.

Mr. President, the Senate upon several occasions has recognized this fact and the duty that the Government owes to the confederated bands of Indians to take some step to pay to them what belongs to them under the treaty and the act of Congress. In 1902 a bill was reported to the Senate which provided for the Court of Claims taking cognizance of these matters and making findings and rendering a judgment. But that bill did not pass. In the hurry of the session it was buried past redemption with many other bills reported from committees.

But again, in 1903 or in 1904, my colleague [Mr. TELLER] introduced a bill to refer these matters to the Court of Claims. The bill was reported to the Senate, and, on motion, the matters contained in the bill were referred to the Court of Claims under the Tucker law. Following that reference, the confederated bands of Ute Indians commenced their suit in the Court of Claims, whereupon the Government, through its attorneys, moved to dismiss the proceedings for the want of jurisdiction in the court. The ground of the motion was that the bill which was referred to the Court of Claims did not contain a provision for the payment of a claim by the United States to the Ute Indians. That was the sole ground of the motion. The bill called for an accounting, but did not ask for a judgment, and the Government took advantage of that to prevent an accounting, to prevent so essential and necessary a step from being taken, by raising the question of jurisdiction, urging that because no judgment was asked against the Indians the court did not possess jurisdiction to proceed. The filing of that motion necessitated the filing of two additional petitions and other pleadings. But the court overruled the motion tentatively, in its ruling reserving the right to reverse its ruling upon the final submission and argument of the case.

Now, that case, so far as the Court of Claims is concerned, is closed, with this exception, that it stands undetermined on the motion of the Government to dismiss the proceedings because it did not present a claim upon which it asked judgment against the United States, and, in any event, under the reference a judgment can not be rendered.

Mr. President, this amendment is intended to remedy that very grave situation. It is intended, as it does in terms, to confer upon the Court of Claims full, equitable, and legal jurisdiction to take into consideration the claims of the Ute Indians under this particular treaty—the treaty of 1880—and to render judgment.

I do not know, Mr. President, whether this treatment of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians by the General Government as to the observance of the obligation of treaties is such as is usually meted out to Indian tribes. If it is, I can well understand the state of ill-feeling that exists at the present time and that has existed upon many and many occasions in past years by the Indians toward the General Government.

Three years ago I visited the reservation of the Southern Utes on a semiofficial mission. I was requested by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to accompany some people who were going to the reservation to negotiate with the Indians to surrender to the United States a part of the reservation upon which were the ruins of the cliff dwellers. I well remember the attitude of the Indians who came to participate in that interview. They simply refused to talk with those who in a semiofficial way represented the Government. They said, "We have made treaty after treaty, and the Government has lived up to no part of those treaties, and until the Government has carried into effect what it has already promised to us we will enter into no arrangement by which the Government will make an additional promise to us."

That was the sum and substance of the negotiations, and those were the answers that were made by the representative Indians who conducted the negotiations as given to us by the interpreter. So we left the reservation without having made a single step forward, simply because the Indians were incensed, were morose, were sullen on account of the fact that the Government had wholly failed in the particulars that are contained in the amendment by the committee as well as other particulars, all of which were obligations resting upon the Government under the solemn terms of a treaty with these Indians.

Mr. President, I submit that this amendment is not objectionable under a point of order. It is a private claim. It is the claim of these Ute Indians, as set forth in the amendment, arising under an express treaty and under an act of Congress, both of which are set forth in the amendment.

I can not understand the logic of the proposition that because under a strained construction legislation may be denominated "general legislation," when that particular kind of legislation is in terms provided for in an additional rule the rule that provides for that legislation in terms shall not have effect.

The mere fact that this is a band of Indians makes it no less a private claim than if it was one Indian. If it was a bill for the relief of ten separate and independent Indians it would nevertheless be a private bill. Here is an entity with which the Government is dealing, and that entity is the Confederated bands of Ute Indians. With that entity the Government entered into negotiations by which it acquired certain very, very valuable rights in the shape of lands from those Indians upon the pledge of the Government that the Government would compensate the Indians, and specifically setting forth the manner and the character of that compensation.

Then, Mr. President, it making no difference whether it is a bill for the relief of one individual or a thousand, since these individuals comprise a single entity as an organization, it is as clearly a private bill as though it was a corporation comprised of officials of hundreds, or it might be thousands, of stockholders. By reason of the organization and the relation of the stockholders to the organization it would be but one person, and it would be a private person, and any bill for the relief of that person would be a private bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado will suspend. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. Table Calendar No. 26, Senate resolution No. 214, by Mr. CARTER.

Mr. CLAPP. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Colorado will proceed.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. President, I can only urge that this is a matter of very considerable importance. Only last year we had troubles with the Utes. The Ute Indians are a perpetual menace to the progress of the section of the country in which they are located, and also a menace to the lives and the property of the settlers. Hardly a year passes but that the settlers are not called out for the purpose of protecting their property from Indian raids. Sometimes the militia has been called out. The State of Colorado has had imposed upon it a burden in the shape of hundreds of thousands of dollars of debt to meet the Utes when they are out on their raids. One of the principal causes of the disturbances and the bad conduct on the part of these Indians is their intense dissatisfaction with the manner in which they have been treated by the Government in dealing with their treaty rights.

My colleague, as I said before, has taken a very deep interest in all of the negotiations relating to the Confederated bands of Ute Indians. He was in the Senate when the first treaty after the treaty of 1868—the treaty of 1880—was negotiated. He was one of the principal factors and movers in securing the negotiations that cleared the State of Colorado of the impediments that the Indians presented to the progress and the prosperity of the State. His interest still continues. He particularly feels that treaty obligations that he was largely responsible for imposing upon the Government, that relate to the limits of the State he in part represents upon this floor, have had in the past and will in the future have much to do with the peaceful or the warlike attitude of the Utes toward the whites of the State. He feels a very deep and abiding interest in it, and I have had many a message from his sick bed to do whatever was in my power to have the Senate adopt the amendment.

I therefore, having attempted in my weak way to set forth the merits of the claim, do insist, and insist most earnestly, that under the fourth paragraph of the sixteeenth rule this is an amendment expressly provided for in the rules, and the mere fact that under some other rule it might be objectionable does not deprive it of its right under the fourth paragraph of the sixteenth rule; and under that rule I ask that the points of order may be overruled.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, there is no one in the Senate whom I should be more anxious to oblige than the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER]. As I have already said, there is no pleasure in making points of order, as I have done and as many other Senators have done, against claims appearing in the bill.

But these questions are not properly to be decided by personal feelings or by personal desire to oblige a friend. The objections are not made for any reason, so far as I am concerned or any of the other Senators who have made the points of order, except to keep the appropriation bills clear of legislation which ought not to be passed or sent to the President in that form.

I am not going to argue, Mr. President, the merits of this amendment. If it should be ruled in order, I shall be compelled to do so, much as I desire to avoid consuming the time of the Senate, for it is a claim which, on the statement of the Commissioner, will carry in the award from $9,000,000 to $25,000,000. It involves the lands of the Uncompahgre band of Utes, which I remember well in President Harrison's time were the subject of a bill for their opening, and the bill was vetoed by President Harrison because it was found that under those lands there were great deposits of gilsonite and of asphalt, and that they were of immense value. Therefore the discussion of this amendment on its merits will open up a very large and a very important question.

Mr. PATTERSON. May I interrupt the Senator?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. LODGE. I do.

Mr. PATTERSON. The beds of gilsonite to which the Senator from Massachusetts refers are in Utah and are not in the lands that are in controversy here.

Mr. LODGE. They are not in the lands of the Uncompahgre Utes?

Mr. PATTERSON. They are in the lands of the Uncompahgre Utes, and the Uncompahgre Utes are occupying their reservation. The Uncompahgre Utes are in Utah. The lands that are in controversy here were released in 1880, to be sold under the very terms of the treaty, and the Government has been engaged in disposing of the lands as fast as it could, or as fast as there was any demand for the lands, under such laws as require cash entries.

Mr. LODGE. As I was saying, I do not care to argue the case on the merits. I have not looked at President Harrison's veto message for many years. This amendment is very general in its provisions. I remember well that the lands of the Uncompahgre Utes turned out to be of enormous value and led to a Presidential veto.

I do not think, Mr. President, that this amendment presents at all the difficulties of the amendment in regard to which the Chair has just rendered a ruling, that which has been sustained by the Senate. The amendment is not to pay a claim directly. It is an amendment to confer certain powers upon the court, or, rather, to instruct the court what to do. It is undoubtedly a measure intended to provide for a private claim, not to carry out the stipulation of a treaty, not to carry out an existing law, for that is the precise point in dispute. It is to facilitate the payment of a private claim and not to carry out stipulations as provided in the rule.

But, Mr. President, it is clearly general legislation. It changes existing law, for under the law this claim has been referred to the Court of Claims by the Senate and is now pending there. It is an amendment to instruct and direct the court what to do in regard to that case.

It does not make a direct charge on the Treasury that is not estimated for, and I will not raise that point; but the effect of the amendment, if it should become a law, would be, as the Commissioner says, to make the award binding on the United States and compel the Government to meet it with an appropriation.

Therefore, Mr. President, having stated the different aspects briefly, I make the point of order that the amendment is general legislation, changing existing law, by issuing an instruction to the court in a case now pending before it.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, there is nothing that I could say on this matter which would add anything to the force or weight of what has been said by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. PATTERSON]. I do know that it is a matter the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] is intensely interested in; that it is a matter that he has been more or less associated with in the past history of it, and in the treaty out of which it has grown.

With due deference, it does seem to me that if subdivision 4 of Rule XVI means anything it means that an amendment, no matter whether it be general or otherwise, is proper on a bill as a private claim if it is to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation. That is one of the exceptions. If that is not so, subdivision 4 of Rule XVI might as well be stricken out of the rule, because it means nothing, for under the general concept of the general law we could not pass a measure that would not modify in some way the terms of some existing law.

If subdivision 4 means just what it says and permits a private claim to be placed on the bill if it is to carry out a treaty or an existing law, it is permissible without reference to the objection of its being general legislation in the sense that the scope of the general-legislation prohibition simply goes to that which modifies existing law; because, as I said before, you could not imagine a case but what some existing law would necessarily be modified, and unless it means that it certainly means nothing.

I do not care to prolong the discussion. I had hoped that while this matter was up the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] would be here. He is more familiar with the matter than any of us, and it is to be regretted that he is not here to present it to the Senate.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, it has always been understood in the Senate that the prohibition upon general legislation in an appropriation bill was not modified at all by the provisions of clause 4 of Rule XVI; that the prohibition was absolute as to general legislation, and if legislation was general it was not in order.

If I am not mistaken in my recollection—and I am sure I am not—this very amendment has been offered and ruled out in the Senate on several occasions as general legislation. I have great sympathy for the senior Senator from Colorado, and I am sorry he is not here. If he should present this matter to the Senate in a proper way and at a proper time, I have no doubt he would be able to get the Senate's indorsement of the proposition as one that should be adopted; but I think this is neither the time nor the place to consider a proposition of this kind, involving, as the Senator from Massachusetts has said, from $9,000,000 to $25,000,000, without an opportunity to discuss its merits. It is clearly, in my judgment, general legislation.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Rhode Island is mistaken when he says that there is no doubt this has been ruled out several times on points of order. It has never before been on a general appropriation bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. Perhaps it has not in the precise form in which it now is here, but legislation affecting the disposition of the lands of the Colorado Utes has certainly been offered here from time to time as an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. CLAPP. Making disposition of their property?

Mr. ALDRICH. Making disposition of their property, and such amendments have all been ruled out on points of order.

Mr. CLAPP. I beg the Senator's pardon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. ALDRICH. Certainly.

Mr. CLAPP. I think up to this session this class of legislation has almost universally gone through on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President——

Mr. CLAPP. Up to this time we have always placed meas-

ures on the bill designed to wind up the affairs of the tribes and dispose of their property, and I doubt very much whether or not such provisions have ever gone out on a point of order.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think legislation affecting this very band of Indians in Colorado and the disposition of their property in Colorado has been from time to time offered by Senators interested in the matter, and it certainly has been ruled out on points of order, if my recollection is not very much at fault.

Mr. CLAPP. I think the Senator is mistaken about that.

Mr. PATTERSON. Well, Mr. President, I can only speak from personal knowledge of the past six years. I will state to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] that this matter has never been on an appropriation bill during my service in this Chamber.

It is very easy, Mr. President, for a Senator to say that a thing has always been done in a particular way; it is very easy for a Senator to declare that such amendments have always been ruled out. The Senator from Rhode Island could not have been here when the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] called attention to a ruling, I think three or four years ago, by the presiding officer, as I understand it by the present President pro tempore of the Senate [Mr. FRYE], in which he gave a construction to Rule IV, and held that legislation of this character could not be ruled out—an express ruling called to the attention of the Vice-President this morning by the Senator from Nebraska. And, Mr. President, all rulings are applied to particular and specific amendments and to particular and specific items; and the right of an item upon an appropriation bill in defiance of an alleged rule of the Senate is to be determined by the language of the amendment itself.

I want to correct the statement made by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who says that this amendment is to give directions to the Court of Claims. No, Mr. President, *it is to submit* a claim, to give to the Court of Claims equitable and legal jurisdiction over this private claim of the Ute Indians, and to determine what the Ute Indians shall receive by reason of this claim after investigation by the Court of Claims. It does not undertake to direct how the Court of Claims shall determine the legality or the illegality of these claims, or how it shall determine the amount of the claims. It sets forth the fact that there are claims and states the facts with reference to the claims, that these claims arise under an act of Congress and under a treaty with these Confederated bands of Ute Indians. The language of the amendment, Mr. President, shows conclusively that all the Court of Claims can take into consideration is the right of these Indians under the treaty that is expressly mentioned in the amendment, for it reads:

> And for all sums due to the Confederated bands of Ute Indians, the complainants in said cause of action, under the terms of the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, being "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same."

There, Mr. President, the only direction that is given by Congress to the Court of Claims is to find out what is due to the Indians under the express terms of the act of Congress and the treaty with the Indians—that and nothing more. Not to go outside of the act of Congress, not to go outside of the treaty stipulation, but in the exercise of their legal and equitable powers to find out what is due to those Indians under the treaty and act of Congress expressly referred to in the amendment.

So, Mr. President, unless it shall be held because a private claim can be denominated general legislation that therefore paragraph 4 of Rule XVI has no force or effect in the body and over the body for the government of which the rule was enacted, then we have a right to have this amendment submitted to the Senate.

Mr. President, when a claim is presented to the Congress of the United States the Congress has a right to do with that claim as it sees fit. Congress might order an accounting before a committee or it might appoint a committee for the purpose of determining and investigating how much is due under the statute, or how much is due under the treaty, for the purpose of determining what the amount of appropriation shall be by Congress; and if it would have the right to do that it would have the right to refer all such claims to the Court of Claims, a judicial body created expressly for the purpose of receiving and adjudicating matters of this kind.

So here is a claim presented to the Congress of the United States that has been accumulating now for more than twenty-six years. The proponents of the claim, the Confederated bands of Ute Indians, insist that a large sum of money is due to them by reason of a treaty agreement and the statute of the United States; and Congress is asked to refer that claim to the Court of Claims, a judicial body of its own creation, for the purpose of hearing the claim, passing upon it, and determining under the well-settled rules of law and equity, first, whether a claim exists, and, second, what the amount of the claim should be.

I submit, Mr. President, that if there ever was a case that came within the clear provision of paragraph 4 of Rule XVI of the Senate this is brought distinctly and clearly within it by the language used by the committee in reporting it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair regrets not to have had the benefit of the presence and views of the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] with respect to the amendment in which he is interested, but the Chair feels that his interest has not suffered in the very comprehensive and forceful presentation made by his distinguished colleague [Mr. PATTERSON].

The Chair is of the opinion that the provision of the amendment under consideration with respect to conferring upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction as to a subject-matter now not within its jurisdiction under the law, and the provision with reference to the procedure under such newly conferred jurisdiction, clearly fall within the general description of "general legislation," which is prohibited by the rule. Therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, on January 27, 1906, a certain application was pending before the Department of the Interior for the removal of restrictions. On the 19th of January the Department advised the party that the matter was pending. On the 27th the Department wrote a letter to the party stating that the other information was erroneous and that the application had been granted. On the strength of that the party made a sale of the property. I presume the amendment to correct that is subject to a point of order, but I will simply offer it with the accompanying letters.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Minnesota proposes an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 34, after line 11, it is proposed to insert:

> The removal of restrictions upon the allotment of Edmund McCurtain, to wit:
> "Roll No. 6598, Certificates Nos. 5371 and 3766, Certificate No. 5371, northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 17, town 6 north, range 7 west, 40 acres. Certificate 3766, south half of northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 14, town 5 north, range 7 west, 20 acres, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 14, town 5 north, range 6 west, 40 acres."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. LONG. Where is this land located, I will ask the Senator?

Mr. CLAPP. I know nothing of it, except the matter was presented to me with a communication from the Department. I simply make a formal presentation of it.

Mr. LONG. What is the communication from the Department?

Mr. CLAPP. The letter will be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read, in the absence of objection.

The Secretary read as follows:

> DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
> *Washington, January 27, 1906.*
>
> Mr. EDMOND MCCURTAIN,
> *Box 31, Howe, Ind. T.*
>
> SIR: Replying to your letter of the 20th instant, you are advised that your application for removal of restrictions was allowed on December 11, 1905, and the erroneous information contained in departmental letter of December 19, 1905, was an inadvertence.
>
> Respectfully,
>
> THOS. RYAN,
> *First Assistant Secretary.*
>
> ---
>
> DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
> *Washington, March 20, 1906.*
>
> Mr. EDWARD MCCURTAIN,
> *Box 31, Howe, Ind. T.*
>
> SIR: In the matter of your application for the removal of restrictions upon the alienation of your allotment, exclusive of homestead, you are informed that on December 11, 1905, said application was returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs without approval.
>
> You are further advised that any sale of your surplus land which you may have attempted to make, believing that the restrictions had been removed from your land, is of no effect.
>
> Under a late decision of Hon. Hosea Townsend, judge of the southern district of Indian Territory, it appears that title can not pass from the allottee until the delivery to him of his patent.
>
> Respectfully,
>
> THOS. RYAN,
> *First Assistant Secretary.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I do not believe in the removal of restrictions by special legislation in individual cases. The amendments in the Indian appropriation bill of last year, which were referred to in the debate yesterday, show that removal by act of Congress in special cases without investigation is not for the best interest of the Indian. I have advised those

who have presented petitions to me asking for the removal of restrictions in special cases that it was against the policy of the committee to recommend such legislation.

This bill as reported contained an amendment which had for its purpose the return to the supplemental agreements made with the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians. It modified slightly those agreements as to the time when the restrictions should be removed, but generally it would restore the situation as it was before the McCumber amendment was enacted. The effort in this bill to repeal the McCumber amendment has failed because a point of order was made against it, and the Senate could not vote directly on the question, but decided the amendment not in order by a vote of 31 to 22. I believe it was not in order, because it was general legislation, although in my great desire to secure legislation at this session of Congress on this subject I voted that it was in order.

I was a member of the select committee which visited the Indian Territory last fall and spent three weeks there. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] was chairman of the committee. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] were also members of the committee. After a full investigation of affairs in the Indian Territory the report of that committee was unanimous. We all favored the repeal of the McCumber amendment of last year. The action of the Senate yesterday leaves the MCCUMBER amendment stand as it was enacted. It is probable that the result of this action on this bill will be that no legislation on this subject will be enacted at this session of Congress.

We have incorporated in the pending bill a provision sending to the Court of Claims the question of the validity of that amendment. I hope that under that amendment the court will go into all the questions wherein that amendment sought to modify the supplemental agreements and that, on appeal to the Supreme Court, we may have an early decision which will settle conditions in the Indian Territory. As I said the other day in the discussion of that amendment, at the expiration of the periods designated in the supplemental agreements lands in the Indian Territory will be sold, notwithstanding that amendment.

The McCumber amendment has not been defended in this Chamber. No Senator has said that he believed it was constitutional or within the power of Congress to enact. Its author stated that he had doubts upon the proposition, but was willing to leave it to the courts to determine whether it was valid. I believe it is invalid. Its constitutionality has not been defended by any Senator when it was attacked by Senators who opposed it.

But whatever may be the opinion here in regard to it, in Indian Territory, where the question has been given very careful consideration, the unanimous opinion of the best lawyers is that it is invalid and that it is a cloud upon the titles of the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes. If there is no legislation at this session of Congress and the subject goes over until the next Congress, sales will be made of those lands in the meantime, notwithstanding that amendment, but those sales will not be made to home seekers, to those who want to acquire those lands for homes for themselves and their families.

There are two classes of people in Indian Territory who will be specially benefited by the failure to have any legislation enacted at this session of Congress. First, the lawyers in the Indian Territory, and second, the speculators—those who are engaged in the business of purchasing lands with defective titles and taking their chances later in the courts of having their titles declared good. Those two classes will be helped by the failure to repeal the McCumber amendment. The people who desire to go to the Indian Territory—the home seekers and the home builders—and who wish to acquire these lands at their fair value will not go there and will not purchase them when it possibly means a lawsuit in every instance. The Indians who own the lands, who are land-poor because they have more land than they can farm or improve, should be permitted to dispose of their surplus lands. They will dispose of them next summer at the best price they can get, but those prices will be much below the real value because the titles are clouded by the McCumber amendment.

It is to be regretted that in the absence of legislation, because of our failure to repeal this amendment, which is confessedly invalid, we will injure the Indians whom we are endeavoring to protect and assist.

Beginning probably at the next session, the State of Oklahoma will have its Senators on this floor and will have five Representatives in the House. It will be a great State. Its Senators and Representatives will do their part in the legislation of the country. They will also demand much-needed legislation for the new State. They will early demand this legislation. They will insist upon it as one of the rights of the people of that State, and they will obtain it, for their demand will be just.

Much of the land in Indian Territory is nontaxable. Schoolhouses are to be built, roads are to be made, county governments are to be organized; but how are the taxes to be levied with the lands exempt from taxation?

I regret that affairs should be left in this situation. I was in favor of the proposed legislation submitted by the select committee to the Committee on Indian Affairs and reported by that committee to the Senate, but declared not in order, because it was general legislation on an appropriation bill. There will probably be no opportunity aside from the pending bill to enact such legislation.

I believe that proposed legislation, returning as it did to the supplemental agreements made with the Indians, was wise. It was the thing that should have been done.

I do not believe in Congress removing restrictions in individual cases. I do not believe that the case covered by the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] should be favored above others which have been rejected. The policy of the committee was not to report individual cases, and it should be adhered to. I make the point of order against the amendment that it is general legislation.

Mr. MCCUMBER. Mr. President, the time has gone by to argue a case which was decided yesterday. I only want to say that a year ago the same subject was under consideration by the Senate, and the same questions were raised as to the constitutionality of the McCumber amendment. It was admitted that it was questionable, but the Senate decided, notwithstanding the fact that there might be a question as to its constitutionality, our duty toward the Indian demanded of us that we take that step in order to protect him from the white people of the Indian Territory. The matter came up again and was debated the day before yesterday and debated again yesterday, and the Senate, after full consideration of both sides of the question, decided again that its policy should be to protect the Indian until the court should say that we were powerless to protect him further.

I think, Mr. President, that, without any possible question, the legislation has been for the benefit of the Indians. If it is true, Mr. President, that the amendment which was adopted a year ago has been a cloud upon the title of the Indian's property——

Mr. LONG. Mr. President——

Mr. MCCUMBER. Just one second and I will yield to the Senator—and that by reason of that it has enabled the grafters to purchase that property cheaper than they otherwise could have done and that the Indian has received less for it, I want to lay that case side by side with the cases which were presented by the Senator's colleague from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], in which property that was yielding a revenue of $40,000 a year was sold for the sum of $3,500, where there was no cloud upon the title whatever. If it be true, Mr. President, that removing a cloud will produce such results as has been shown before the Senate, then I insist that the more clouds we can place upon the Indian's title the better for the Indian.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. CLAPP. Will the Senator pardon me a moment?

Mr. MCCUMBER. I will yield to either Senator.

Mr. CLAPP. Will the Senator yield just a moment?

Mr. MCCUMBER. This is all I have got to say about the matter.

Mr. LONG. I wished to call the attention of the Senator from North Dakota to the fact that the Senate decided yesterday that the amendment reported was general legislation on an appropriation bill and was not in order. That is the question the Senate decided. It did not pass upon the merits of the proposition.

Mr. MCCUMBER. In most cases, Mr. President, the Senator understands that we vote on questions of that kind on the merits. I do, and I believe every Senator votes upon the merits of the question. I believe the sentiment of the Senate, as was expressed on that occasion, was that we should continue that protection over the Indians.

Mr. LONG. The vote was taken on the question as to whether the amendment was in order, and the Senate decided it was not in order. The main question has not yet been determined by the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair sustains the point of order made by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. LONG] against the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP].

Mr. MCCUMBER. I wish now to ask what became of the

amendment on page 110, commencing in line 17? That is the amendment, I think, to which the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] made a point of order, and I asked him to withhold it.

Mr. CLAPP. Yesterday afternoon the objection was pressed, and it went out on the point of order.

Mr. MCCUMBER. That disposes of it, then.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 10, line 13, after the word "dollars," it is proposed to insert:

And the powers conferred by section 2140 of the Revised Statutes upon Indian agents, subagents, and commanding officers of military posts are hereby conferred upon the special agent of the Indian Bureau for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians and in the Indian country and duly authorized deputies working under his supervision.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. I submit the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 69, after line 11, it is proposed to insert:

That the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana may lease their lands, both allotted and tribal, not to exceed 20,000 acres, for the culture of sugar beets and other crops in rotation, upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for a term of ten years.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from North Dakota please indicate at what point he wishes the amendment to be inserted?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I suppose it should come in at the end of the bill, under the heading "Miscellaneous."

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert at the end of the bill the following:

That the heirs of the late Mathias Splitlog, deceased, an Indian allottee of the Seneca Nation, Ind. T., are authorized to sell and convey to the Roman Catholic Church, for church and burial purposes, 3 acres of the land heretofore allotted to the said Mathias Splitlog as a member of the Seneca tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory, to be selected so as to include the church and cemetery now on said allotment. The minor heirs may join in the sale of said 3 acres of land by a guardian duly appointed by the United States court for the northern district of the Indian Territory.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I call up Senate resolution No. 183.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate, at the request of the Senator from Tennessee, the resolution indicated by him, which will be read.

The resolution submitted by Mr. RAYNER December 4, 1906, was read, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate this Government has no right to enter into any treaty with any foreign government relating in any manner to any of the public school systems of any of the States of the Union: *And resolved further*, That in the opinion of the Senate there is no provision in the treaty between the United States and the Government of Japan that relates in any manner to this subject or in any way interferes with the right of the State of California to conduct and administer its system of public schools in accordance with its own legislation: *And resolved further*, That it is the duty of the President of the United States to notify the Government of Japan and notify any foreign government with whom the question may arise that the public educational institutions of the States are not within the jurisdiction of the United States and that the United States has no power to regulate or supervise their administration.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I would not have presumed to detain the Senate with any observations upon the pending resolution, after the clear, convincing, and exhaustive argument of its author, the Senator from Maryland, but for the grave and far-reaching questions which underlie the issues raised by this resolution.

If California can, by treaty made by the Federal Government, be deprived of the right to administer and control its public school system, and by lawful and proper regulations separate the different races who may be permitted to attend them, then, in like manner, may Tennessee or any other State have taken from it the right to manage and control its domestic school system, and by Federal interference be denied the right, by proper regulation, to separate the different races who may be permitted to attend its schools. With the present Chief Executive seeking with almost petulant impatience to force from a State one of its plainest and most sacred rights, the right of local self-government, the right to administer its own local schools—with a question pending which, if decided adversely to California, may some day be given an interpretation which will affect disastrously the rights and interests of my own State, I can not with justice to the people whom I in part have the honor to represent upon this floor sit indifferent or fail to utter my respectful but earnest protest.

Mr. President, nations, like men, should stand by and faithfully observe their obligations. This is not only true because it is just and right to so act, but because it is demanded by the highest considerations of public policy. The peace of the world, the honor of humankind, the welfare and happiness of future generations, all demand that we as a nation and a people should sacredly observe our treaty obligations. Thus believing, no one can hold a convention of this Government lawfully entered into in greater respect than I do. I would have this Republic guard its treaty obligations with scrupulous care and adhere to them with undeviating fidelity. Great and strong as this nation is, and potential as it should be on the side of peace and justice among the nations of the world, its example should be one of frank and manly fidelity to every convention into which it enters. Therefore in what I shall say in respect to the treaty with Japan and the controversy which has arisen under it I would not be understood as desiring this Government to repudiate any just obligation which it has lawfully assumed: but I do claim that the American people who are to be affected directly and indirectly by this treaty have a right to demand that their servants, temporarily charged with treaty-making and treaty-enforcing power under the Constitution, shall not hastily concede or surrender any of their rights under the treaty or assume to enforce submission to a treaty made in violation of the constitutional rights of a sovereign State.

Mr. President, I yield to no one in my admiration for the wonderful progress and achievements of the Japanese as a people and a nation. Their rise in a comparatively brief period from a condition of semidarkness and weakness to that of a marvelously progressive and enlightened nation is one of the wonders of the century. They have fairly won their place among the leading nations of the world. Their courage and skill in war on both land and sea in their recent struggle with Russia elicited the admiration and unreserved encomiums of the civilized world. And not more, Mr. President, on account of their soldierly qualities of courage and endurance than of the civilized and humane character of the struggle which they waged. In that contest my sympathies were entirely with Japan. I am, therefore, moved by no feelings of prejudice toward the Japanese in speaking as I shall touching this controversy.

There is nothing in this issue, however it may be determined, to disturb the ancient friendship between ours and the Japanese people, or to furnish just cause for complaint on the part of Japan. If this Government, either through its courts or otherwise, should decide against the Japanese contention in toto, it would furnish no "casus belli."

Mr. President, what is this much-talked-of question about which the President has grown excited and belligerent toward a portion of our fellow-citizens and with which the daily press is filled? We are informed that there have been secret and mysterious conferences between the President and the California delegation in Congress, and we are told that the mayor and board of school trustees of San Francisco have been asked by the President to travel across the continent and come here, doubtless that he may persuade them to surrender, so far as they can, the State's sovereign right to control its domestic schools, that this Administration and the country may be thus relieved from the embarrassment in which they have been involved by what I believe to be an erroneous and untenable position assumed by the President. Briefly stated, the question is this: The school board of San Francisco, in pursuance of a statute of California authorizing such action, provided that Japanese citizens residents of that city should not attend schools provided for white children, but might attend equally good but separate schools, provided at the public expense, for children of the Mongolian race. This would seem to be a purely local matter involving the management and control of one of the State's domestic concerns and over which the State of California and its municipality would seem to have exclusive jurisdiction. In the absence of and independent of the question raised by this treaty no one, I think, would question the constitutional right of California to pass such a law, or of the school board of San Francisco to make such an order. No one would contend, I apprehend, that Congress could pass a valid law affecting the control or administration of the schools of California.

The right of a State by statute to provide for separate

schools for different races within its borders has been repeatedly declared and maintained, not only by the highest courts of many of the States, but by the Supreme Court of the United States. So that it is clear that, so far as the constitution and laws of California are concerned, the school board of San Francisco was within constitutional and statutory authority when it provided separate schools for the white and Japanese students residing in that city. (People *v.* Gallager, 93 N. Y., 438; Roberts *v.* City of Boston, 5 Cush., 198.)

Now, Mr. President, let us see whether the United States in fact ever contracted in any treaty with Japan that Japanese residing in this country should have the right of admission to the public schools of any State along with the white children of such State. I contend that the United States has entered into no such contract and that the existing treaty between Japan and the United States contains no such provision. By no fair and reasonable or usual rule of interpretation can any such contract or guaranty be read into the treaty. The provisions of the treaty between the United States and Japan, which went ino effect March 21, 1895, and under which it is claimed these rights arise, are to be found in Article I, which is as follows:

ARTICLE I. In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel, to the possession of goods and effects of any kind, to the succession to personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort and in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire, the citizens or subjects of each contracting party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, liberties, and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native citizens or subjects or citizens or subjects of the most-favored nation. The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws, ordinances, and regulations, shall enjoy the right of public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen, according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for that purpose.

I challenge anyone to find in this treaty a word, line, or sentence guaranteeing to the Japanese residents in this country the right to enter the public schools of the States at all, much less the right to enter them in defiance of the regulations of the local authorities under whose control they are.

The treaty is absolutely silent on the subject of public education and the alleged right of Japanese residents to participate in the advantages of the local educational systems of the States. Unlike the Burlingame treaty with China, the Japanese treaty does not even refer to or give the Japanese residents any specific rights to enter schools or institutions "in control of the United States," as did the Chinese treaty. There is a marked difference between the treaty under consideration and the Chinese treaty to which I have referred. The provisions as to schools in the former was omitted from the latter. Objection to such separation by the Chinese under the Burlingame treaty would not have been well founded, because the schools to which Chinese residents, by the terms of that treaty, were to enjoy the privilege of attending were schools "under the control of the Government of the United States," and it could not be contended that the schools of California or of the city of San Francisco were schools under the control of the United States Government.

Neither the State of California nor any other State is under any obligations to the United States, or the nations with which it has treaty relations, to create or maintain public schools at all. The schools are voluntarily instituted by the States, primarily for the free education of the children of the citizens of those States. They are maintained and supported by local taxation, and are wholly and absolutely under the control of the States. The Government of the United States has no right or power to force California or any other State to institute and maintain any such schools, nor has it any constitutional right or authority to interfere with their management, dictate the manner in which they shall be conducted, or prescribe rules of government for the admission of students. California undeniably has the right and power to institute any kind or character of school the judgment of the legislature may determine to be for the best interest of the State. It can maintain only industrial schools, or only primary schools, or only high schools, or no schools. It can make any rule or regulation for their government the legislative judgment may approve.

But it is contended that that portion of the Japanese treaty which guarantees to Japanese citizens the right of residence and travel in this country give such Japanese the right to enter the free public schools of a State in association with white children, contrary to the rules and regulations of the local authorities as to the segregation of the races. What is meant, Mr. President, by right of residence? What are the rights and privileges which necessarily and properly go with it or flow from it and are implied by the term "residence?" The privilege of residence, I think, fairly implies the right of peaceful residence; the right to maintain a home or dwelling place and to be undisturbed in its enjoyment. It may, and doubtless does, imply the right to work and make a living, for a right of residence would be worthless without the right to acquire the means of livelihood. But by what kind of rule of construction can the right of residence be held to embrace the right of education at the public expense—the right to enter the public schools at all? There is no natural right which even any citizen of the United States, or of any State, has to be educated or have his children educated at public expense. It is a privilege to be conferred by law. No such right arises from the right of residence, or even of citizenship, unless expressly conferred by law. And certainly none would accrue to an alien merely as an incident of his right to reside in this country.

But it is said that the favored-nation clause gives some such right as is contended for.

What is this most favored nation clause? It is that as to the subjects and rights granted by this treaty or any other treaty on the same subjects, to wit, the right of residence, travel, trade, etc., the Japanese shall have all the rights granted to the citizens or subjects of the most-favored nation.

If the United States has made a treaty with any other nation in which it has guaranteed its citizens the right to enter the public schools of the States with the citizens of such State, waiving for the time the question of the right of the United States to legally make such treaty, then under the favored-nation clause the Japanese might insist on such rights, but the mere fact that in the absence of such treaty stipulations a State permits or allows the citizens of another country to enter its local schools would not give the Japanese any such right, for it is a mere license granted by a State and not a right stipulated for in this treaty or any other treaty.

But there is another provision of this treaty to which I desire to invite attention. It is found in section 2, and is as follows:

ART. II. Conforming themselves to the laws, police and custom regulations of the country like native citizens or subjects.

It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police, and public security which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries.

Now, Mr. President, that is an express provision that in respect to the rights guaranteed in the preceding article, which relate to the right of residence, etc., the Japanese must conform to the laws, police, and regulations of the country like native citizens. Suppose the right of residence carries with it the right to enter the public schools of the States as contended; then that right must be exercised in conformity with the laws, police, and regulations of the country. What are the laws, police, and regulations of the country here referred to? Undoubtedly the laws and police regulations of the States as well as the nation. For the treaty-making power is presumed to understand and is charged with a knowledge of the nature and character of our dual form of Government. The Supreme Court of the United States, in Norris *v.* City of Boston (7 Howard, 472), in speaking of a provision of a treaty very similar to this one, said:

The permission there mutually given to reside and hire houses and warehouses and to trade and traffic is in express terms made subject to the laws of the two countries respectively. Now, the privileges here given within the several States are all regulated by State laws, and the reference to the laws of this country necessarily applies to them, and subjects the foreigner to their decision and control.

We have seen that such State laws may provide for the separation of the races in the schools, and that residents and citizens must accept the privileges of such schools, subject to the statutory regulations for their government. If a Mongolian is a citizen of California he is subject to the laws separating the races, and such law is valid as to such Mongolian citizen. That has been expressly decided in 119 Federal Reporter and by the supreme court of California. In the former case the court thus expressed itself:

The validity of the statute referred to does not depend upon the motive which may in fact have actuated the members of the legislature in voting for its enactment. Upon such an inquiry the courts have no right to enter. If the law does not conflict with some constitutional limitation of the powers of the State legislature, it can not be declared invalid. Concerning the authority of the State over matters pertaining to public schools within its limits, and the validity of legislation of the character of that under consideration, it is well settled that the State has the right to provide separate schools for the children of different races, and such action is not forbidden by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Then, if it be conceded for the sake of argument that the Japanese under this treaty have acquired all the rights relating to schools that belong to citizens, still they have only acquired the right to enter the public schools subject to the same laws, rules, and regulations as the local authorities have prescribed for the separation of the races who are citizens. It can not be

contended that these aliens have acquired greater rights than the citizens. The citizens of California only have the right to enter the public schools, subject to such laws and rules as the State has prescribed, and hence it follows logically and inevitably that the Japanese can only enter subject to the same rules. To assert otherwise would be to contend that the Japanese were not granted the same privileges as citizens, but higher and greater privileges. If the State can make valid laws separating in the schools the white race from the Mongolian so far as their own citizens are concerned, how can it be contended on any theory of construction of this treaty that they can not do so as to Japanese temporarily residing here who are guaranteed by this treaty equal, not greater, rights than citizens?

If I am correct, Mr. President, in the construction which I have placed upon this treaty, then the Japanese Government has no ground on which to stand and the contention must fall. I believe this to be the fact and that the President should have so construed the treaty and so notified the Japanese Government.

First. That under the terms of the treaty the Japanese residents had no right to enter the State public schools at all, except at the pleasure and subject to the laws of the States.

Second. That the United States had no jurisdiction over the public schools of the States.

A frank and manly attitude will do more to preserve our traditional friendship than any amount of palaver and bluster. The President, through his Secretary of State, should have told Japan the truth, just as Mr. Blaine did Italy after the murder of Italian citizens by a mob in New Orleans. It will be recalled that there was then, in effect, a treaty between the United States and Italy which guaranteed protection to Italian subjects in this country. The Italian Government demanded that the United States punish the perpetrators of the murder. They were known to the authorities of both governments, because the mob assembled in broad daylight and many of the leading citizens of that city had participated in it.

Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, pointed out with great clearness and force the dual nature of our Government, and notified the Italian minister that the power to punish for murder committed in a State was one of the reserved rights of the States, and that the United States had no legal or constitutional power to either punish the criminals itself or force the State of Louisiana to do so. And that ended that portion of the controversy. And I believe a similar course on the part of the President would have ended this controversy. But whether it would or not, Mr. President, I trust that we have not reached the point in our history where we are ready to apologize to any foreign nation for the Constitution of the United States or to attempt to constructively amend it at the dictation of any such power. The predictions of excitable and unthinking people that war with Japan is probable, or even possible, as a result of this controversy are, in my judgment, hysterical and unfounded. Upon this question Japan has no sufficient ground upon which to stand; and if that nation should precipitate a conflict upon such a flimsy pretext, it would shock the moral sense of the civilized world.

No, Mr. President, if we are ever to have war with Japan it will owe its origin to another and a totally different cause. It will come as the logical, and I fear, the inevitable, result of the fatal blunder which this nation made when, forgetting and discrediting its own Monroe doctrine relating to the Western Hemisphere, it crossed the Pacific Ocean, went into the Eastern Hemisphere, took the Philippine Islands, and thus thrust itself, without justification or excuse, into the very midst of the dangers and complications of the eastern question.

If war in that quarter comes, it will be because we departed from the precepts of the fathers; forgot the causes which led to our revolutionary struggle; ignored the fundamental principles of our own Government and went to the other side of the world and there established a colonial system more arbitrary and supreme than that against which our forefathers rebelled. It will be because, in our prosperity and strength, we have swaggered and boasted of being a world power until we have inspired in the nations of the East a fear that, not contented to dominate the politics and commerce of the Western Hemisphere, we have crossed the Pacific with the ultimate purpose to try to dominate the politics and the commerce of the Orient. These are plain words, Mr. President, but I believe they are truthful words.

But, Mr. President, suppose the construction for which I contend is wholly wrong. Concede that the construction of the President and his advisers is the correct one, and that the United States has entered into a treaty with Japan which guarantees to the residents of that Government in this country the right to enter the public free schools of the several States on the same terms and with the white children of such States, then, Mr. President, we are confronted with a wider, a deeper, and a more far-reaching question—a grave question of constitutional law—one that goes to the very vitals of our Federal system of government, and menaces the local sovereignty and authority of every State in the Union. If the Federal Government can, by treaty, rob a State of its sovereign right and power to manage and control its domestic concerns, like its local school system, then in truth is the last stronghold of State sovereignty broken down and the long-cherished liberty of local self-government destroyed.

Let us state the issue in its simplest form, that all men may see and understand the full purport of its meaning and the tremendous consequences which wait upon its proper determination. A State of this Union asserts its sovereign right to institute, maintain, and control a system of public schools within its borders. It passes a valid law authorizing the separation of Mongolians from whites attending those schools. An order of separation is made in pursuance of such law. The President makes, and the Senate confirms, a treaty with a foreign nation which guarantees to the citizens of that country of the Mongolian race the right to enter such State public schools on the same terms and in association with white children. The treaty says there shall be no separation of the races in the schools; the State statute says there shall be such separation. Is such treaty valid, and shall it prevail over the State law?

I say that the treaty must fall, because it is ultra vires, beyond and outside of the treaty-making power of the United States; that the Federal Government can not make a valid and constitutional treaty which robs a sovereign State of one of its confessedly reserved rights, because such a treaty would be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, from which the treaty-making power of the Federal Government alone derives its power to make treaties. Mr. President, that the scope and extent of the treaty-making power of the Federal Government may be correctly understood and properly applied, it is necessary to recall briefly the peculiar nature and character of our Government. At the risk of being regarded as entertaining opinions old fashioned and obsolete in these strenuous days of Federal aggression and usurpation of power, I adhere to the opinion that the Federal Government is a Government of limited powers.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BACON in the chair). Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. FRAZIER. Certainly.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I will not disturb the Senator if it will interrupt him at all, but I was tremendously interested in the clear and frank and broad statement he made a moment ago about the conflict of treaties with the sovereign power of a State. If it would not interrupt the Senator at this juncture, I should like to ask him one or two questions. If it would, I will postpone them until the Senator is through.

Mr. FRAZIER. I should gladly yield to the Senator, and I would not hesitate to be interrupted——

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I will ask the questions after the Senator gets through.

Mr. FRAZIER. It would not disturb me in the slightest degree, except that by perhaps a too kindly disposition on my part I have let the better part of the day pass. It is now twenty minutes past 3 o'clock, and I should be very glad to conclude my remarks this afternoon, and if I am able to do so, at the conclusion of my remarks I shall be delighted to attempt to answer any question the Senator from Indiana may propose.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I understand; and I will not ask my questions now.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, the power and authority of the Federal Government to make treaties is, in my judgment, a granted power. All authority that the Federal Government possesses to make treaties is the power conferred upon it by the Constitution. I think it will be conceded that after the Declaration of Independence of the colonies, and certainly after their independence was acknowledged by Great Britain, each of the thirteen colonies was a complete sovereignty, possessed of all the attributes and powers incident to such sovereignty, including the power to make treaties. When the colonies won their independence they did not become thereby a nation. If no constitution had been formed and ratified by the States, each of the thirteen States might have gone its way, each independent of the other, and each would have possessed and doubtless exercised absolute and complete power and authority to make and execute treaties with each other and with foreign governments.

When the Federal Constitution was adopted those States surrendered to the Federal Government the power and authority

to make treaties, which they had theretofore possessed—power exclusive and ample, and only restrained as to its objects and scope and extent by the terms of their written grant, to wit, the Constitution of the United States; and all of the power which the Federal Government possesses in this respect is the power thus granted to it by those States.

Article VI of the Constitution is as follows:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

This article must be construed in connection with the other articles of the Constitution. It can not be said that any just construction would warrant the separation of this article and allow it to stand apart from and tower above and dwarf and annul the other articles of the Constitution. It must be construed in connection with all of the other granted and reserved powers contained in the Constitution. To hold that this article gave to the treaty-making power of the Federal Government unlimited power and authority to make treaties would be to hold that this article might annul other articles and provisions of the Constitution. If this article can annul one other article, of either reserved or prohibited powers, it can annul all such powers. No one would for a moment contend that a valid treaty could be made that would change our form of government and provide for a king instead of an elective President or that would abolish its representative character; and yet why not, if the power to make treaties is unlimited and unrestrained, even by the terms of the Constitution itself?

Article I of the Constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press." Will it be insisted that a treaty could be made which would muzzle or place a censorship upon the American press, that it might thus be restrained from speaking in criticism of the conduct of this or of any government with which such treaty might be made? And yet, why not, if the treaty-making power is absolute and not circumscribed by the limitations of the Constitution?

Under the Constitution Congress has power to legislate concerning naturalization. Could a treaty be made naturalizing aliens otherwise than as provided by law?

Congress has the power to lay taxes on imposts, etc. Could it be contended that a valid treaty of commerce could be made by the President and Senate which would modify or annul our tariff laws?

Section 4 of Article VI of the Constitution provides that the "United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Would a treaty which dismembered and ceded away a part or the whole of the acknowledged territory of a State, and placed its people under the sovereignty of a king, be a valid treaty? Such a contention would hardly be insisted upon by even the extremest school of construction.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in speaking of the treaty-making power, in Geoffrey *v.* Riggs (133 U. S., 267), uses the following significant language:

The treaty-making power as expressed in the Constitution is in terms unlimited, except by those restraints which are found in that instrument against the action of the Government, or of its departments, and those arising from the nature of our Government itself and of that of the States. It would not be contended that it extended so far as to authorize what the Constitution forbids, or a change in the character of the Government, or in that of one of the States, or a cession of any portion of the territory of the latter without its consent.

Justice Daniels, in the License cases (5 Howard, 613), in speaking of the constitutional grant relating to treaties, says:

This provision of the Constitution, it is to be feared, is sometimes expounded without those qualifications which the character of the parties to this instrument and its adaptation to the purposes for which it was created necessarily imply. Every power delegated to the Federal Government must be expounded in coincidence with a perfect right of the States to all that they have not delegated; in coincidence, too, with the possession of every power and right necessary for their existence and preservation, for it is impossible to believe that these were ever, either in intention or in fact, ceded to the General Government. Laws of the United States in order to be binding must be within the legitimate powers vested by the Constitution. Treaties in order to be valid must be made within the scope of the same power, for there can be no authority of the United States save what is derived mediately or immediately and regularly and legitimately from the Constitution. A treaty, no more than an ordinary statute, can arbitrarily cede away one right of a State or of any citizen of a State.

Mr. Madison, in the Virginia convention, in answer to the criticism of Patrick Henry, that the treaty-making clause of the Constitution was unlimited, said:

Does it follow, because the power is given to Congress, that it is absolute and unlimited? I do not conceive that that power is given to the President and the Senate to dismember the empire or to alienate any great essential right. I do not think the whole legislative authority have this power. The exercise of the power must be consistent with the object of the delegation.

Mr. Jefferson, in his famous Manual, speaking of this provision of the Constitution, said:

By the general power to make treaties the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those objects which are usually regulated by treaty and can not be otherwise regulated. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the States, for surely the President and the Senate can not do by treaty what the whole Government is interdicted from doing in any way.

Justice Story, in his Commentaries upon the Constitution of the United States, in speaking of the treaty-making clause, says:

But though the power is thus general and unrestricted, it is not to be so construed as to destroy the fundamental laws of the State. A power given by the Constitution can not be construed to authorize the destruction of other powers given in the same instrument. It must be construed, therefore, in subordination of it, and can not supersede or interfere with any other of its fundamental provisions. Each is equally obligatory and paramount authority within its scope, and no one embraces a right to annihilate any other. A treaty to change the organization of the Government, to overturn its republican form, to deprive it of its constitutional powers, would be void, because it would destroy what it was designed merely to fulfill.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley, one of the ablest and clearest writers upon constitutional law and one of the most distinguished jurists of the nation, said:

The President has power, by and with the consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators concur. The Constitution imposes no restriction upon this power, but it is subject to the implied restriction that nothing can be done under it which changes the Constitution of the country or robs a department of the Government or any of the States of its constitutional authority.

Mr. President, I desire to direct the attention of the Senate to one other case in which this principle was expressly decided. It is the case of The People *v.* Nagle (1 Cal., 232), a case cited with approval by the Supreme Court of the United States.

It will be recalled that that case arose over a law of that State fixing a tax upon aliens for permission to work in the mines. The supreme court of California in disposing of that case uses this language:

But even if the provisions of the statute did clash with the stipulations of the treaty, the conclusion is not deducible that the treaty must therefore stand and the State law give way. The question in such a case would not be solely what is provided for by the treaty, but whether the State retained the power to enact the contested law or had given up that power to the General Government. If the State retains the power, then the President and the Senate can not take it away by treaty. A treaty is supreme only when it is made in pursuance of that authority which has been conferred upon the treaty-making department, and in relation to those subjects, the jurisdiction over which has been exclusively intrusted to Congress. When it transcends these limits, like an act of Congress which transcends the constitutional authority of that body, it can not supersede a State law which enforces or exercises any power of the State not granted away by the Constitution. To hold any other doctrine would sanction the supremacy of a treaty which should entirely exempt foreigners from taxation by the States. It is not within the scope of a constitutional treaty to interfere with the reserved powers of taxation of foreigners by the States.

I concede, Mr. President, that there are some cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, like Ware *v.* Hylton and Chirac *v.* Chirac, which would seem to warrant the opposite view from that for which I have been contending. But it will not be forgotten, Mr. President, that both of those cases arose under treaties made under the Articles of Confederation and before the adoption of the Constitution. When all these cases are analyzed and differentiated, I do not believe that any can be found that will sustain the extraordinary position that a treaty may violate an article of the Constitution of the United States and still be valid.

Mr. President, the Constitution in all its parts must be construed together, and its provisions thus reconciled, so as to give validity and force and effect to every provision and so as to carry out the purposes of the instrument. It seems to me a monstrous thing to say that the wise men who framed this Government and defined its powers and limitations with so much wisdom and care could have been so foolish, after having built the fabric, as to vest in the treaty-making power, which consists of only the President and the Senate, the absolute and unrestrained power at one fell swoop to knock down and destroy the entire structure. And such is the necessary and inevitable effect which must follow, if the contention that the power of the Federal Government to make treaties is unlimited even by the Constitution prevails. Then, if it be true that the treaty-making power granted to the Federal Government under the Constitution is not unlimited, but is limited and circumscribed in its extent and scope and objects by the terms of the Constitution, does it not follow that Article VI must be construed with and be limited by Article X, which says:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

This article is as much a part of the Constitution and has as

much force and validity as Article VI, from which the power to make treaties is derived. It can no more be invaded, violated, and annulled by the treaty-making power than can the other articles of the Constitution to which I have alluded.

I concede that a treaty made with relation to a subject concerning which the United State has authority to make a treaty and within the limitations of the Constitution is the supreme law of the land and will prevail against a statute or even the constitution of a State. But a treaty which is beyond and outside of the treaty-making power of the Federal Government, and is in conflict with any of the provisions and limitations of the Constitution, can have no more validity than an act of Congress which thus violates the Constitution. There may be an unconstitutional treaty as well as an unconstitutional enactment. A treaty may be repealed and annulled by an act of Congress. (Fong Yue Ting *v.* United States, 149 U. S., 721.)

This brings us naturally to the consideration of the question as to what are the rights of the States expressly reserved to them by Article X of the Constitution, and is the right to create and conduct a local school system one of the reserved rights of the States? If the right of management and control of the local school systems of the States is one of the reserved rights of the States, then manifestly it can not be ceded away by a treaty any more than it can be taken away by an act of Congress. Under our system of government all powers are reserved to the States except such powers as are expressly, or by necessity or unavoidable implication, conferred by the Constitution upon the Federal Government. I readily concede that the Federal Government is supreme within its constitutional sphere. I am not one of those who would minimize the National Government or deny to it all of those great powers necessary to carry into effect the objects of its creation or to enable it to move on to the accomplishment of its high purposes or to the achievement of that destiny which the future holds in store for it. But I believe that those high purposes and that splendid destiny can be best subserved and be more surely reached within the Constitution than without it—by adhering to the Constitution rather than by violating it. While I concede that the National Government is supreme within its constitutional sphere, at the same time I contend with equal earnestness that the right of the States to exercise sovereignty over those subjects not granted to the Federal Government is equally supreme.

In determining the boundaries of sovereignty between the General Government and the States the question for determination is not so much what powers have been specifically reserved to the States, but what powers have expressly or by implication been granted to the Federal Government. If the grant is not found to be vested in the Federal Government by some express provision of the Constitution; or it does not, by necessary implication, flow from an express grant, and necessary to carry into effect its purpose, then it remains in the States. Guided by these rules, which have been universally accepted by the highest authorities upon constitutional law in this country, where can the power be found in the Constitution of the United States to either force the States to create and establish and maintain a public school system, or that gives to the Federal Government any right to interfere with the management or control of such schools? No such authority can be found in any provision of the Constitution and none such can be implied from any grant to the Federal Government.

Mr. President, if by the broadest and most latitudinous construction it might be contended that the Federal Government could itself establish and maintain public schools throughout the land, which, I do not concede, no one would for a moment contend that the Federal Government could force a State to do so, or if the State did establish such schools voluntarily could it be contended that the Federal Government could invade the State and assume control of such schools. State schools are purely local in their character, and the right to create and administer them is clearly one of the reserved powers of the States.

Justice Greer, in 5 Howard, 631, thus expresses the views of the Supreme Court as to the nature and character of the reserved powers of the States and the subjects embraced within those powers:

> It has been frequently decided by this court that the powers which relate to merely municipal regulations or what may more properly be called "internal policies" are not surrendered by the States or restrained by the Constitution of the United States, and that, consequently, in relation to these the authority of a State is complete, unqualified, and exclusive. Without attempting to define what are the peculiar subjects or limits of this power it may be safely affirmed that any law for the restraint and punishment of crime or for the preservation of the public peace, health, or morals must come within this category.

State public schools are created under State enactments. They are supported by taxation upon the people of such States. The Federal Government contributes nothing to their support. Such schools are maintained for the benefit of the citizens of such State as a part of its internal policy so as to provide for their children an education which will broaden and enlarge the intelligence of its citizenship, increase their productive capacity, and contribute to the preservation of law and order and good government within the State.

The right of a State to establish and control its public schools is no less a reserved right of the State than the right to create and manage its asylums, hospitals, or its penitentiaries. If the Federal Government can, in utter disregard and defiance of the laws and constitution of a State, make and enforce a treaty which forces into the public schools of the States aliens of the Mongolian race, contrary to the reasonable rules which the State has provided for admission, then the Federal Government can, by the exercise of the same authority, rob the State of every reserved right, regulate and control its municipal and domestic concerns, annul its laws, and abrogate its constitution whenever the treaty-making power of the National Government shall see fit to assume to exercise such power.

If a treaty made by the Federal Government can force a Mongolian into the same local schools in California with the white children in defiance of the laws of California and against the judgment and wishes and over the protest of its citizens, then can the Federal Government by a like treaty force the negroes of Cuba, Santo Domingo, Hayti, and the Kongo into the schools of Tennessee or Georgia or other States of the Union side by side with the white children of those States and in defiance of their laws, wisely made for the separation of the races. To such a doctrine I can never accede.

And further, Mr. President, if it be once conceded that the right of the States to administer their domestic affairs, their reserved police powers, can be annulled and destroyed by treaty, how long will it be before that power will be assumed and exercised by the Federal Government without a treaty? Mr. President, we do not have to wait. I am not called upon to indulge in prophecy as to the future. We are already face to face with the issue. The proposition has already been openly announced and the purpose boldly proclaimed by one high in authority and closely associated with this Administration to wipe out State lines; to supervise and dominate, if not to take from the States, the right to legislate upon and to administer their internal and domestic affairs, and to vest absolute, unlimited, and supreme power in the Federal Government, and that, too, not by amendment to the Constitution, but by judicial and executive construction.

The same distinguished statesmen who are proposing by treaty to take from one of the States, the State of California, its sovereign right to administer its local schools are proposing by construction to take from all the States other and even greater rights.

On the 12th day of December, 1906, the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, delivered a speech in the city of New York, in which he gave utterance to these extraordinary and startling sentiments:

> Under the conditions which now exist no State can live unto itself alone and regulate its affairs with sole reference to its own treasury, its own convenience, its own special interests. Every State is bound to frame its legislation and its administration with reference not only to its own special affairs, but with reference to the effect upon all its sister States.
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> It is useless for the advocates of State rights to inveigh against the supremacy of the constitutional laws of the United States, or against the extension of national authority in the fields of necessary control, where the States themselves fail in the performance of their duty.
>
> The governmental control, which the people of the United States deem just and necessary, they will have. It may be that such control could better be exercised in particular instances by the governments of the States, but the people will have the control they need either from the States or from the National Government, and if the States fail to furnish it in due measure sooner or later constructions of the Constitution will be found to vest the power where it will be exercised—in the National Government.

Mr. President, when these words are read, in the light of utterances made by the present Chief Executive, at Harrisburg, Pa., on October 4, 1906, they become still more potent with meaning and with danger. Upon that occasion President Roosevelt said:

> In some cases this governmental action must be exercised by the several States individually. In yet others it has become increasingly evident that no efficient State action is possible, and that we need, through executive action, through legislation, and through judicial interpretation and construction, to increase the power of the Federal Government.

Mr. President, the country has been recently treated to the publication of certain correspondence between the President and Mr. Storer, late ambassador of the United States at Vienna, more entertaining, perhaps, than edifying. As those letters have been widely published, I am justified in assuming that they have been released from the ban of confidential. In one

of those letters the President is quoted as saying, in substance, that Secretary Root was the only member of his Cabinet to whom he could look or upon whom he could depend for clear, strong, and sufficient exposition, in public speech, upon the platform, of the policies and purposes of his Administration. As to the propriety or justness of that statement it is not for me to say.

If it be true, then the carefully prepared deliverances of the distinguished Secretary, above quoted, become doubly significant. Emanating from so high a source, and under such circumstances, they must be given all the weight and sanctity of an official pronouncement. And coming thus, Mr. President, to all thoughtful and conservative men, they sound the alarm; they convey a warning to the American people that danger is ahead. The States must execute their powers and discharge their duties, as the head of the Federal Government demands, or those powers will be taken from them and executed by the National Government. The long-cherished right of home rule, the constitutionally reserved powers of the States to administer their domestic affairs in consonance with the judgment and interests of their people is boldly, I will not say brazenly, threatened unless the sovereign States bow the knee and "legislate" and "administer" in a manner that shall meet the approval of the National Government, or those charged with its administration.

Mr. President, this is the doctrine of expediency, that the National Government should do whatever needs to be done or is not sufficiently done by the States, whether constitutional or not. A doctrine dangerous in the highest degree, and utterly at variance with our system, which is a government of law, with a written Constitution, limiting and defining the scope and powers of the Federal Government. It brings us face to face with the startling issue, Is the Constitution still to be a binding, a vital, a controlling influence in our Government, or is it to be brushed aside whenever it stands in the way of what appears to be expedient or desirable?

Mr. President, the thirteen sovereign States which fought the Revolutionary war and won their independence were slow and reluctant to surrender to the keeping of a Federal Government any of those inherent sovereign powers for which they had struggled so long and sacrificed so much.

At last, encompassed by dangers from without, and realizing their weakness when divided, they yielded. But they only consented to the Union and the creation of a Federal Government under a written chart, in which the metes and bounds of the powers which they surrendered were distinctly marked and clearly defined. And so apprehensive were the States, under the influence of the wise, far-seeing, and patriotic men who guided them, that the Federal Government might at some later day, by construction or usurpation, assume other and greater powers than those nominated in the bond, that almost contemporaneously with the adoption of the Constitution they demanded and secured an amendment, embodied in the tenth article, by which it is distinctly and specifically declared that—

All powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Mr. President, the Constitution was adopted, the Federal Republic was created by the States and the people of the States, by their action as separate and independent units, and not by the people of the United States in the aggregate. When the people of the States thus created the Federal Government and gave it certain limited and defined powers and retained all the rest, those States did not thereby cease to be sovereign and independent States.

Mr. President, for the first seventy-five years of our national life we lived and grew and prospered under this Constitution with a large and, I believe, the dominating influence of popular thought, if not of judicial construction, standing steadfastly for the preservation to the States and the people of every right and power not clearly delegated to the Federal Government. The civil war came. Thousands of the purest, the best, and the bravest of American manhood, North and South, with millions of treasure, were sacrificed to settle and determine the constitutional question, whether a sovereign State, which had voluntarily entered the compact of union, could, at its will, voluntarily withdraw from it.

The decision was reached not upon reason and by judicial interpretation, but because one side had heavier guns—more men and greater treasure—than the other. When the end came, however, and the final judgment was pronounced, the men who had recognized the supreme right of the States as against the supreme right of the nation, and whose honesty of purpose and patriotic devotion to principle will not be questioned by impartial history, accepted as final every fair and legitimate result of the war. From then the enduring national character of the Government of the United States was fixed and determined. But that was all that was determined by that bloody struggle. In every other respect our system of Government remained unchanged, with practically the same limited grants to the Federal Government and the same constitutional powers reserved to the States. It is true that from that time forth the pendulum has swung steadily toward a more centralized government. Under this influence the Federal Government has assumed to exercise powers never anticipated or even dreamed of by the founders of the Republic. Powers so sweeping, so far-reaching, and sometimes so destructive of the reserved rights and powers of the States that if they had been known or believed to lie hidden in the grants to the National Government would have proven fatal to the adoption of the Constitution.

But, Mr. President, through all these years of insidious aggressions of the National Government upon the reserved rights of the States there has ever been heard to issue from the silent chamber across the hall, in which sit the final conservators of the Constitution, a voice steady and clear, proclaiming the sovereignty of the States no less than that of the nation.

The Supreme Court has said:

Notwithstanding the adoption of these three postbellum amendments, the National Government still remains one of enumerated powers, and the tenth amendment, which reads "the powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States, respectively, and to the people," is not shorn of its vitality. (Hodges *v.* United States, 203 U. S.)

But the perpetuity and indissolubility of the Union by no means implies the loss of distinct and individual existence or of the right of self-government by the States. Under the Articles of Confederation each State retained its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right not expressly delegated to the United States. Under the Constitution, though the powers of the States were much restricted, still all powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people. And we have already had occasion to remark at this term that "the people of each State compose a State having its own government and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence," and that "without the States in union there could be no such political body as the United States." (County of Lane *v.* State of Oregon, 7 Wall., 76.) Not only, therefore, can there be no loss of separate and independent autonomy of the States through their union under the Constitution, but it may be not unreasonably said that the preservation of the States and the maintenance of their governments are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the National Government. The Constitution in all its provisions looks to an indestructible Union composed of indestructible States. (Texas *v.* White, 7 Wall., 725.)

Not only that, Mr. President, but never has any political party in this country dared to write a platform or enunciate a doctrine which had for its end and purpose the abolition of State lines and the destruction of the reserved, sovereign powers of the States. Mr. Lincoln, the head, the genius, the exemplar of the Republican party in its earlier and better days, stood upon a platform which said "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend."

Mr. President, never until now, in all our history as a nation, has any statesman of national consequence of any party, holding high and responsible office, boldly threatened and proposed to recast our Constitution, to remodel our Government, and to utterly wipe out, obliterate, and destroy the reserved sovereign rights of the States and centralize absolute and supreme power in the nation.

The distinguished Secretary says every State is bound to frame its legislation and its administration not alone with reference to its own interests, but with reference to the interests of the whole country. Then, is there to be a censorship upon the legislation which the States are to be permitted to enact? And if so, who is to exercise that supreme function to determine whether the States exercise their powers and discharge their duties wisely or well? The Federal head of necessity, for none other is in contemplation.

Mr. President, leave to the people of a State the power to determine and the right to judge for themselves what is wisest and best for them respecting their local and domestic affairs and they are a free people. Take that right from them and they are not a free people. Hence it was that the statesmen who wrote our Constitution and spoke our Government into life, looking back over the long and bloody struggle of mankind for liberty, the very essence of which is the right of a people to order, to shape, to determine, to control their own local and domestic affairs in their own way and in accordance with their own judgment and interest, wisely concluded that that liberty could only be secured and preserved by leaving those powers in the States and the people directly and immediately affected. It

is now boldly proposed to strip the States of this conceded constitutional power.

The distinguished Secretary shrewdly intimates that these extraordinary and unconstitutional powers are needed to curb and control the great trusts and combinations of capital. Mr. President, that is but the sugar coat put on the centralization pill to induce the people to swallow it. If those who are crying out for more and greater national power are in good faith, let them exhaust the power now clearly possessed by the Federal Government. If they want to suppress the trusts, let them modify and reform the tariff, behind which the trusts are hiding and through which they are robbing the people of more than a just share of their earnings. If there is a dangerous overcapitalization of railroads and other corporations, as the honorable Secretary suggests, let them empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and determine the value of all railroads engaged in interstate commerce and fix rates that will yield a fair return upon the actual investment, as was proposed in the Senate last session and voted down by the majority. If the accumulation of colossal fortunes be a menace to the Republic, let them cease granting special privileges and pass an income and an inheritance tax that the wealth of the country may be forced to contribute its fair share to the support of the Government which protects and defends it. But, Mr. President, we must not forget that no end, however just or however much to be desired, should be sought through the usurpation of power.

And how, Mr. President, is this change to be wrought and this extraordinary power to be conferred on the Federal Government? It is conceded that no such power as it is proposed to assume now exists under the Constitution; upon the contrary, it is expressly reserved to the States and to the people. Is it proposed to pursue the legal and orderly process of amendment as provided in the Constitution itself? Not at all. That mode is far too slow and too uncertain for these strenuous days. Power, extraordinary and supreme, must be grasped, and grasped at once and without delay. Every business, every interest affecting the industries, the morals, the prosperity of every State which, in the judgment of the Federal Government or those administering it, needs regulating or is not wisely or sufficiently regulated by the States must be forced under Federal domination and control. Local differences must be ignored, local needs and desires must be brushed aside and State lines wiped out, and the legislative conduct of every State and community must be measured by and be made to conform to the standard fixed at Washington. And this is to be accomplished, not by the orderly process of amendment to the Constitution, by the consent of the States and the people, but by the devious, uncertain, and dangerous process of executive and judicial construction.

Mr. President, if the people want to change their form of government, if the people of the States desire to surrender any or all of their reserved rights to the National Government, if the people are ready to give up their right and power to administer and control their domestic affairs as seems wisest and best for them, the way is open, the mode is provided in the Constitution itself. To take those rights from them in any other way is usurpation, is revolution.

Need I pause, Mr. President, to point out the ills that would inevitably flow, the wrongs that surely would be done, the injustice that would certainly be wrought if the power of home rule, the sovereign power of the States to administer their internal affairs, be curtailed or destroyed and enlarged and discretionary power be vested in the Federal Government? It is too manifest to require elaboration. Ours is a great and widely extended country, stretching from Gulf to Lakes and from ocean to ocean, with widely varying climate, productions, and needs, and peopled with a citizenship whose habits, mode of thought, tastes, desires, and environment are as various as the States in which they live. The local and domestic demands and conditions of one State vary from those of another. Each must be the judge of its own needs and its own interests, and each must be left free to order and administer its own affairs in consonance with its own sovereign will, or liberty will be a byword and a sham.

"The people," says Mr. Root, "will have the control they need." Where and who are the people who demand a revamp of our Constitution by somebody's construction? Who are the people who are making these demands and for whom the distinguished Secretary assumes to speak? Where is the State which has asked to be allowed to surrender its sovereign powers to the keeping of the National Government? Where is the convention of the people which has declared for it? Where is the statesman of national consequence and influence, except the two distinguished statesmen from whom I have quoted, who has openly indorsed it? The voice of a free and untrammeled press from one end of the land to the other has protested against it. Then, who are the people? Mr. President, I speak with no unkindly feelings of either the President or the able Secretary of State. They may be moved by the highest motives of patriotism for aught I know. I question no man's motives. The President has done many things which I heartily approve and advocated some measures which I indorse.

In the recent Brownsville matter I unqualifiedly indorsed his action in discharging the battalion of soldiers, not because they were negroes, but because I believed he had the legal authority to do what he did and because I believed those soldiers thoroughly deserved dismissal, both for the protection of the honor and good name of the Army and for the peace and security of the people. Though differing from the President in politics, I shall not hesitate on that account to commend where I think he is right, nor shall I refrain from criticism where I believe he is wrong. It will be a sad day for the liberties of the people of this Republic when either they or their representatives here hesitate to criticise the official conduct of their servant whom they have placed in the White House simply because he holds high office whenever they believe his speech or his conduct deserve such criticism.

So, Mr. President, I challenge the authority of President Roosevelt or Secretary Root to speak for the people of the forty-five States of this Union touching a fundamental change in their government. The real voice of the people can only be heard through their State legislatures or through a convention, as provided for in the Constitution.

And may I be permitted, with all due respect, to suggest that the regard of these distinguished statesmen for the limitations of the Constitution and the simple ways of democratic government, as exhibited in their records in the past, is not so conspicuous as to entitle them to speak with authority for the great conservative, Constitution-loving masses of the American people. The one is the man whose strenuous nature has chafed more restlessly under constitutional restraints than any man perhaps who ever sat in the Executive chair. The one is the man who, without the consent of Congress, committed an act of war by winking at, if not encouraging, insurrection against Colombia and then virtually declared war against that helpless Republic by announcing that it should not suppress a "mock rebellion" within its own territory. The one is the man who overrode and trampled under foot the treaty-making power, vested by the Constitution in the Senate, by making and putting into practical effect a treaty with San Domingo, which the Senate has for more than two years persistently refused to ratify. The one is the man who has only recently threatened to use "all the forces, military and civil, of the United States" to break down and override a law of a State, made in pursuance of its reserved constitutional powers, and to force American fathers to admit grown Mongolians into intimate relations with their children, which they regard as hurtful and dangerous. The one is the man who, with pomp and ceremony, followed by an armored fleet trailing at his heels, after the manner of the German Kaiser, recently sailed forth to visit his outlying provinces of Panama and Porto Rico.

The other is the man whose subtle brain is said to have evolved the "constructive recess" between 12 o'clock and 60 minutes after 11; who recently visited the capitals to the south of us to show them the "big stick," for the occasion wreathed in roses, and graciously bid them be good and pay their debts.

These are the people, eminently distinguished, but not numerous, whose voice is heard crying for more and greater powers to the National Government. Mr. President, I can not but think that possibly this is not the voice of John crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight," but rather that of the "Sadducees," who must first "bring forth fruits meet for repentance." Mr. President, if the boldly declared purposes of these modern disciples of Hamilton, who are as far in advance of Hamilton on the way to consolidated and centralized power as Hamilton was of the men who wrote and framed the Constitution, can be consummated, it means a revolution in spirit if not in the form of our Government—a revolution, silent, if you please, but none the less certain and effective. It means to weaken or to overturn our dual form of government and to break down the constitutional checks and balances between State and national jurisdiction and to concentrate discretionary and unrestrained power in the Federal Government.

Mr. President, the right of local self-government, reserved by the Constitution to the States, is dear to the hearts of the American people in every State of this Union. No less North than South; no less East than West; but nowhere is it esteemed of greater or more supreme importance than by the people of the

South. Upon that subject the people of my State and of the section of the Union from which I come feel deeply. For through all the vicissitudes of the past it has been their shield and their protection. When in the hour of bitterness and passion the civil rights bill was forced upon them, with all its dangerous and demoralizing tendencies, it was to the right of sovereign States to order and administer their own domestic affairs, reserved to them in the Constitution, to which they appealed. And it was in maintenance of that principle that the Supreme Court of the United States declared that law unconstitutional. To it they must look, upon it they must depend for the power to deal with, to carry forward, and to ultimately solve the race problem, which even now hangs over them and threatens their peace, their happiness, their very civilization.

But, Mr. President, this is no sectional question, and I thank God that it is not. This Republic can never again divide upon sectional lines, either the North from the South, or the East from the West. Every section of this great Republic is so closely knit into the business and commercial and social life of every other that we are bound together by the indissoluble bonds of blood and interest. This question affects the sovereign rights of every State in the Union. The sovereign rights of California and the Pacific States to meet and deal with a race question with which they are threatened is no less menaced than the sovereign power of the Southern States to go on dealing with a race problem which for more than forty years has hedged them about. The people of the Pacific States are awakening to the danger of admitting into their midst and of trying to absorb into their social and industrial life an oriental, a non-assimilating race. In dealing with that problem they have our profoundest sympathy, and when the time comes to meet, and if possible to avert it, I have no doubt they will have, so far as we can give it, our aid and support.

But, Mr. President, as we in the South realize that our race problem can only be settled by our own people, who know its every environment, and who appreciate its delicate and perplexing difficulties, and upon whose hearts and consciences it rests as a perpetual burden; as we know it can never be solved by a people far removed from its fatal touch, and whose minds are not filled with an appalling sense of the deep racial difficulties with which it is hedged about, so I say that the sovereign rights of California should not be invaded, and that she should be left free to meet and settle her problem in her own way, trusting as we must to her patriotism and sense of justice for its right solution.

Neither, Mr. President, should this be made a party question. But if it is the purpose of the President and that portion of his party who agree with him to commit the Republican party to a policy and to have it go to battle upon an issue which leads speedily and surely to the subversion of the sovereignty and independence of the States, then I have no doubt that the Democratic party will accept the issue and upon it will stand solid and united. The Democratic party has always been the party of the Constitution, adhering steadfastly to the principle that only by keeping the nation and the State each within its constitutional sphere of power could the liberties of the people be surely conserved. And it may be that in this wild orgie for national power, uncertain and unrestrained, to dominate and regulate everything and everybody, regardless of the Constitution, the great conservative masses of the people, who believe in liberty with law, will turn to the Democratic party for security and repose.

But, Mr. President, this question rises above party. It is fundamental; it is vital. It goes to the preservation in its constitutional integrity of our wisely devised and constructed system of dual Government, with its division of powers between State and nation. Is it a wise system? Has it worked well in the past? Under it in little more than a century we have risen from thirteen weak to forty-five powerful States. From 3,000,000 we have multiplied to 85,000,000 people. From a strip along the Atlantic seaboard we have crossed a continent, conquered a wilderness, and touched the Pacific shores.

In commerce and trade, both foreign and domestic, in inventions, in manufactories, in wealth and productive energy; in power and influence among the nations of the world; in all the arts of peace and of war; in all that looks to the elevation and ennobling of mankind, and that makes for righteousness among men, we have, under the Constitution of the fathers, with its checks and limitations of power, grown and developed and expanded as no other people ever did in all the tide of time. This constitutional system has been sufficient for every emergency; it has met every expanding need. Then why change—why seek to weaken or remodel it?

Mr. President, it is time for the American people to pause, to reflect, and to contemplate with patriotic consecration the words of their greatest political philosopher and seer, Mr. Jefferson:

> Let us preserve the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against antirepublican tendencies. Let us preserve the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

Mr. President, an infant in arms when Sumter was fired upon, I know nothing, except from history and tradition, of the bitterness and strife that distracted and divided our country in the days that are happily passed and gone. To me this is a Union never divided. I would cherish and preserve it—a grand republican superstructure, resting upon and deriving its strength from forty-five massive State columns, each sovereign and complete within its constitutional sphere—the Nation supreme in things national; the States supreme in all things domestic.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

Mr. SPOONER submitted the following report:

> The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 6364) entitled "An act to incorporate the National Child Labor Committee," 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 amendment numbered 1.
>
> That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 2, and agree to the same.
>
> JOHN C. SPOONER,
> A. O. BACON,
> *Managers on the part of the Senate.*
>
> E. L. TAYLOR, Jr.,
> SAMUEL W. SMITH,
> T. W. SIMS,
> *Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WARREN. In pursuance of notice heretofore given, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 23551) making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments.

Mr. WARREN. I ask that the first formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that the bill be read for amendment, the committee amendments to be first considered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming asks that the first formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered. Without objection, that course will be pursued.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs was, on page 3, line 5, to increase the appropriation for the maintenance of the United States service schools, from $20,000 to $25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 17, after the word "dollars," to insert the following proviso:

> *Provided*, That hereafter The Military Secretary's Department of the Army shall be known as The Adjutant-General's Department, the senior in rank of the officers of said department shall be designated by the title of The Adjutant-General, the other officers of the department shall be designated by the title of Adjutant-General, and The Military Secretary's Office of the War Department shall be known as The Adjutant-General's Office.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 18, after the word "dollars," to insert the following provisos:

> *Provided*, That of the receipts of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System that have been covered into the Treasury of the United States, the sum of $190,000 be, and the same is hereby, made available until expended for defraying the cost of such extensions and betterments of the system as may be approved by the Secretary of War, the extent of such extensions and the cost thereof to be reported to Congress by the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That hereafter detailed estimates shall be submitted to Congress for any further extension of the cable or telegraph lines in the district of Alaska.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 4, to insert:

> For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army on account of the army of Cuban pacification during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1907, in the purchase of equipment, stores, and supplies, the engagement of services personal and not personal, and all other expenses connected with the duty of collecting and transmitting information for the Army, by telegraph and otherwise, $50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 16, before the word "hundred," to strike out "three hundred and sixty-eight thou-

sand one" and insert "five hundred and fifty-six thousand two;" and in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That hereafter all commissioned officers of the Army may transfer or assign their pay accounts, when due and payable, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

So as to make the clause read:

For pay of officers of the line, $5,556,200: *Provided*, That hereafter all commissioned officers, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 21, after the word "million," to strike out "seventy-five thousand dollars" and insert "one hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars;" so as to read:

For pay of officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, $1,148,730.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 1, to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That any officer or enlisted man of the Army who has been, or who may hereafter be, detailed for duty in connection with the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition shall, while actually engaged on such duty, be regarded as employed on public duty and entitled to allowances authorized by law or regulations for officers or enlisted men so employed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 7, to insert the following further proviso:

Provided further, That section 1330 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing leaves of absence for certain officers of the Military Academy, be, and it is hereby, extended to include officers on duty exclusively as instructors at the special service schools and staff college, and such student officers, graduates of their latest classes, as may be detailed at special service schools or staff college.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 17, to increase the appropriation for pay of enlisted men of all grades, including recruits, from $9,000,000 to $9,972,504.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 23, to increase the appropriation for aditional pay for length of service of enlisted men from $1,200,000 to $1,206,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 19, to strike out:

ELECTRICIANS, ARTILLERY CORPS.

Twenty-five master electricians, at $900 each, and one hundred electrician sergeants, at $408 each, $63,300.
Additional pay for length of service, $6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 20, after the word "clerks," to strike out "and;" so as to read:

And said clerks, messengers, and laborers shall be employed and assigned by the Secretary of War to the offices and positions in which they are to serve.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 8, after the word "dollars," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That when a vacancy of lieutenant-colonel shall occur in the list of either permanent or detailed officers of that grade in The Military Secretary's Department, the officer now holding a permanent appointment with the rank of major in that department may be promoted to such vacancy.

Mr. KEAN. Let me ask the Senator from Wyoming a question. Ought not this amendment to be changed inasmuch as the Senate has adopted the amendment on page 3?

Mr. WARREN. It is still The Military Secretary's Department, but when this provision, if adopted, takes effect on July 1 next, with the first amendment of the bill, it will thereafter be The Adjutant-General's Office, and that will carry this officer with the others.

Mr. KEAN. Then this goes into effect at once. Is that the idea?

Mr. WARREN. Whether it does or not, the title in the bill is still The Military Secretary's Department, and when the bill goes into effect, then this with the other will be changed.

Mr. BACON. I understood the Senator from Wyoming to say he wanted to have the bill simply read this afternoon.

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is being read for amendment, and the committee amendments are to be first considered.

Mr. BACON. I understood that, but I supposed from the suggestion of the Senator from Wyoming that he intended when the bill got into the Senate that these matters should all be open for further consideration, if desired.

Mr. WARREN. Of course that is my intention. That is the usual way. That is a right the Senate has with the bill.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs was, on page 15, after line 5, to strike out:

For Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, $5,500.

And insert:

Bureau of Insular Affairs: For officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, $9,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail an officer of the Army, whom he may consider especially well qualified, to act as principal assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, and said principal assistant while acting under said detail shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a major: *And provided further*, That the provisions of section 27 of the act of February 2, 1901, with reference to the transfer of officers of the line to the departments of the staff for tours of service, shall apply to the vacancy created by this act and to the return of the officer so detailed to the line of the Army.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 25, after the word "dollars," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That officers who served creditably in the regular or volunteer forces during the civil war prior to April 9, 1865, and who now hold the rank of brigadier-general on the active list of the Army, having previously held that rank for three years or more, shall, when retired from active service, have the rank and retired pay of major-general.

Mr. NELSON. I would inquire how many officers this amendment will affect, and who they are?

Mr. WARREN. From three to five, according to the number that may become major-generals by selection of the President in the usual way to fill vacancies before the age limit is reached. It will probably apply to three, possibly four.

Mr. NELSON. Is that the limit?

Mr. WARREN. There is a possibility of its applying to more than four, but it can not exceed five, I think.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs was, on page 17, line 3, before the word "dental," to strike out "thirty" and insert "thirty-one;" and in line 5, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty-six thousand one hundred and sixty" and insert "fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty;" so as to make the clause read:

For thirty-one dental surgeons, $57,960.

Mr. WARREN. To complete that paragraph, I move to insert the amendment I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming proposes an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 17, after line 5, change the period to a colon and insert, after the word "dollars:"

Provided, That in addition to the dental surgeons now authorized by law there shall hereafter be one for the United States Military Academy.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 6, to increase the appropriation for contract surgeons from $300,000 to $360,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 10, after the word "cents," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That hereafter any paymaster's clerk of the Army who shall have had thirty-five years' faithful service in the Army may be nominated by the President and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be appointed a first lieutenant, mounted, United States Army, and placed on the retired list thereof as of that rank.

Mr. NELSON. I inquire of the chairman of the committee if this amendment does not give a civilian a pension, and is it not therefore the beginning of a civil pension list? It takes a civilian clerk and puts him on the roll as a retired Army officer. Is not that a way of giving a civilian employee a civil pension?

Mr. WARREN. I think not. By the construction of the law until it was inadvertently changed two or three years ago, paymasters' clerks were considered officers in computing extra pay for foreign service, etc., and up to the time when that change and one other occurred many of our best paymasters were taken from the ranks of paymasters' clerks.

A paymaster's clerk practically becomes an officer of the Army. He has many of the responsibilities of an officer. In addition, he has his bond to give; he has to travel; he has to do very many things that an officer does, so far as the service is concerned; and yet while every other man in the Army, enlisted man or commissioned officer, has the privileges of a pension for self or family, the right of burial in national cemeteries, of increased pay for length of service, and of admission into the Soldiers' Home, etc., the paymaster's clerk is left out

in the cold as to all those rights and privileges. I consider the proposed amendment a very just and wise one.

Mr. NELSON. Would not the effect of this legislation be ultimately to place every paymaster's clerk upon the pension roll and have retired civilians drawing pensions for life?

Mr. WARREN. I desire to say in all seriousness that we want to hang up just that kind of a prize, which a paymaster's clerk can strive for and finally reach through close application and hard work. He can only reach it after he has served thirty-five long years faithfully and well. If then considered so good and faithful a man that he merits reward, the President may select him and put him on the retired list at the small pay of a retired first lieutenant, mounted. He now has no pensionable status. He has no soldiers' home privilege. He has no place of burial by the Government. He has nothing but poverty and want to compensate for long and faithful service, unless we in some way provide for him.

As I have said, heretofore paymasters' clerks, who were adepts and always doing full and satisfactory service, were sooner or later made paymasters. By a late law we have——

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. WARREN. Certainly.

Mr. CLAY. Will the Senator let me ask him—I ought to know, but I do not—whether the paymaster's clerk is appointed by the Government and is an employee or officer of the Government, or whether he is simply appointed by the paymaster?

Mr. WARREN. He is appointed by the War Department. He does not have a commission, is not appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. CLAY. Who appoints him, then?

Mr. WARREN. He is appointed by the War Department.

Mr. CLAY. By the paymaster himself? Does the paymaster appoint his own clerk?

Mr. WARREN. No; the Paymaster-General, or, really, the Secretary of War.

Mr. BACON. I desire to ask the Senator a question. How many clerks now in the service will this affect? I say affect. Of course it will affect all, but I mean how many of them are now in a position to be the recipients of this benefit?

Mr. WARREN. Not to exceed two.

Mr. BACON. It is not, then, made with special reference to any particular clerk?

Mr. WARREN. It is made with reference to all clerks who have performed the service for thirty-five years, and it will reach two men at the present time, and a few more later on, but not for several years.

Mr. BACON. What is the prospect as to the number who within a reasonable or short space of time are to be affected by it?

Mr. WARREN. I will tell the Senator in a moment.

Mr. BACON. I ask the question simply for the purpose of getting an idea as to the number of these clerks who have been for a long time in the service.

Mr. WARREN. I think I can inform the Senator from this list. We have in the Pay Department one who has been thirty-eight years and eight months in the service; one who has been thirty-five years and two months; one who has been in service thirty-one years and eight months, and one twenty-five years and eight months, and then from that down to eighteen years. There are but fifteen altogether who have served eighteen years or more.

Mr. BACON. That is sufficient, unless the Senator desires to go further.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. WARREN. I do.

Mr. NELSON. While I dislike to criticise the Army bill and have no doubt the Committee on Military Affairs have done the very best they could, it seems to me that these paymasters' clerks are only civilian employees, and that this is a discrimination in favor of that class of employees as respects all the other employees of the Government. We have in the various Departments of the Government a large number of clerks who have served faithfully and well thirty-five years, forty years, and over. They have no such provision made for them by which they can retire and receive a commission. This is practically a discrimination between those clerks and these clerks who happen to be clerks of paymasters. For that reason it seems to me to be unjust. If we are going to do anything for the old clerks to take care of them, we ought to do it for all, and not discriminate in favor of the few who happen to be within the purview of the Army.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the condition of a paymaster's clerk is entirely different from that of any other civilian employee of the Government. He acts as paymaster a great deal of the time and is responsible for the funds. He has at all times to be in attendance upon the paymaster with whom he is detailed. He has to go to every place in this country or abroad where there are United States troops to be paid. He sleeps in the same blankets with his principal on the plains and he occupies the same tent, room, or bed at different places. He has to furnish his bond and pay for it. In reality his condition all of the time, the wants that he must make good, the duties that he must perform, the expenses he must incur, are not such as compare with any other civilian employee.

I wish to say again that it is and will be very hard for the Department to secure the services, at the pay that is allowed, of efficient paymasters' clerks, unless some chance of promotion or ultimate reward is added to present conditions and emoluments.

Mr. LODGE. He is under military law.

Mr. WARREN. He is under military law, and is liable at any time to trial by court-martial as well as by civil law.

Formerly many superior men took these places in the service, and they were almost sure to be made paymasters. In fact, the paymaster who would be Paymaster-General now, excepting that he gracefully stepped aside temporarily so that an older man might take it and retire from it, was made a paymaster from paymaster's clerk. I refer to Colonel Towar.

Paymaster Muhlenberg and several others, who are among the best paymasters we have in service now, were formerly paymasters' clerks. There are a great many who have passed away who were made paymasters from paymasters' clerks. But by a recent change in law all paymasters must be appointed or detailed from the Army proper.

Now, with the small salary paid paymasters' clerks, and with the great responsibilities upon them, it seems to me highly necessary, as a matter of protection for the Government itself, to offer some inducement for men to spend so long a time as thirty-five years as paymasters' clerks in the Army. If they spend that length of time, they should have some little provision for the hereafter, which every other man in either the combative or the general-service force is provided with now.

The paymaster's clerk is entirely different from the Department clerk, who has a permanent and settled home. If the paymaster's clerk is a married man, he has to have always, or nearly always, two homes. If he is in the field or traveling, he must maintain himself away from home and at the same time maintain his family at home.

I do not think there should be any objection to the passage of this provision.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming a question. I understand the quartermaster's clerks are not bonded?

Mr. WARREN. The quartermasters' clerks do not have the handling of funds.

Mr. BACON. There is that distinction between them, is there not?

Mr. WARREN. Yes; and there is another difference. A quartermaster's clerk out at an Army post is one of the employees at that post, with a settled home provided for him. The paymaster's clerk has to go all over the United States and the possessions of the United States—Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, or the Philippines—obeying orders no matter where they take him.

Mr. BACON. In other words, the Senator means that paymasters' clerks have responsibilities and duties and labors that do not attach to the other clerical force?

Mr. WARREN. Exactly so.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

For extra pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty as switchboard operators at each interior post of the Army, $8,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 2, to increase the appropriation for mileage to officers and contract surgeons when authorized by law, from $500,000 to $550,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 12, before the word "officers," to strike out "commissioned," so as to make the clause read:

For additional 10 per cent increase on pay of officers serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto (excepting Porto Rico and Hawaii), as provided by act approved June 30, 1902, the time of such service

to be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto, $210,000.

Mr. DU PONT. I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming what is the effect of striking out the word "commissioned?"

Mr. WARREN. That is to make the proposed legislation conform to the old law, so that paymasters' clerks can collect their foreign pay allowance the same as they did before. By an inadvertence on the part of the committee, I think, on the last year's appropriation bill that word was put in where it had never appeared before; that is all.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Philippine Scouts," on page 21, line 14, before the word "of," to strike out "encampment" and insert "encampments;" so as to make the clause read:

Encampments of organized militia with troops of the Regular Army.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 20, before the word "encampments," to strike out "brigade or division;" so as to make the clause read:

For paying the expenses of regiments, battalions, squadrons, and batteries of the organized militia of any State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia which may be authorized by the Secretary of War to participate in such encampments as may be established for the field instruction of the troops of the Regular Army, as provided by sections 15 and 21 of the act of January 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," $1,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 22, to insert:

For the purchase of flags for use on Memorial Day in suitably decorating the graves of soldiers and sailors of the Union Army buried in national cemeteries, $2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 5, to strike out:

For paying claims for damages incident to the Army maneuvers at West Point, Ky., in the year 1903, the sum of $2,837.24, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the sum of $2,837.24 of the appropriation for the militia herein shall be expended in paying claims allowed by the board of officers convened by Special Orders, No. 162, Headquarters Department of the Lakes, September 6, 1903, for maneuvers at West Point, Ky., in the year 1903.

And to insert:

For settlement of 256 approved claims for damages to and loss of private property in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, $35,271.10.

Mr. KEAN. I ask the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Wyoming, what are those claims?

Mr. WARREN. They are for small damages that have occurred through the firing of heavy artillery at encampments or by barges, one striking the other, damages to property near post target ranges, etc. They are small matters. There are 256 claims altogether.

Mr. KEAN. Do they include the part that is stricken out?

Mr. WARREN. They include the part that is stricken out.

Mr. KEAN. And also include a great many of the claims the Senator is so familiar with, that we have had before the Committee on Claims—that is, claims for small amounts?

Mr. WARREN. Yes; all of them have been passed upon by boards of survey and approved by the Department. Under the law the Department can not pay them. It seemed fairer to pay not only those the House had put in, but the entire lot that stood on all fours with them.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 25, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the Subsistence Department of the Army from $6,499,984.80 to $6,832,761.15.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Quartermaster's Department," on page 26, line 20, after the word "storage," to insert "for the construction, operation, and maintenance of laundries at military posts in the United States and its island possessions;" so as to read:

Regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, including their care and protection, consisting of stoves and heating apparatus required for heating offices, hospitals, barracks and quarters, and recruiting stations, and United States military prison; also ranges and stoves, and appliances for cooking and serving food at posts and on transports, and repair and maintenance of such heating and cooking appliances; of fuel and lights for enlisted men, including recruits, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, and for sale to officers, and including also fuel and engine supplies required in the operation of modern batteries at established posts; for post bakeries; for ice machines and their maintenance where required for the health and comfort of the troops and for cold storage; for the construction, operation, and maintenance of laundries at military posts in the United States and its island possessions, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, on page 27, line 20, after the word "reports," to strike out "$5,500,000" and insert "$6,775,511.07: *Provided*, That hereafter the heat and light actually necessary for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers and enlisted men shall be furnished at the expense of the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe;" so as to read:

Of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and for printing Department orders and reports, $6,775,511.07: *Provided*, That hereafter the heat and light actually necessary, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 21, after the word "guard," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That in addition to the number of chaplains now authorized by law there shall hereafter be one, with the rank of captain, for the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 24, after the word "Kansas," to strike out the following proviso:

Provided, That hereafter no part of the moneys appropriated for use of the Quartermaster's Department shall be used in payment of extra-duty pay for the Army service men in the Quartermaster's Department at West Point.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 24, to increase the appropriation for the maintenance of the Quartermaster's Department from $1,900,933.72 to $1,944,016.72.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 6, after the word "hundred," to strike out "thousand dollars" and insert "and $93,723.37;" so as to read:

Horses for cavalry, artillery, and engineers: For the purchase of horses for the cavalry, artillery, and engineers, service school and staff colleges, and for the Indians scouts, and for such infantry and members of the Hospital Corps in field campaigns as may be required to be mounted, and the expenses incident thereto, $493,723.37.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 21, after the word "troops," to strike out "other than Seacoast Artillery;" and in line 24, after the word "messes," to insert "and such heavy permanent furniture for officers' quarters;" so as to read:

Barracks and quarters: For barracks and quarters for troops, storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, for offices, recruiting stations, to provide such furniture for the public rooms of officers' messes and such heavy permanent furniture for officers' quarters at military posts as may be approved by the Secretary of War, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriation for barracks and quarters, on page 34, line 9, after the words "Secretary of War," to strike out "$2,000,000" and insert "$5,867,724."

Mr. CARTER. I should like to have the Senator in charge of the bill explain the cause for this very large increase proposed by the committee.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the House for some reason divided the barracks and quarters and put the appropriation under two heads. They had in the bill between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, and on the motion of some one—and I may say that it was not a member of the Military Affairs or the general Appropriation Committee, as I remember—one of their appropriations was stricken out on a point of order; so that left only $2,000,000 in the bill where the House had intended to appropriate between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Then added to that is the estimate, or a portion of the estimate, made necessary by the passage of the artillery bill, which increases the efficiency of the Army through its artillery. This law passed after the House had acted upon the Army bill and after it had left the jurisdiction of the House and had come over to us.

The amount now proposed represents the sum of the three items—first, $2,000,000 left in the House bill; second, the amount that was stricken out on the point of order, and, third, the minimum amount, the lowest amount estimated by the Department as necessary for this year on account of the artillery bill.

I may say we are still some millions below the official estimate made by the Department to Congress. Indeed, we are below the first estimate that came up before we had increased the artillery.

Mr. CARTER. I would be glad to have the Senator further explain whether this large sum is intended to be appropriated in furtherance of the so-called policy of the concentration of the Army at a few central points in the country, with a view to providing special accommodations at such central points and finally abandoning the outlying Army posts now situated in different sections of the country.

Mr. WARREN. So far as that is concerned, we have not included as much as the amount required and estimated for the

several purposes and the brigade posts. Of course we have not cut the amount with the purpose of prohibiting expenditures at posts that may become brigade posts, but neither has any encouragement been given to the proposed erection of brigade posts.

This appropriation can only be applied to such structures as cost less than $20,000 each, and the concentration and building of new posts or building new barracks, etc., must come through the sundry civil appropriation bill as to any large structures. Such appropriations are under the head of "Military posts" in that bill, and no part of this money can be used on any structure like company barracks or any structure of any kind that costs more than $20,000.

Mr. CARTER. Will the Senator kindly explain under what authority of law the process of concentration is now proceeding by the building up of central posts?

Mr. WARREN. In the absence of any direction by Congress the amount for military posts is appropriated in a lump sum, to be apportioned by the War Department.

Mr. CARTER. And that appropriation occurs, as I understand from the Senator's statement, in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. WARREN. It does. It is estimated differently. It is under a different head in the estimates.

Mr. CARTER. The amount appropriated last year was in the neighborhood of how much?

Mr. WARREN. About $1,200,000. It passed through the Senate at $1,400,000. It was cut in conference to, I think, $1,200,000, possibly $1,150,000.

Mr. CARTER. Then we have the assurance of the Senator that the increase in this item is in no sense related to the concentration proposition.

Mr. WARREN. It has no reference whatever to that subject.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. WARREN. I do.

Mr. CULBERSON. I do not desire to take the Senator's time. I simply wanted in my own time to emphasize the suggestion of the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] to this remarkable increase as proposed on page 34 of the bill. I wish to emphasize that by stating, so that it may go in the RECORD, that the net increase of expenditures for the Army carried by this bill is $9,406,733.65. Of that increase $6,221,160 is said to be incident to the increase in the Artillery Corps. Supposing that to be true and taking it to be true, Mr. President, we have a net increase in other respects over last year of an amount in excess of $3,200,000. That is all I had to say.

Mr. WARREN. I did not hear the Senator's last remark.

Mr. CULBERSON. The last remark is that, outside of the increase in the Artillery Corps, this bill carries a net increase of something over $3,200,000; and I wanted to put that in the RECORD and let the country know what we are doing here with the public money.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator will notice that all that is in the RECORD. Every item is accounted for in the statement which accompanied the report upon this bill a few days since. A large portion of that, I will say, is an amount allowed on the House side as necessary to support the Army, but which was stricken out on the floor upon a point of order.

Mr. CULBERSON. My understanding of the remarks of the Senator from Wyoming in charge of the bill was that this increase was due to the increase in the Artillery Corps. I wanted to call his attention to the fact, and I wanted to call the attention of the Senate and of the country to the fact, that we have an increased expenditure this year of over $3,200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, after line 11, to insert:

For the acquisition of not exceeding 50 acres of land near or adjoining Fort Taylor, at Key West, Fla., $150,000, or so much thereof as the Secretary of War may deem necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, after line 15, to insert:

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to permit the Florida East Coast Railway Company and its successors to make a fill and construct an embankment upon the submerged lands in front of the existing military reservation on which now stand the barracks and quarters of the military post at Key West, the said fill and embankment to used by said railroad company and its assigns for railroad purposes, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Secretary of War may deem necessary in the public interest.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I think an explanation of the two items from line 12 to line 24, on page 34, is necessary. It seems to me as though we first buy 50 acres of land for $150,000, and then give the Florida East Coast Railway Company a right of way through it.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, that was all brought out in the testimony before the committee and is in the hearings. It comes in this way: The railroad desires to build one hundred and odd miles of road down to the water at Key West. It is unable to do so unless it crosses for quite a distance land which is claimed to be owned by the United States. That land is partly submerged. The United States is not sure enough of its title either to grant it or to make any move regarding it without the specific authorization of Congress.

As I understand it, we have down there two old posts, one for artillery and the other devoted to other purposes. One or both of them must be rebuilt. The railroad desires to go along down the foreshore to reach the proper point for a terminal. To do that renders the lower post uninhabitable. The War Department is desirous of the extension of this railroad and of the cheaper transportation which will thereby be afforded and the shorter time of traveling to reach points like Cuba, Panama, etc. The War Department desires to obtain the 50 acres adjoining the upper of the two posts, in order that it may get the railroad in and use for warehouses the old buildings which now constitute the lower post and add what is necessary to the upper post for a garrison, etc., to take care of the employees who now have to walk a long distance between the two.

Mr. KEAN. It seems to me that this is rather an extraordinary price to pay for 50 acres of land.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. Mr. President, I wish to say that there is no right of way given to this railroad company over any of the Government land; but, as the Senator from Wyoming has explained, the Florida East Coast Railway Company is now building down to Key West very largely over the ocean. The Secretary of War, however, deemed it a wise and proper thing, for military reasons, to permit this railway company to fill in the foreshore of the present post property at Key West. So that any land they will occupy there at all will be of their own making.

The War Department has for a long time desired to change the post at Key West from its present location across the city near the fort. It is now distant about a mile and a quarter from the fort where the men have their duties to perform, Fort Taylor. The purpose of the purchase of this land is to enable the War Department to change the position of the post and put it nearer to Fort Taylor; and rather than dispose of the land that the Government owns now at Key West and has been using heretofore the Secretary of War recommended that it be held for storage purposes. That is the condition of the case.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs was, in the item of appropriation for transportation of the Army, etc., on page 36, line 5, after the word "ferriages," to strike out the semicolon and the word "hereafter;" so as to read:

Of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and Army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 6, before the word "estimates," to insert "That;" and in the same line, after the word "estimates," to insert "for the next fiscal year;" so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That estimates for the next fiscal year shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States covering transportation of the Army and its supplies in one estimate, and additional estimates shall be submitted covering other items heretofore carried in appropriation bills under the head of "Transportation of the Army and its supplies, etc."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I was diverted for a moment, and I now ask to turn back to page 35, line 19. After the word "enlistment," in that line, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 35, line 19, after the word "enlistment," it is proposed to insert:

Provided further, That hereafter any military prison that the Secretary of War may designate for the confinement of general prisoners for whom there is no room at the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, or when it is impracticable to send there, shall be regarded as a branch of the said United States military prison and, equally with it, shall be subject to the laws relating thereto, including chapter 6, Title XIV of the Revised Statutes.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. Now, Mr. President, turning back to page 17, line 11, after the word "had," in the committee amendment already adopted, I move to insert the words "in all."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the committee,

to which the Senator from Wyoming has offered his amendment, has already been agreed to; but if there be no objection it will be regarded as open, and the question is on the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs was, on page 38, line 13, after the word "service," to strike out "$13,500,000" and insert "$15,163,792.72;" so as to read:

Provided further, That the number of draft animals purchased from this appropriation, added to those now on hand, shall be limited to such numbers as are actually required for the service, $15,163,792.72.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senator from Wyoming to this extraordinary increase of about $2,000,000 in this item, and I ask him to give some explanation of it.

Mr. WARREN. That is made necessary by the increase of the artillery branch, which will ultimately add about 6,000 men to the Army. I want to say further that that amount will be a great deal larger unless we shall provide such legislation as this bill proposes as to transportation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs was, on page 38, line 24, after the word "governments," to insert "officers of the War Department, Members of Congress, other officers of the Government while traveling on official business;" on page 39, line 3, after the word "transported," to strike out the colon and insert a comma and the words "and when accommodations are available, transportation may be provided for general passengers to the island of Guam, rates and regulations therefor to be prescribed by the Secretary of War;" so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of using transports in any other Government work than the transportation of the Army, its supplies and employees; and when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, accommodations are available, transportation may be provided for the officers, enlisted men, employees, and supplies of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and for members and employees of the Philippine and Hawaiian governments, officers of the War Department, Members of Congress, other officers of the Government while traveling on official business, and without expense to the United States, for the families of those persons herein authorized to be transported, and when accommodations are available, transportation may be provided for general passengers to the island of Guam, rates and regulations therefor to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I very seriously doubt the propriety of our attempting on this bill to legislate in regard to amending the rate bill that we spent a good, large part of the last session of Congress in efforts to perfect.

Mr. WARREN. This has nothing to do with the rate bill. It pertains to the subject of transportation across the ocean.

Mr. BACON. I beg the Senator's pardon. I had the wrong page. I withdraw the suggestion, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The SECRETARY. The next amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs is, on page 39, after line 9, to insert the following:

Provided further, That nothing in the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906, shall be held to prohibit the allowance of reduced rates to the Government for the transportation of persons or property, or to prohibit the transportation of officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States free or at reduced rates.

Mr. BACON. Now, Mr. President, I ask the Secretary to pause at that part of the amendment, because it is to that part that my first remarks were addressed.

Mr. WARREN. That is a distinct amendment of itself.

Mr. BACON. It is a distinct amendment, although it is only separated by a semicolon from that which follows. It is entirely distinct, and the objection to it would not apply to the remaining part.

I was about to say, Mr. President, that I doubted very much the propriety of the policy of endeavoring to legislate upon an appropriation bill to secure whatever amendments may be required in regard to the provisions of the rate bill, which we at so much cost of time and trouble of various kinds endeavored to perfect at the last session.

Mr. WARREN. If the Senator will permit me right there, I will say that this is a matter which ought to have been considered when the rate bill was up, but it was overlooked. The amendment is designed to correct a great inequality in railroad rates that we have to meet in the Government service. I do not know but what it is a greater inequality than has existed at any time under the cut rates of the railroads, so much complained of before the passage of restrictive legislation.

For instance, there are fifty-six railroads in the United States which by law are hauling the property and men of the Army at 50 cents on the dollar of their regular rates. There are forty-four more at least, possibly more than that, which heretofore have always entered into an agreement to accept 50 cents on the dollar, the same as is paid to the land-grant or bond-aided railroads. There are other railroads which have paid their entire indebtedness to the Government, although they formerly were aided by bonds and land grants, and they are getting 100 cents on the dollar.

So we have here a case of inequality, where one railroad gets a dollar for what another railroad gets 50 cents. The amendment is to make provision for the railroads, if they desire to do as they did before. Those who are not bound to the Government to haul army freight and men at 50 cents on the dollar can nevertheless do so, and thereby be put in direct competition with the others. As it is now, if we want to send men or property over the most direct route, we find that we must pay a dollar, instead of paying 50 cents, and we have to go by some tortuous route and spend days and weeks in crossing the continent to avoid paying 100 cents on the dollar, which, under the rate bill, we have forced the railroads to charge.

Mr. BACON. That is only a part, in the first place, of the provision included in this particular amendment—that is, I mean the particular part of it.

Mr. WARREN. That is true, but I wish to bring that particular part up now, so that the Senator may have it in mind.

Mr. BACON. I did not, as the Senator will remember, say anything on the question of the propriety of the amendment——

Mr. WARREN. I understand.

Mr. BACON. I simply am addressing myself to the proposition that the rate law ought not to be amended in this way.

We have been in session here since the first of December. These difficulties were known, and I respectfully suggest there ought to have been an amendment directed to the rate bill which should have gone to the proper committee and should have had consideration by the Senate as an amendment to the rate bill, because this is not the only provision of the rate bill——

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President——

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator will pardon me just a second. This is not the only provision of the rate bill where there are defects which have been pointed out and concerning which amendments are very urgently desired by different people who are affected by them. For instance, the newspapers are knocking here very strenuously, asking that we amend the bill in a particular which they say in its present form does them a great injustice; and there are a great many others.

I confess that the principal point to which my attention was directed was not so much the question that the Senator from Wyoming has commented upon as the effort to go into that phase of the rate bill which gave us so much trouble, to wit, the question of free passes.

Mr. WARREN. I will say to the Senator that I am perfectly willing to cut those two words out, if he desires.

Mr. BACON. I want to say in that connection——

Mr. WARREN. I am perfectly willing to do that.

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator will pardon me just a moment. I am not going to take much time. I want to say in that connection that I have no disposition whatever to deny to the officers and men of the Army any proper indulgence or privilege, and as the general disposition seems to be to increase the compensation of the officials of the Government and the employees of these great corporations, I would be perfectly willing to have some proper addition made to the compensation of the officers and enlisted men of the Army. But I think it extremely improper, Mr. President, that we should endeavor in this piecemeal way to amend the rate bill.

I think the rate bill has a great many good features in it, and I think a great many people have had to make sacrifices in order to get the benefit of what may come for the general good. Whenever the time comes to find out where there has been a mistake made and where there is a grievance here and a burden there which ought to be relieved or corrected, I want to see that done in a methodical way and with proper consideration with reference to that single matter, and not by its being grafted upon a bill where we can not give it proper investigation and consideration.

I do not want to be put in a position, Mr. President, of oppos-

ing the special feature of granting to the officers and enlisted men of the Army the privilege of reduced rates or of free passes, and I regret very much to say anything about it. It is only with a view to having some more considerate action than can possibly be had with reference to the amendment of the rate bill that I make any suggestion whatever.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. BACON. I do.

Mr. McCUMBER. I thought the Senator had completed his statement.

Mr. BACON. No. I will say this, Mr. President, that if the amendment is to be retained for the purpose which the Senator from Wyoming indicates as an important one—and certainly his statement has a very great deal of value in it—I would not myself be willing to do more than ask that the word "free" be taken out, because if it is going to relate to the transportation of troops I think possibly the question of reduced rates could properly be left in an amendment, if we are going to deal with it at all; but I do not think we ought on this bill to deal with the question of free transportation.

Mr. McCUMBER obtained the floor.

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator allow me a moment?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, replying to the observation that this defect should have been known before and should have been handled in a different way, I will say it was presumed that a rate could be made for the officers and men of the Army if all of the roads made the same rate and agreed upon the same terms; but as the railroad rate law is dissected, understood, and construed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads we are confronted now, without time to change it in any other way, by a condition like this:

We have had our estimates based upon the usual cost of transportation. We have inserted in this bill the usual amount, plus what the growth of the Army calls for. Now, if we shall fail by legislation here providing for this expenditure to arrange for these rates as to the Army in general the appropriation will be entirely inadequate. As I said before, we are paying now, for instance, to the Union Pacific system a hundred cents on the dollar——

Mr. BACON. I recognize what the Senator has said in that regard——

Mr. WARREN. Now, as to the officers and their families. Since I have known anything about the Army, on the western roads at least they have always received the courtesy of half fare, and sometimes probably a lower rate than that.

Mr. BACON. I would suggest, if the Senator will pardon me——

Mr. WARREN. It bears very heavily, especially upon men with families, and particularly when they have to cross from posts on the Atlantic to those on the Pacific, and then perhaps to the Philippines, to be compelled to pay full fare.

Then, again, in the case of a train load of soldiers, embarked all together, the railroad knows just how many cars will be necessary and just how much power will be required to haul that train, and there is no need for stopping anywhere, except for railroad necessities—for water, fuel, etc. Therefore, there has always been—it is a part of the economics of this country—a special rate to the Government for handling troops all over the country.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question? Did the Senator understand me to say that I would not ask that we do more than strike out the word "free," which would allow the reduced rates for which the Senator is now contending?

Mr. WARREN. I am perfectly willing to accept that.

Mr. BACON. I want to make one other suggestion to the Senator in connection with the remarks he has just made. From the reading I have been able to give it, there is no provision in regard to reduced rates for the families of officers. I think that is more important than reduced rates for the officers themselves, because the officers have travel pay, but their families do not, and frequently they have to carry their families along with them. So I think it is more important to insert the words "and their families."

Mr. WARREN. It was intended to cover that. If the provision does not do so, we will offer an amendment to that effect. I thank the Senator for bringing it to my attention.

Mr. BACON. I would suggest to the Senator, on line 19, page 39, to strike out the words "free or" and insert "and their families." Then it would read—

Officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States and their families at reduced rates.

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

The SECRETARY. On page 39, line 19, in the amendment proposed by the committee, after the words "United States," it is proposed to strike out the words "free or" and insert in lieu thereof the words "and their families."

Mr. WARREN. I think that amendment had better be made.

Mr. BACON. Yes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment to the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCUMBER. I want to ask the Senator in charge of the bill a question, to see if we can get a basis for reasoning out whether or not this provision ought to remain. I want to ask the Senator if provision is not made for the payment of the traveling expenses of every officer or soldier traveling on duty? Does not the Government pay the traveling expenses?

Mr. WARREN. The Government pays the traveling expenses of an officer when he is traveling under orders. The Government takes no cognizance whatever of the family. In other words, the Army is laid out on lines which ignore the family entirely. So that all the traveling expenses of members of the family must be paid for, and if the officer is on leave or if he is moving except under orders, of course he is moving at his own expense.

Mr. McCUMBER. I understand that, Mr. President. I want to say just a word in reference to this whole Army appropriation bill and the Army system. I am as much in favor as any Senator here of paying officers of the Army proper compensation and paying proper compensation to the railroads for moving them. We have a system that is applied to the Army that is not applied in any other branches of the Government. We have sought not only by direct legislation, but by every species of indirect legislation to help out the salaries of Army officers. We start in, for instance, fixing the salary from the major-generals down.

It appears upon the record, one at $11,000, one at $9,000, one at $8,000, one at $7,000, etc. Yet every Senator who knows anything about it knows that practically every one of those officers is drawing more than the salary named, because, after the expiration of every five years of service, there is 10 per cent added to the salary.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator is in error.

Mr. McCUMBER. After five years more another 10 per cent is added.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. McCUMBER. I yield.

Mr. WARREN. I know the Senator does not wish to be in error.

Mr. McCUMBER. I certainly do not.

Mr. WARREN. Speaking of the general officers, there is no percentage allowance. There is a maximum. The maximum for a brigadier-general is $5,500, and $7,500 for a major-general. To that is added commutation of quarters, provided he is on duty where the Government has no barracks or quarters for him—for instance, in the city of Washington. And that is all.

Mr. McCUMBER. On every page of the bill we find for these officers additional pay for length of service.

Mr. WARREN. Yes; that applies——

Mr. McCUMBER. Again, "additional pay for length of service." That appears at the end of every one of these subdivisions.

Mr. WARREN. That applies only to officers in the lower ranks. In fact, for colonels and lieutenant-colonels there is a maximum. Below they are allowed certain percentages which arrive at the maximum when they amount in all, after twenty years' service, to 40 per cent.

Mr. McCUMBER. I understand it applies to those of the lower ranks. It does apply to the officials, however. So if I write to the Department to ascertain the salary of any official I am unable to get it unless they go further and ascertain his length of service.

Then, in addition to that, there are certain allowances made for traveling expenses which are not allowed in other cases.

Mr. WARREN. No, Mr. President.

Mr. McCUMBER. Let me finish the sentence. There are other allowances for rooms, etc. So if an officer is sent from one section of the country to Washington to live he does not have to pay rent, because the amount that is allowed, if he is on official duty, is sufficient to pay the rent. We can find many other ways in which special privileges are constantly growing up in favor of the Army and which are not conferred upon other branches of the Government.

Now, that may be all right; it may be justified; but, so far as

I am concerned, I would sooner appropriate directly for each one what he is entitled to and make his salary accordingly than to say that his salary shall be five thousand and that there shall be something for additional length of service, and if he is allowed to go any place where it is necessary to hire rooms, then he should have those, and the Government should pay for them. I have no objection to that.

But we labored here last year, and labored strenuously, for the purpose of passing a law that would give a square deal to everyone in the matter of travel service. We declared that no person should have any special privileges. I believed then that a year would not elapse before there would be an attempt to secure special privileges for some members either of the Army or the Navy or some other branch of the Government—some of the officials. The very first step that was taken was to appropriate immediately $25,000 for the traveling expenses of the President. We passed that. Now it is proposed to go further, and while we have cut off every other official of the Government, no matter what his rank, we find in this bill a provision that will allow the railroads to carry an officer of the Army with his family free anywhere over the United States. Of course if he is on official business, he would get his transportation.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. DANIEL. Ought not the private to be given privileges of the same sort? He gets lower pay.

Mr. McCUMBER. The private ought to have the same privilege that the officer is given, but neither the private nor the officer ought to have the privilege unless it is granted to every other American citizen. That is the objection I have to this amendment.

Mr. WARREN. The condition of the amendment now under consideration is such that there will be no free transportation. It applies alike to officers and enlisted men.

Mr. McCUMBER. And not only that, but his property can be carried free.

Mr. WARREN. The property of the United States at reduced rates only?

Mr. McCUMBER. No; the property of the officers.

Mr. WARREN. Not at all.

Mr. McCUMBER. That is as I read it.

Mr. WARREN. If the Senator will permit me, perhaps he did not hear what I said earlier during this discussion. Instead of making inequalities, the amendment makes an equality between the railroads.

Mr. McCUMBER. How is that?

Mr. WARREN. Instead of making inequalities, it makes an equality between the railroads, so that all railroads may fare alike.

Mr. McCUMBER. I do not quite understand what the Senator means by that. Will he explain it?

Mr. WARREN. I stated before—perhaps the Senator did not hear it—that there are fifty-six or more railroads in the United States which, under the statutes, are hauling for the Government, we will say, at 50 per cent of the regular rate.

Mr. McCUMBER. Under what statutes?

Mr. WARREN. Under existing statutes.

Mr. McCUMBER. How can they haul for a less sum than the regular rate under the law we passed last year?

Mr. WARREN. Congress did not repeal the land-grant laws.

Mr. McCUMBER. That is what I want the Senator to explain.

Mr. WARREN. They are land-grant or bond-aided railroads. In addition to that——

Mr. McCUMBER. They have had their consideration in the land grant for the service that they give.

Mr. WARREN. I grant you that.

Mr. McCUMBER. Then they can not complain.

Mr. WARREN. They are not complaining.

We have another lot of railroads tied up by the rate bill, which, for hauling the same troops from the same point to the same destination, get a hundred cents.

Mr. McCUMBER. All right.

Mr. WARREN. They are willing to do it, as they have done heretofore, at 50 per cent for the Government, and make a rate equal to that of the other roads, so that the Government may send its forces over that railroad which is most convenient to it, and pay the same rate to all.

Mr. McCUMBER. The railways may be willing to give this extra privilege to the officers, etc., but some one has to pay for it in the end, and for the same reason that it was argued last year, that if there was free transportation over the railroads of the United States to certain persons, the railroads would have to charge the others who pay for their transportation an amount which would equal their loss on the free transportation. So if the railways are allowed to give this preferential rate to the Government, they will have to make it out of some one else, and the general traveling public will have to pay for it in the end.

My position is that the Government has no right to ask in the transportation of its forces for anything that the citizen has not a right to ask; that the Government should pay exactly the same rate for transportation that it compels the citizen to pay; that the Government should have no special advantage.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to call attention to the fact that as I read this amendment it would permit free transportation, or transportation at special rates, to Government employees in any branch of the service. It is not limited to the Army and the Navy. After reciting the restrictions of the interstate-commerce act, it reads——

Mr. WARREN. It says "officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States."

Mr. HEYBURN. I call the attention of the Senator to this language:

That nothing in the act * * * shall be held to prohibit the allowance of reduced rates to the Government for the transportation of persons or property.

The Government can secure transportation for its employees in any department of the Government under that provision if you stop there. But it says:

Or to prohibit the transportation of officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States—

And as we have amended it—

and their families—

How?

free or at reduced rates.

Under that the Government could have transported, irrespective of the interstate-commerce act, any employee in any Department of the Government of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator from Idaho allow me?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. LODGE. "Officers and enlisted men" is a technical term that always alludes either to the Army or the Navy. There is no question about it in this connection.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. HEYBURN. I desire to finish the reply to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. CULBERSON. Very well.

Mr. HEYBURN. I think if the Senator from Massachusetts will inspect the language of this proposed amendment as it is printed and punctuated, it will be obvious to him that the first clause of this declaration would permit the transportation of others than officers, because the amendment uses the word "persons."

Mr. McCUMBER. I think the Senator from Idaho is absolutely correct in his construction.

Mr. CULBERSON. I desire to suggest to the Senator from North Dakota that it is manifest we can not pass this important amendment to the rate bill in the absence of a quorum, if it ought to be passed at all.

Mr. McCUMBER. I was going to say in closing, without making any further argument upon it, that I raise the point of order that the amendment proposes general legislation and is not provided for in the estimates.

Mr. WARREN. Will not the Senator recall his point of order?

Mr. McCUMBER. I withhold it.

Mr. WARREN. I ask that the amendment may be passed over until to-morrow.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be passed over.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. DANIEL. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. McCUMBER. Will the Senator from Virginia yield to me for a moment?

Mr. DANIEL. Certainly.

Mr. McCUMBER. I understand there is nothing but this bill which will probably be up for consideration to-morrow. We have from six to eight hundred pension bills on the Calendar. I also understand that notice has been given that there will be memorial exercises here to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. I therefore ask unanimous consent that after the completion of this bill to-morrow the Senate proceed to the consideration of unobjected pension bills on the Calendar and unobjected bills for the correction of military records.

Mr. WARREN. I did not hear the proposition.

Mr. LODGE. It is a request for the consideration of pension bills after the conclusion of the Army bill.

Mr. WARREN. To-night?

Mr. LODGE. No; to-morrow.

Mr. McCUMBER. To-morrow.

Mr. CULBERSON. I simply rise to suggest to the Senator from North Dakota that there are a number of unobjected bills on the Calendar besides pension bills. I do not see why we should take——

Mr. McCUMBER. I should like to have the Senate go to the Pension Calendar, and when we get through with them there will be time for the other bills, probably.

Mr. CULBERSON. Very well; with that understanding, I have no objection to the request.

Mr. NELSON. I desire to say that to-morrow, at the close of the morning business, when the Army appropriation bill shall have been disposed of, I desire to again call up the bill relating to the right of appeals in criminal cases. It is a matter of great importance and of national concern, and on that account I feel that I can not agree to the request for unanimous consent. We are now getting into the last part of the session. If that bill is to receive any consideration, it ought to be taken up at as early a day as practicable. The pension bills can be taken up at any time.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am afraid the Senator from Minnesota will have some trouble in holding a quorum here to-morrow upon that bill, and if it is a question which shall be considered, and as I have asked unanimous consent, I give notice that after the completion of the Army appropriation bill to-morrow I will move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the unobjected pension bills upon the Calendar.

Mr. NELSON. I also give notice that I will move to-morrow at the close of the morning business, unless the Army appropriation bill interferes, to take up for consideration the bill giving the Government the right of appeal in criminal cases.

Mr. PILES. I have a little bill here providing for a railroad right of way through a military reservation, and I should like very much to have it considered.

Mr. WARREN. Will not the Senator from Washington wait until we can complete the reading of the Army appropriation bill? I think we ought to proceed that far to-night.

Mr. PILES. I supposed that had been done.

Mr. WARREN. It has not been.

Mr. PILES. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. WARREN. I wish to say now, while notices are being given, that I take it for granted none of them will interfere with the consideration of the Army appropriation bill.

I take this opportunity to say that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] desires me to announce that he wishes to address the Senate upon a subject, and that he has been compelled to put it over from day to day, and he desired me to give notice that on Monday morning, immediately after the routine business, he would seek the floor to address the Senate upon the subject of which he has given previous notice.

Mr. President——

Mr. KEAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, February 9, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *February 8, 1907.*

The House was called to order at 12 m. by Mr. DALZELL, who directed the reading of the following communication from the Speaker.

The Clerk read as follows:

I hereby designate Hon. JOHN DALZELL, of Pennsylvania, as Speaker pro tempore for this day.

J. G. CANNON.

FEBRUARY 8, 1907.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

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

MICHAEL V. HENNESSY.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill S. 822, and I ask that the statement be read in place of the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill S. 822, an act granting a pension to Michael V. Hennessy, 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 disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,
WM. H. DRAPER,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

P. J. McCUMBER,
N. B. SCOTT,
JAS. P. TALIAFERRO,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

The statement was read, as follows:

STATEMENT.

This bill originally passed the Senate at $20 per month, but was amended in the House to $12 per month. The result of the conference is that the Senate recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and your conferees recommend that the bill pass at $12 per month in accordance with said agreement.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,
WM. H. DRAPER,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Is that a private pension bill of some individual?

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. It is a private pension bill.

The question was taken; and the conference report was agreed to.

WILLIAM H. KIMBALL.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I call up the conference report on the bill S. 4908, and ask that the statement may be read in place of the report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chairs hears none.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill S. 4908, "An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Kimball," 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 disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,
WM. H. DRAPER,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

P. J. McCUMBER,
N. B. SCOTT,
JAS. P. TALIAFERRO,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

The statement was read, as follows:

STATEMENT.

This bill originally passed the Senate at $20 per month, but was amended in the House to $16 per month. The result of the conference is that the Senate recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and your conferees recommend that the bill pass at $16 per month in accordance with said agreement.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,
WM. H. DRAPER,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

GEORGE A. TUCKER.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I also call up the conference report on the bill S. 5041, and ask that the statement may be read instead of the report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chairs hears none.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill S. 5041,

"An act granting an increase of pension to George A. Tucker," 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 disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,
WM. H. DRAPER,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

P. J. MCCUMBER,
N. B. SCOTT,
JAS. P. TALIAFERRO,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

The statement was read, as follows:

STATEMENT.

This bill originally passed the Senate at $30 per month, but was amended in the House to $24 per month. The result of the conference is that the Senate recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and your conferees recommend that the bill pass at $24 per month in accordance with said agreement.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,
WM. H. DRAPER,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I move the adoption of the conference report.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

BETTIE MAY VOSE.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill S. 6833, and ask that the statement be read instead of the report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chairs hears none.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 6833) granting an increase of pension to Bettie May Vose 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 amendment.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,
WM. H. DRAPER,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

P. J. MCCUMBER,
N. B. SCOTT,
JAS. P. TALIAFERRO,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

The statement was read, as follows:

STATEMENT.

This bill originally passed the Senate at $50 per month, but was amended in the House to $35 per month. The result of the conference is that the House recedes from its amendment, and your conferees recommend that the bill pass at $50 per month, as it originally passed the Senate.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,
WM. H. DRAPER,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I move the adoption of the conference report.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

THE M'CUMBER PENSION LAW.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana presents the following privileged resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed, for distribution through the document room of the House of Representatives, 20,000 copies of public law No. 63, known as the "McCumber pension law."

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Is that to go out in this document room here?

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. It does.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Then I object.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. I will say to the gentleman from Missouri that this is a provision for 20,000 copies of what is known as the "McCumber pension law." It is a mere leaflet; it will cost about $1.25 a thousand, and if they are placed in the folding room of the House instead of the document room, it would entail more cost in bookkeeping than will be entailed in printing the document.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Do they not have to keep books out there, the same as in the folding room?

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. No.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. What do they do, then?

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. Not to the same extent, at any rate. These 20,000 leaflets will be placed in the document room, and anyone who wants can secure them, and if there are not enough to go around we can have more of them printed.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I know; but some fellow who wants to electioneer with them will get 10,000 and leave the rest of us when we want them so that we can not get them to send to our constituents.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. I will say upon investigation that that position is not well taken, and that Members are not permitted to abuse their privilege in that respect.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I know the fact to be that one man introduced a bill here of a great deal of consequence, and somebody went out there and got every copy of the bill, and we had to have it reprinted.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. There are only about 400 copies of a bill placed in the document room.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. If there is any way to stop this, I want to do it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Missouri that the resolution is privileged. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. CLARK of Missouri) there were—ayes 74, noes 33.

Accordingly the resolution was agreed to.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER, YANKTON, S. DAK.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 6872) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Winnipeg, Yankton and Gulf Railroad Company to construct a combined railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Yankton, S. Dak."

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of an act authorizing the Winnipeg, Yankton and Gulf Railroad Company to construct a combined, railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Yankton, S. Dak., approved April 5, 1904, as amended by the act approved February 5, 1906, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that the time within which the said bridge is required to be commenced shall be within one year, and the time within which it is required that said bridge shall be completed shall be within three years from the date of the approval of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is the bill unanimously reported by the committee?

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Unanimously reported by the committee and also favorably recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It harmonizes with the requirements of the War Department?

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. It does.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no objection.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BURKE of South Dakota, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

BRIDGES ACROSS TUG FORK OF BIG SANDY RIVER.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the bill (H. R. 24109) to authorize the Norfolk and Western Railway Company to construct sundry bridges across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River, with Senate amendments.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

ANNA E. HUGHES.

The SPEAKER pro tempore also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 20060) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Hughes, with a Senate amendment.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

MASTERS, MATES, ENGINEERS, AND PILOTS.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 21204) to amend

section 4446 of the Revised Statutes, relating to licensed masters, mates, engineers, and pilots.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4446 of the Revised Statutes, as the same is now in force and effect, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4446. Every master, mate, engineer, and pilot who shall receive a license shall, when employed upon any vessel, place his certificate of license, which shall be framed under glass, in some conspicuous place in such vessel, where it can be seen by passengers and others at all times; and for every neglect to comply with this provision by any such master, mate, engineer, or pilot, he shall be subject to a fine of $100, or to the revocation of his license: *Provided*, That any pilot, quartermaster, mate, or engineer in the employment of any ferry company or line, and complying with the foregoing provisions with regard to the ferryboat of such company or line upon which he is regularly employed, shall be authorized to act temporarily as such pilot, quartermaster, mate, or engineer upon any other ferryboat of the company by or line upon which he is employed."

With the following amendments recommended by the committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

Page 1, line 8, insert after the comma following the word "vessel" the words "within forty-eight hours after going on duty."

Page 1, line 10, after the semicolon following the word "times," insert the words "*Provided*, That in case of emergency such officer may be transferred to another vessel of the same owners for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours without the transfer of his license to such other vessel."

Page 2 strike out all of lines from 1 to 7, inclusive.

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

There was no objection.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GROSVENOR, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

LAND IN ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the bill (S. 1726) making provision for conveying in fee the piece or strip of ground in St. Augustine, Fla., known as "The Lines," for school purposes, with a House amendment disagreed to by the Senate and a conference requested.

Mr. HULL. I move that the House insist on its amendment and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Speaker pro tempore appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CAPRON, and Mr. SLAYDEN.

PENSION BILLS.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that bills on the Private Calendar in order to-day may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that bills on the Private Calendar in order to-day may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PATRICK CONLIN.

The first business was the bill (H.R. 22367) for the relief of Patrick Conlin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Patrick Conlin on the records as a member of Company I, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and grant him an honorable discharge, to date from September 1, 1865: *Provided*, That no pay or bounty shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In lines 8 and 9 strike out the words "That no pay or bounty shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act" and insert "That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN R. ROBBINS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24829) granting an increase of pension to John R. Robbins.

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 John R. Robbins, late of Company F, First Regiment Texas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE G. MARTIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24801) granting an increase of pension to George G. Martin.

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 George G. Martin, late lieutenant-colonel First Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Infantry," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DAVID PRUNKARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24397) granting an increase of pension to David Prunkard.

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 David Prunkard, late of Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. JAMES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24344) granting an increase of pension to John H. James.

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 John H. James, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN GOODING.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24288) granting an increase of pension to John Gooding.

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 John Gooding, late of U. S. S. Ohio, Wabash, and New Ironsides, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE H. BONEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24028) granting a pension to George H. Boney.

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 George H. Boney, late of Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment Second McCooks Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "Second McCook's" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Pennsylvania."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to George H. Boney."

ALEXANDER M'WHORTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23968) granting an increase of pension to Alexander McWhorter.

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 Alexander McWhorter, late of Company I, One hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES J. LAWLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23442) granting an increase of pension to James J. Lawley.

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 James J. Lawley, late of Company E, One hundred and sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN W. HOWE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20952) granting an increase of pension to John W. Howe.

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 John W. Howe, late of Company K, Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SAMUEL SHOENER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20622) granting a pension to Samuel Shoener.

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 Samuel Shoener, late of Company K, Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shoener."

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (H. R. 24928) authorizing the construction of a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington, by the Benton Water Company.

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

S. 8186. An act to construct and place a light-ship at or near Ohio Shoal, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island;

S. 8128. An act granting to the St. Johns Light and Power Company a right of way for street railroad purposes through the United States Military Reservation of Fort Marion, in St. Augustine, Fla., and through other Government property in said city;

S. 7502. An act providing for the appointment of an appraiser of merchandise for the customs collection district of Puget Sound, State of Washington;

S. 6691. An act granting to the Columbia Valley Railroad Company a right of way through Fort Columbia Military Reservation, at Scarborough Head, in the State of Washington, and through the United States quarantine station in section 17, township 9 north, range 9 west of Willamette meridian, in said State of Washington, and for other purposes; and

S. 8277. An act providing for stated leaves of absence to entrymen under the homestead laws.

ABRAM NUSSBAUM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14228) granting an increase of pension to Abram Nussbaum.

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 Abram Nussbaum, late first lieutenant and quartermaster, Fifty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "and," insert the word "regimental."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT LAUNT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20414) granting an increase of pension to Albert Launt.

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 Albert Launt, late of Eighth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES R. WILSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18831) granting an increase of pension to James R. Wilson.

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 James R. Wilson, late of Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOR NELSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21711) granting an increase of pension to Thor Nelson.

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 Thor Nelson, late of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE WILEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22630) granting an increase of pension to G. W. Wiley.

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 G. W. Wiley, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the initials "G. W." and insert in lieu thereof the word "George."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to George Wiley."

JOHN MILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22727) granting an increase of pension to John Miller.

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 John Miller, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN TIPTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22823) granting an increase of pension to John Tipton.

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 John Tipton, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN HICKCOX, JR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22547) granting an increase of pension to John Hickox, jr.

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 John Hickox, jr., late of Company C, One hundred and eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Hickox" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Hickcox."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John Hickcox, jr."

GEORGE J. ABBEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22562) granting an increase of pension to George J. Abbey.

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 George J. Abbey, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BURRELL H. GILLAM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22302) granting an increase of pension to Burrell H. Gillam.

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 Burrell H. Gillam, late of Company I, Eighth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Eighth," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 7 strike out the word "Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM TRUETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22529) granting an increase of pension to William Truett.

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 William Truett, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MORTON A. PRATT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22735) granting an increase of pension to Morton A. Pratt.

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 Morton A. Pratt, late of Companies K and I, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of Companies K and I" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second and first lieutenant, Company A."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES H. SLOCUM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22763) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Slocum.

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 Charles H. Slocum, late of Company A, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET O'REILLY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22617) granting an increase of pension to Margaret O'Reilly.

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 Margaret O'Reilly, widow of Jefferson O'Reilly, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES POOL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21306) granting an increase of pension to James Pool.

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 James Pool, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HERMANN HOFFMEISTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21336) granting an increase of pension to Herman Hoffmeister.

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 Hermann Hoffmeister, late of Company C, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Herman" and insert in lieu thereof the word Hermann."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Hermann Hoffmeister."

CHARLES A. PARKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21342) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Parker.

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 Charles A. Parker, late of Company 8, Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "eight" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "B."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS M. LUMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18604) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Luman.

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 Thomas M. Luman, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and Company H, Fifty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the words "of Company D, Tenth Regiment."

In line 7 strike out the words "Kentucky Cavalry, and Company H" and insert in lieu thereof the words "quartermaster-sergeant."

In line 9 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS G. KNAPP.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18814) granting an increase of pension to Francis G. Knapp.

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 Francis G. Knapp, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM J. LARGE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19599) granting an increase of pension to William J. Large.

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 William J. Large, late of Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY D. MINER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19739) granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Miner.

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 Henry D. Miner, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PHILIP LAPE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20062) granting an increase of pension to Philip Lape.

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 Philip Lape, late of Company G, Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Veteran."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HOLLIS SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11621) granting an increase of pension to Hollis Smith.

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 Hollis Smith, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WESLEY LAYTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11995) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Layton.

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 Wesley Layton, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

PATRICK BOGAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16439) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Bogan.

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 Patrick Bogan, late of McMullen's independent company, of Pennsylvania Rangers Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "McMullen's" and insert in lieu thereof the word "McMullin's."

In same line, after the word "company," strike out the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR ALDEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21348) granting an increase of pension to William Seymour Alden.

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 William Seymour Alden, late of Second Battery, Vermont Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CATHARINE M'NAMEE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16608) granting an increase of pension to Catherine McNamee.

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 Catherine McNamee, widow of Miles McNamee, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Catherine" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Catharine."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Catharine McNamee."

JOHN SHORT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21525) granting an increase of pension to John Short.

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 John Short, late of Captain Andrew Cowan's First Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Captain Andrew Cowan's."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JEFFERSON G. TURNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16687) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson G. Turner.

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 Jefferson G. Turner, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ESTHER C. KELLY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15688) granting an increase of pension to Esther C. Kelly.

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 Esther C. Kelly, widow of Matthew Kelly, late first lieutenant Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," insert the words "Second and."

In line 9 strike out the word "seventeen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM IVERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21559) granting an increase of pension to William Ivers.

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 William Ivers, late of Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROSE SEVIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21659) granting an increase of pension to Rosa Sevin.

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 Rosa Sevin, widow of Charles J. Sevin, late of U. S. S. Hartford, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Rosa" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Rose."

In same line strike out the letter "J." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Julius."

In same line, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "hospital steward."

In line 7 strike out the word "ship" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ships."

In same line, before the word "United," insert the words "Colorado and Pensacola."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Rose Sevin."

WILLIAM N. CARLISLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21746) granting an increase of pension to William N. Carlisle.

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 William N. Carlisle, late of Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. LOWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21974) granting an increase of pension to John W. Lowell.

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 John W. Lowell, late brigadier-general of volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "brigadier-general of volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "captain, Company G, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery."

In line 7 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARIA LORCH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22055) granting an increase of pension to Maria Lorch.

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 Maria Lorch, widow of Henry Lorch, late of Company C, Fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York National Guard Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW J. SPROUL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12344) granting an increase of pension to Andrew I. Sproul.

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 Andrew I. Sproul, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "I." and insert in lieu thereof the letter "J."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Sproul."

JAMES E. FITZGERALD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23912) granting an increase of pension to James E. Fitzgerald.

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 James E. Fitzgerald, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LARS ISAACSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22093) granting an increase of pension to Lars Isaacson.

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 Lars Isaacson, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Sixteenth," insert the words "Second Battalion."

In line 9 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CYNTHIA M. BRYSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22169) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia M. Bryson.

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 Cynthia M. Bryson, late of Company L, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "late," insert the words "widow of William V. Bryson."

In same line strike out the word "Third" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Thirteenth."

In line 7 strike out the word "him" and insert in lieu thereof the word "her."

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

In same line strike out the word "he" and insert in lieu thereof the word "she."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM TEMPLIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22199) granting an increase of pension to William Templin.

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 William Templin, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

RICHARD TURNBULL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22540) granting an increase of pension to Richard Turnbull.

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 Richard Turnbull, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANDREW JARVIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1223) granting a pension to Andrew Jarvis.

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 Andrew Jarvis, late of unassigned, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Andrew Jarvis."

THOMAS G. DALLMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1377) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Dallman.

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 Thomas G. Dallman, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANKLIN SAMPSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1574) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Sampson.

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 Franklin Sampson, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ASA J. CLOTHER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1838) granting an increase of pension to Asa J. Clother.

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 Asa J. Clother, late of Company F, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHRISTINA VETTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2324) granting a pension to Christina Vetter.

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 Christina Vetter, widow of Casper Vetter, late of Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Thirty-eighth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Thirty-second."

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BURR CLARK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2905) granting an increase of pension to Burr Clark.

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 Burr Clark, late of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. STEWART.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3239) granting an increase of pension to George W. Stewart.

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 George W. Stewart, late of Company D, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN C. M'GINIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4150) granting an increase of pension to John C. McGinis.

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 John C. McGinis, late of Company F, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "F, Second Regiment," and insert in lieu thereof the words "E, One hundred and ninth Regiment, and Company C, Eleventh Regiment."

In line 7 strike out the words "war with Mexico."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM R. WILKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4553) granting an increase of pension to William R. Wilkins.

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 William R. Wilkins, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," insert the words "Company I, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD WILLIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4757) granting an increase of pension to Edward Willis.

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 Edward Willis, late of Company C, Sixty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "five."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ABRAHAM D. STOUFFER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12346) granting an increase of pension to Abraham D. Stouffer.

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 Abraham D. Stouffer, late of Companies E and L, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Companies E and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Company."

In line 7, before the word "Maryland," insert the words "Potomac Home Brigade."

In same line strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BEVERLY W. SULLIVAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5029) granting an increase of pension to Beverly W. Sullivan.

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 Beverly W. Sullivan, late first lieutenant and adjutant Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," insert the words "of Company B, and."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EPHRAIM M. BOLTZ.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5050) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim M. Boltz.

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 Ephraim M. Boltz, late of Company F, Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SILAS GARRISON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5388) for the relief of Silas Garrison.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to increase and place on the pension roll the name of Silas Garrison, late private of Company F, Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, and allow him an increase of pension of $20 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

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 Silas Garrison, late of Company F, Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Silas Garrison.

JOHN C. L. HARGIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5627) granting an increase of pension to John C. L. Hargis.

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 John C. L. Hargis, late of Company M, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SARAH C. PITMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5926) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Pitman.

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 Sarah Pitman, widow of Charles A. Pitman, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Sarah," insert the letter "C."

In lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "Heavy Artillery" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Infantry."

In line 8 strike the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Sarah C. Pitman."

DAVID BETHURUM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6237) granting an increase of pension to David Bethusum.

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 David Bethusum, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Bethusum" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Bethurum."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to David Bethurum."

MARTHA G. MATLACK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7634) granting an increase of pension to Martha G. Matlack.

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 Martha G. Matlack, widow of Joshua Matlack, late of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JAMES P. BLEDSOE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8682) granting an increase of pension to James P. Bledsoe.

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 James P. Bledsoe, late of Company B, Thirty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CARRIE DIEFENBACH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8775) granting an increase of pension to Carrie Diefenbach.

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 Carrie Diefenbach, widow of Henry Diefenbach, late captain Company I, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That the additional pension herein granted shall be paid to her from and after May 12, 1896, the date of the said soldier's death.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "captain" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

Strike out all of lines 10, 11, and 12.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN FINCH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8785) granting an increase of pension to John Finch.

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 John Finch, late of Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN F. WILLIAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9850) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Williams.

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 Benjamin F. Williams, late of Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EMANUEL SANDUSKY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11198) granting an increase of pension to E. Sandusky.

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 E. Sandusky, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "E." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Emanuel."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Sandusky."

WILLIAM KLING.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11401) granting an increase of pension to William Kling.

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 William Kling, late of Company H, Two hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN A. BAKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17307) granting an increase of pension to John A. Baker.

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 John A. Baker, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Cavalry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT W. BOGGS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17394) granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Boggs.

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 Albert W. Boggs, late of the Signal Corps, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "the."

In line 7 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRITZ DITTMANN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17655) granting an increase of pension to Fritz Dettmann.

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 Fritz Dettmann, late of Company H, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and Company I, Twenty-ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Dettmann" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Dittmann."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Fritz Dittmann."

JOHN NIX.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18396) granting an increase of pension to John Nix.

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 John Nix, late of Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARTIN JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18515) granting an increase of pension to Martin Johnson.

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 Martin Johnson, late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. ASHTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24101) granting an increase of pension to George W. Ashton.

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 George W. Ashton, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES L. COLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13012) granting an increase of pension to C. L. Cole.

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 C. L. Cole, late of Company E, One hundred and seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "C." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Charles."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Cole."

LEVI DEATER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17002) granting an increase of pension to Levi Deater.

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 Levi Deater, late of Company K, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES MILTIMORE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16718) granting an increase of pension to James Miltimore.

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 James Miltimore, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ABRAHAM J. SIMMONS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13810) granting an increase of pension to Abraham J. Simmons.

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 Abraham J. Simmons, late of Company I, Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "I, Thirty-seventh" and insert in lieu thereof the words "B, One hundred and first."

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Oneida Independent Company, New York Volunteer Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET A. JORDAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15779) granting a pension to Margaret A. Jordan.

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 Margaret A. Jordan, widow of Henry Jordan, late of Company C, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month, payable to her lawful guardian during the continuance of her insanity and to herself in case of her recovery.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Henry," insert the letter "J."

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

In lines 9 and 10 strike out the words "payable to her lawful guardian during the continuance of her insanity and to herself in case of her recovery" and insert in lieu thereof the words "such pension to cease upon proof that the soldier is still living."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS D. MATHENY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16343) granting an increase of pension to Francis D. Matheny.

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 Francis D. Matheny, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company G, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HANNAH O. REYNOLDS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20590) granting an increase of pension to Hannah O. Reynolds.

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 Hannah O. Reynolds, widow of Benjamin Reynolds, late captain Company G, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS M. LORD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20840) granting a pension to Thomas M. Lord.

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 Thomas M. Lord, late of the Connecticut Light Battery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6 and 7 and insert in lieu thereof the words "of Thomas M. Lord, late of the First Independent Battery, Connecticut Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Lord."

STODDARD CASWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22283) granting an increase of pension to Stoddard Caswell.

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 Stoddard Caswell, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT LIDDELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23148) granting an increase of pension to Robert Liddell.

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 Robert Liddell, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY A. FULLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23175) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Fuller.

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 Henry A. Fuller, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment New York State Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Militia," insert the word "Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. TUMEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23282) granting an increase of pension to John W. Tumey.

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 John W. Tumey, late of Companies K and F, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "K and F" and insert in lieu thereof the words "F and K."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN D. REED.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23313) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin D. Reed.

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 Benjamin D. Reed, late of Thirtieth Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL P. WALLIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23609) granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Wallis.

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 Samuel P. Wallis, late of Company F, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

RICHARD C. TAYLOR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23626) granting an increase of pension to Richard C. Taylor.

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 Richard C. Taylor, late of Companies E and C, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HARRIET U. BURGESS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23660) granting an increase of pension to Harriet U. Burgess.

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 Harriet U. Burgess, widow of William D. Burgess, late of Company I, One hundred and twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out the word "sixteen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH R. BARTLETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23682) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Bartlett.

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 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph R. Bartlett, late of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Lieutenant-Colonel."

In the same line strike out the words "of Company F" and insert in lieu thereof the word "lieutenant-colonel."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NICHOLAS S. CANTINE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20588) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas S. Cantine.

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 Nicholas S. Cantine, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ROBERT FOOTE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23323) granting an increase of pension to Robert Foote.

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 Robert Foote, late of Troop F, Second Regiment United States Dragoons, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Dragoons" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT HASTIE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23360) granting an increase of pension to Robert Hastie.

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 Robert Hastie, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of Company F" and insert in lieu thereof the word "quartermaster-sergeant."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LOUISA R. MATTHEWS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23443) granting an increase of pension to Louisa R. Matthews.

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 Louisa R. Matthews, widow of George A. Matthews, late of Company K, One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M. DICK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23709) granting an increase of pension to James M. Dick.

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 James M. Dick, late captain Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," insert the words "Company H, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES RILEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23763) granting an increase of pension to James Riley.

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 James Riley, late of Company I, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS J. BROWN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23802) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Brown.

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 Thomas J. Brown, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "A" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "I."

In same line strike out the word "Eighth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Ninth."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM F. BARKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23806) granting an increase of pension to William F. Barker.

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 William F. Barker, late of Company B, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES G. CROZER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23852) granting an increase of pension to James G. Crozer.

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 James G. Crozer, late captain Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM G. CUMMINGS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23860) granting an increase of pension to William G. Cummings.

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 William G. Cummings, late captain Company D, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB B. HASLAM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23890) granting an increase of pension to Jacob B. Haslam.

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 Jacob B. Haslam, late of United States ship Huron, and pay him a pension at the rate of $48 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "ship" and insert in lieu thereof the words "ships Princeton and."

In line 7, before the word "and," insert the words "United States Navy."

In same line strike out the word "forty-eight" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

OSCAR N. COWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23961) granting an increase of pension to Oscar N. Cowell.

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 Oscar N. Cowell, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THEODORE TEEPLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24037) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Teeple.

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 Theodore Teeple, late of Company —, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of Company" and insert in lieu thereof the word "unassigned."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN MAGINNIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24068) granting an increase of pension to John Maginnis.

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 John Maginnis, late of Company I, Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM L. STEWART.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24269) granting an increase of pension to William L. Stewart.

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 William L. Stewart, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES M. GARDNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24338) granting an increase of pension to James M. Gardner.

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 James M. Gardner, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M. HANEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24343) granting an increase of pension to James M. Haney.

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 James M. Haney, late of Company G, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY O. LEARNED.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24355) granting a pension to Mary O. Learned.

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 Mary O. Learned, widow of Walter A. Learned, late of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LAURAETTE LA FLEUR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24404) granting a pension to Lauraette La Fluer.

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 Lauraette La Fluer, widow of Asher B. La Fluer, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "widow," strike out the words "La Fluer" and insert in lieu thereof the words "La Fleur."

In same line strike out letter "B."

In same line, before the word "late," strike out the words "La Fluer" and insert in lieu thereof the words "La Fleur."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Lauraette La Fleur."

BELLE M. OCKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24419) granting a pension to Belle M. Ocker.

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 Belle M. Ocker, widow of David Ocker, late unassigned, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $24 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SARAH J. REED.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24553) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Reed.

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 Sarah J. Reed, widow of William R. Reed, late of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN L. FLANERY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24577) granting an increase of pension to John L. Flannery.

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 John L.

Flannery, late of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Flannery" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Flanery."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John L. Flanery."

THOMAS L. RICHARDSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24599) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Richardson.

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 Thomas L. Richardson, late of Company D, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL H. W. RITER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23150) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. W. Riter.

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 Samuel H. W. Riter, late of Capt. Lot Smith's company, Utah Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Lot."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH STUESSI.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24635) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Stuessi.

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 Elizabeth Stuessi, widow of Peter Stuessi, late of Company I, Second Regiment United States Artillery, and Companies G and K, Ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Company."

In line 7 strike out the words "I, Second Regiment United States Artillery."

In line 8 strike out the words "G and K" and insert in lieu thereof the words "K and G."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM G. DICKEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20959) granting an increase of pension to William G. Dickey.

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 William G. Dickey, late of Company K, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and Second Company, First Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM E. CHASE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24740) granting an increase of pension to William E. Chase.

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 William E. Chase, late of Company C, Thirty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT J. ACKERLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12240) granting an increase of pension to Albert I. Ackerly.

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 Albert I. Ackerly, late major, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "I. Ackerly" and insert in lieu thereof the words "J. Ackerley."

In line 7 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Albert J. Ackerley."

HENRY HILL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23967) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hill.

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 Henry Hill, late of Company C, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Volunteer," insert the word "Veteran."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS H. SEED.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23982) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Seed.

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 Thomas A. Seed, late of Company A, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "A." and insert in lieu thereof the letter "H."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Seed."

MARY I. BANTA.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24034) granting an increase of pension to Mary I. Banta.

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 Mary I. Banta, widow of Albert Banta, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment, and Company D, Ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Company G."
In line 7 strike out the words "One hundred and thirty-second Regiment, and."
In line 9 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DAVID JONES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24079) granting an increase of pension to David Jones.

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 David Jones, late of Company C, One hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY W. WILSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24100) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Wilson.

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 Henry W. Wilson, late of Company D, One hundred and seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Volunteer," insert the words "National Guard."
In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH B. JOYCE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24183) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Joyce.

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 Joseph B. Joyce, late of Company E, Fifty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE H. MADDOX.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24210) granting an increase of pension to George H. Maddox.

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 George H. Maddox, late of Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM P. ROBBE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24220) granting an increase of pension to William P. Robbe.

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 William P. Robbe, late of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, war of the rebellion, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "war of the rebellion."
In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM IVANS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24225) granting an increase of pension to William Ivans.

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 William Ivans, late of Company F, Colonel Pherps's regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Pherps's" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Phelps's."
In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL R. LAMOREAU.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24294) granting an increase of pension to D. R. Lamoreau.

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 D. R. Lamoreau, late of the Thirteenth Regiment of Wisconsin 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 6 strike out the latter "D." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Daniel."
In the same line and in line 7 strike out the words "of the Thirteenth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the words "captain and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers."
In line 8, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Lamoreau.

LAFAYETTE DOUGHTY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20890) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Doughty.

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 Lafayette Doughty, late of Company F, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LUKE REYNOLDS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1242) granting an increase of pension to Luke Reynolds.

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 Luke Reynolds, late of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DAVID C. MAY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8503) granting an increase of pension to David C. May.

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 David C. May, late of Company I, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PERRY LAMPHERE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22294) granting an increase of pension to Perry Lamphere.

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 Perry Lamphere, late of Company M, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HOMER QUICK.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 22210) to correct the military record of Homer Quick.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Homer Quick shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on the 13th day of April, 1864, and shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and benefits that are now or may hereafter be provided by law for honorably discharged officers or soldiers of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to entitle the said Quick to any pay, bounty, or other allowances in addition to those to which he was entitled prior to the passage of this act.

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

WILLIAM FLEMING.

The next business was the bill (S. 1215) to correct the military record of William Fleming.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of William Fleming, late private of Company I, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, so that it will read: Discharged from the service of the United States on the 20th day of September, 1862, by reason of disability: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other allowance shall be paid or become due or payable by reason of or on account of the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH P. W. R. ROSS.

The next business was the bill (S. 3593) granting an honorable discharge to Joseph P. W. R. Ross.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of and grant an honorable discharge to Joseph P. W. R. Ross, late a member of Company H, First Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, and now a resident of Maryland.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Add, after the word "Maryland," in line 7, the following:
"*Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M. BULLARD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 362) granting an increase of pension to James M. Bullard.

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 James M. Bullard, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB NIEBELS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 756) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Niebels.

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 Jacob Niebels, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ASAPH H. WITHAM.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1172) granting an increase of pension to Asaph H. Witham.

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 Asaph H. Witham, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANNA B. L. WALKER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1397) granting an increase of pension to Anna B. L. Walker.

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 Anna B. L. Walker, widow of Ivan N. Walker, late lieutenant-colonel Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN HOLLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1495) granting an increase of pension to John Holley.

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 John Holley, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARVIN F. BARTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1511) granting an increase of pension to Marvin F. Barton.

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 Marvin F. Barton, late of Company H, Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ORLANDO O. AUSTIN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1516) granting an increase of pension to Orlando O. Austin.

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 Orlando O. Austin, late captain Company I, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET E. GUTHRIE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1594) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Guthrie.

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 Margaret E. Guthrie, widow of Watson H. Guthrie, late sergeant-major Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN E. HENDERSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1797) granting an increase of pension to John E. Henderson.

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 John E. Henderson, late acting third assistant engineer, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MOSES FEYLER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2104) granting an increase of pension to Moses Feyler.

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 Moses Feyler, late of Company A, Twenty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES DUBY, ALIAS LOUIS DESHEMEAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2259) granting an increase of pension to Charles Duby, alias Louis Deshemean.

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 Charles Duby, alias Louis Deshemean, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL WISE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2693) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Wise.

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 Samuel Wise, late of Company B, One hundred and thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL N. M'CARTER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2780) granting an increase of pension to Daniel N. McCarter.

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 Daniel N. McCarter, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DAVID HARVEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2994) granting an increase of pension to David Harvey.

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 David Harvey, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANNA WILLIAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3295) granting an increase of pension to Anna Williams.

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 Anna Williams, widow of John C. Williams, late of Company C, One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES E. CROFT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3319) granting an increase of pension to James E. Croft.

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 James E. Croft, late of Twelfth Battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELIAS H. PARKER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3320) granting an increase of pension to Elias H. Parker.

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 Elias H. Parker, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HELEN L. WOODWARD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3461) granting an increase of pension to Helen L. Woodward.

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 Helen L. Woodward, widow of Frederick S. Woodward, late hospital steward, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

KATE O'DONNELL WOOD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3583) granting an increase of pension to Kate O'Donnell Wood.

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 Kate O'Donnell Wood, widow of Frederick B. Wood, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SANFORD H. MOATS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3681) granting an increase of pension to Sanford H. Moats.

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 Sanford H. Moats, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DELPHINE DARLING.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3882) granting an increase of pension to Delphine Darling.

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 Delphine Darling, widow of Thomas V. Darling, late of United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4033) granting an increase of pension to William Kirkwood.

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 William Kirkwood, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NANCY J. MULLALLY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4055) granting a pension to Nancy J. Mullally.

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 Nancy J. Mullally, dependent mother of George S. Mullally, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA M. LAMBERT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4108) granting an increase of pension to Martha M. Lambert.

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 Martha M. Lambert, widow of Henry R. Lambert, late of Company L, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DELL E. PERT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4113) granting an increase of pension to Dell E. Pert.

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 Dell E. Pert, widow of Stephen R. Pert, late of Company I, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANNA M. LOOMIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4509) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Loomis.

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 Anna M. Loomis, widow of Orlando M. Loomis, late captain Company I, One hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM S. GRAY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4681) granting an increase of pension to William S. Gray.

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 William S. Gray, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN KIRCH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4756) granting an increase of pension to John Kirch.

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 John Kirch, late of Company B, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROSA OLDS JENKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4769) granting an increase of pension to Rosa Olds Jenkins.

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 Rosa Olds Jenkins, widow of Charles E. Jenkins, late first lieutenant and quartermaster, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL DOOLITTLE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4813) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Doolittle.

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 Samuel Doolittle, late of Company H, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. PEABODY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4818) granting an increase of pension to George W. Peabody.

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 George W. Peabody, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET KEARNEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5021) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Kearney.

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 Margaret Kearney, widow of James Kearney, late of Company A, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

RUTH E. OLNEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5023) granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Olney.

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 Ruth E. Olney, formerly widow of Francis W. Potter, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN ADSHEAD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5106) granting an increase of pension to John Adshead.

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 John Adshead, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ABBY L. BROWN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5190) granting an increase of pension to Abby L. Brown.

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 Abby L. Brown, widow of Richard A. Brown, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL J. SPRINKLE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5292) granting an increase of pension to Michael J. Sprinkle.

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 Michael J. Sprinkle, late second lieutenant Company C, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH S. REESS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5542) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth S. Reess.

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 Elizabeth S. Reess, widow of Martin F. Reess, late of Company K, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JULIA A. VROOM.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5580) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Vroom.

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 Julia A. Vroom, widow of John Vroom, late of Company K, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Battery A, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT F. PEPOON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5586) granting an increase of pension to Albert F. Pepoon.

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 Albert F. Pepoon, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE H. M'LAIN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5697) granting an increase of pension to George H. McLain.

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 George H. McLain, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ADELAIDE D. MERRITT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5699) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide D. Merritt.

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 Adelaide D. Merritt, widow of Thomas E. Merritt, late captain, Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL LOOSLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5836) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Loosley.

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 Daniel Loosley, late first lieutenant, Fourteenth Regiment, and captain, Twenty-third Regiment, United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. M'WILLIAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5854) granting an increase the pension of John W. McWilliams.

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 John W. McWilliams, late of the Signal Corps, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANNA E. HOOD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5886) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Hood.

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 Anna E. Hood, widow of Charles F. Hood, late of Company B, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NATHANIEL GREEN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5912) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Green.

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 Nathaniel Green, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE F. FORD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5991) granting an increase of pension to George F. Ford.

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 George F. Ford, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD W. GALLIGAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6050) granting an increase of pension to Edward W. Galligan.

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 Edward W. Galligan, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FANNIE L. PIKE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6137) granting an increase of pension to Fannie L. Pike.

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 Fannie L. Pike, widow of Calvin Pike, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and second lieutenant Company E, Seventy-fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELIZA BRUSIE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6139) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Brusie.

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 Eliza Brusie, widow of Cornelius Brusie, late of Company H, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS J. NORTHROP.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6143) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Northrop.

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 Thomas J. Northup, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ENOCH BOLLES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6145) granting an increase of pension to Enoch Bolles.

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 Enoch Bolles, late of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM E. CUMMIN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6223) granting an increase of pension to William E. Cummin.

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 William E. Cummin, late first lieutenant Company F, and captain Company I, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE E. VANDERWALKER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6233) granting an increase of pension to George E. Vanderwalker.

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 George E. Vanderwalker, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM J. WELLS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6273) granting an increase of pension to William J. Wells.

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 William J. Wells, late of Company I, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY HUMBLE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6278) granting an increase of pension to Henry Humble.

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 Henry Humble, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DAVID A. EDWARDS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6325) granting an increase of pension to David A. Edwards.

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 David A. Edwards, late of Company B, Fifth Battalion Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SILAS G. CLARK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6350) granting an increase of pension to Silas G. Clark.

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 Silas G. Clark, late of Company C, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW J. WEST.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6351) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. West.

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 Andrew J. West, late of Company A, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARVIN OSGOOD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6372) granting an increase of pension to Marvin Osgood.

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 Marvin Osgood, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY LOUISE M'LEAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6408) granting a pension to Mary Louise McLean.

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 Mary Louise McLean, widow of Nathaniel C. McLean, late brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

R. SMITH COATS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6431) granting an increase of pension to R. Smith Coats.

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 R. Smith Coats, late of Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. KELSEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6436) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kelsey.

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 George W. Kelsey, late of Company D, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELLEN CARPENTER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6459) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Carpenter.

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 Ellen Carpenter, widow of Sidney B. Carpenter, late captain Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and $2 per month additional on account of the minor child of the said Sidney B. Carpenter until he reaches the age of 16 years.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6532) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Daniels.

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 Joseph Daniels, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM I. ROSS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6571) granting an increase of pension to William I. Ross.

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 William I. Ross, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6573) granting an increase of pension to John A. Williams.

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 John A. Williams, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MOSES ROWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6582) granting an increase of pension to Moses Rowell.

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 Moses Rowell, late of Company I, Eleventh and Sixth Regiments New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN HEATH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6584) granting an increase of pension to John Heath.

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 John Heath, late of Company B, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARCUS M. CURRIER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6587) granting an increase of pension to Marcus M. Currier.

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 Marcus M. Currier, late musician, Company G, Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ARTHUR HATHORN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6588) granting an increase of pension to Arthur Hathorn.

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 Arthur Hathorn, late of First Battery Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WASHINGTON D. GRAY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6589) granting an increase of pension to Washington D. Gray.

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 Washington D. Gray, late of Company M, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THERON HAMNER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6590) granting an increase of pension to Theron Hamner.

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 Theron Hamner, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MOLLIE J. MITCHELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6623) granting an increase of pension to Mollie J. Mitchell.

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 Mollie J. Mitchell, widow of Richard P. Mitchell, late surgeon First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Samuel H. Mitchell, helpless and dependent child of said Richard P. Mitchell, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mollie J. Mitchell the name of said Samuel H. Mitchell shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of $12 per month from and after the date of death of said Mollie J. Mitchell.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALVIN N. D. KITE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6624) granting an increase of pension to Alvin N. D. Kite.

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 Alvin N. D. Kite, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANDERSON HENRY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6625) granting an increase of pension to Anderson Henry.

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 Anderson Henry, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN F. WRIGHT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6633) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Wright.

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 Benjamin F. Wright, late of Company E, Second Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES J. EUBANK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6637) granting an increase of pension to James J. Eubank.

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 James J. Eubank, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company M, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELI M. SKINNER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6656) granting an increase of pension to Eli M. Skinner.

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 Eli M. Skinner, late of Company D, Second Battalion Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DANA H. M'DUFFEE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6670) granting an increase of pension to Dana H. McDuffee.

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 Dana H. McDuffee, late of the U. S. S. Monongahela and Ohio, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HORACE P. MARSHALL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6671) granting an increase of pension to Horace P. Marshall.

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 Horace P. Marshall, late of the First Independent Battery New Hahpshire Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY W. MAHANEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6687) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Mahaney.

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 Henry W. Mahaney, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. NIBLOCK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6703) granting an increase of pension to John H. Niblock.

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 John H. Niblock, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES T. STEWART.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6706) granting an increase of pension to James T. Stewart.

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 James T. Stewart, late of Company B, First Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

COLUMBUS B. MASON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6708) granting an increase of pension to Columbus B. Mason.

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 Columbus B. Mason, late lieutenant-colonel Thirteenth Regiment, and captain Company A, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS P. WAY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6710) granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. Way.

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 Thomas P. Way, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM ARNOLD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6722) granting an increase of pension to William Arnold.

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 William Arnold, late surgeon Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN TREFRY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6732) granting an increase of pension to John Trefry.

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 John Trefry, late of Company G, Fifty-ninth Regiment, and Company G, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANNA D. BARNES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6733) granting an increase of pension to Anna D. Barnes.

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 Anna D. Barnes, widow of Joseph H. Barnes, late lieutenant-colonel Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES H. TRACY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6736) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Tracy.

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 Charles H. Tracy, late of Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES T. M'REYNOLDS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6769) granting an increase of pension to James T. McReynolds.

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 James T. McReynolds, late of Company C, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SIMON PETER WALLERSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6793) granting an increase of pension to Simon Peter Wallerson.

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 Simon Peter Wallerson, late of Company I, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ESTHER ELDRIDGE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6800) granting an increase of pension to Esther Eldridge.

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 Esther Eldridge, widow of Daniel D. Eldridge, late of Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES CARPENTER, JR.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6811) granting an increase of pension to James Carpenter, jr.

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 James Carpenter, jr., late second lieutenant Company H, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY M. BULLARD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6820) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Bullard:

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 Henry M. Bullard, late of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. HOLSEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6823) granting an increase of pension to John H. Holsey.

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 John H. Holsey, late of Companies H and C, Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THEODORE J. SWEETING.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6827) granting an increase of pension to Theodore J. Sweeting.

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 Theodore J. Sweeting, late of Company G, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WALTER D. GREENE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6828) granting an increase of pension to Walter D. Greene.

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 Walter D. Greene, late first lieutenant Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL L. SEAVEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6830) granting an increase of pension to Daniel L. Seavey.

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 Daniel L. Seavey, late of Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE MAYBURY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6835) granting an increase of pension to George Maybury.

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 George Maybury, late of Company D, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LEMUEL T. WILLIAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6875) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel T. Williams.

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 Lemuel T. Williams, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JESSE L. PRITCHARD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6876) granting an increase of pension to Jesse L. Pritchard.

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 Jesse L. Pritchard, late major, Third Regiment Colorado Volunteer Infantry and Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT T. BARR.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6914) granting an increase of pension to Albert T. Barr.

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 Albert T. Barr, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL G. HEALY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6915) granting an increase of pension to Samuel G. Healy.

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 Samuel G. Healy, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NATHAN E. STOVER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6916) granting an increase of pension to Nathan E. Stover.

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 Nathan E. Stover, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FREDRICK MIDDAUGH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6933) granting an increase of pension to Fredrick Middaugh.

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 Fredrick Middaugh, late of Company E, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM R. NEIL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6935) granting an increase of pension to William R. Neil.

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 William R. Neil, late of Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT JENKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6936) granting an increase of pension to Robert Jenkins.

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 Robert Jenkins, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL ROSBRUGH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6937) granting an increase of pension to Michael Rosbrugh.

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 Michael Rosbrugh, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LEWIS A. GRANT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6943) granting an increase of pension to Lewis A. Grant.

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 Lewis A. Grant, late brigadier-general and brevet major-general, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES M. BROUGH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6947) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Brough.

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 Charles M. Brough, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT H. NASH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6948) granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Nash.

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 Albert H. Nash, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant and adjutant First Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HIRAM SIEGFRIED.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6957) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Siegfried.

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 Hiram Siegfried, late of Company I, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

KEZIAH WALKER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6958) granting an increase of pension to Keziah Walker.

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 Keziah Walker, widow of Carmi W. Walker, late of McLain's independent battery, Colorado Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS ASHTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6960) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Ashton.

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 Thomas Ashton, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM B. SAYLES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6963) granting an increase of pension to William B. Sayles.

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 William B. Sayles, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SILAS N. PALMER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6964) granting an increase of pension to Silas N. Palmer.

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 Silas N. Palmer, late of Company G, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and Companies D and B, Second Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SOLOMON DRAPER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7053) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Draper.

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 Solomon Draper, late hospital steward, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK CAREL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7056) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Carel.

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 Frederick Carel, late musician, band, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN HAGER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7060) granting an increase of pension to John Hager.

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 John Hager, late of Troop C, First Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN MONROE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7062) granting an increase of pension to John Monroe.

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 John Monroe, late of Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

TIMOTHY DREW.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7066) granting an increase of pension to Timothy Drew.

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 Timothy Drew, late of Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment, and Company K, Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDMUND FILLIO.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7067) granting an increase of pension to Edmund Fillio.

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 Edmund Fillio, late of Company B, Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARSHALL JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7069) granting an increase of pension to Marshall Johnson.

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 Marshall Johnson, late of Company D, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM JENKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7074) granting an increase of pension to William Jenkins.

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 William Jenkins, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Home Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN S. LEWIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7075) granting an increase of pension to John S. Lewis.

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 John S. Lewis, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE B. DRAKE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7094) granting an increase of pension to George B. Drake.

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 George B. Drake, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CATHERINE MATIMORE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7101) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Matimore.

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 Catherine Matimore, widow of Michael Matimore, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL BAKER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7105) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Baker.

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 Samuel Baker, late of Companies E and D, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES BOXMEYER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7119) granting an increase of pension to Charles Boxmeyer.

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 Charles Boxmeyer, late of Company C, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

AUSTIN S. DUNNING.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7157) granting an increase of pension to Austin S. Dunning.

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 Austin S. Dunning, late of Company I, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE A. TYLER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7161) granting an increase of pension to George A. Tyler.

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 George A. Tyler, late of Company M, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and One hundred and fourth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. SHECKLER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7162) granting an increase of pension to William H. Sheckler.

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 William H. Sheckler, late of Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NOAH JARVIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7192) granting an increase of pension to Noah Jarvis.

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 Noah Jarvis, late of Company I, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DAVID C. BENJAMIN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7193) granting an increase of pension to David C. Benjamin.

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 David C. Benjamin, late of Company D, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, war with Mexico, and captain Company I, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, One hundred and second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JUSTUS B. COOMER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7243) granting an increase of pension to Justus B. Coomer.

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 Justus B. Coomer, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. BERRY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7246) granting an increase of pension to William H. Berry.

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 William H. Berry, late of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN R. M'COY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7265) granting an increase of pension to John R. McCoy.

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 John R. McCoy, late of Company B, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN WHITE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7293) granting an increase of pension to John White.

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 John White, late of Company C, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM P. PATTISON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7294) granting an increase of pension to William P. Pattison.

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 William P. Pattison, late of Company D, Ninety-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GABRIEL CAMPBELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7295) granting an increase of pension to Gabriel Campbell.

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 Gabriel Campbell, late captain Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES C. BURT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7335) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Burt.

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 Charles C. Burt, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and Seventh Battery, Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY W. BLAIR.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7337) granting a pension to Henry W. Blair.

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 Henry W. Blair, late lieutenant-colonel Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JULIA C. R. BAIRD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7339) granting a pension to Julia C. R. Baird.

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 Julia C. R. Baird, widow of George W. Baird, late brigadier-general, United States Army, retired, and pay her a pension at the rate of $50 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LUKE M. LEWIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7349) granting an increase of pension to Luke M. Lewis.

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 Luke M. Lewis, late of Company E, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD DODGE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7350) granting an increase of pension to Richard Dodge.

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 Richard Dodge, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and Company D, Second Regiment, and Company K, Seventeenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

AUGUSTA T. EICHHOLTZ.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7353) granting an increase of pension to Augusta T. Eichholtz.

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 Augusta T. Eichholtz, widow of Hugh Eichholtz, late of Company L, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DAVID TURNER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7358) granting an increase of pension to David Turner.

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 David Turner, late of Company D, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE DOWNING.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7361) granting an increase of pension to George Downing.

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 George Downing, late of First Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA J. COLLINS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7377) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Collins.

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 Martha J. Collins, widow of Howard Collins, late of Company E, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GILES M. CATON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7378) granting a pension to Giles M. Caton.

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 Giles M. Caton, helpless and dependent son of Giles W. Caton, late of Company M, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ORSON B. JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7384) granting an increase of pension to Orson B. Johnson.

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 Orson B. Johnson, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PAGE G. POTTER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7398) granting an increase of pension to Page G. Potter.

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 Page G. Potter, late of Company B, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS H. DE CASTRO.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7402) granting an increase of pension to Francis H. De Castro.

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 Francis H. De Castro, late of U. S. S. Peosta, Great Western, and Missouri, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HELEN C. LETTENMAYER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7428) granting an increase of pension to Helen C. Lettenmayer.

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 Helen C. Lettenmayer, widow of Otto Lettenmayer, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES J. FREESE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7445) granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Freese.

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 Charles J. Freese, late of U. S. S. Minnesota, William Bridges, and Dragon, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL E. COOVER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7484) granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Coover.

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 Samuel E. Coover, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BYRON A. WILLIAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7486) granting an increase of pension to Byron A. Williams.

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 Byron A. Williams, late of Company E, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM W. PUTNAM.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7488) granting an increase of pension to William W. Putnam.

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 William W. Putnam, late of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT C. WAGHER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7489) granting an increase of pension to Albert C. Wagher.

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 Albert C. Wagher, late of Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL BOGUE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7505) granting an increase of pension to Michael Bogue.

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 Michael Bogue, late of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALEXANDER M. COWGILL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7513) granting an increase of pension to Alexander M. Cowgill.

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 Alexander M. Cowgill, late of Company G, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT B. M'CUMBER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7543) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. McCumber.

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 Robert B. McCumber, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

AMELIA R. RANDOLPH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7554) granting an increase of pension to Amelia R. Randolph.

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 Amelia R. Randolph, widow of George F. Randolph, late captain Company K, Sixty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS SPANTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7556) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Spanton.

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 Thomas Spanton, late of Company A, One hundred and fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY MORGAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7558) granting an increase of pension to Mary Morgan.

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 Mary Morgan, widow of James Morgan, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN ANSLOW.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7566) granting an increase of pension to John Anslow.

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 John Anslow, late of Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

VICTOR H. COFFMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7617) granting an increase of pension to Victor H. Coffman.

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 Victor H. Coffman, late surgeon Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SARAH A. KUMLER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7623) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Kumler.

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 Sarah A. Kumler, widow of William F. Kumler, late of Company A, One hundred and sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

STEPHEN H. S. COOK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7640) granting an increase of pension to Stephen H. S. Cook.

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 Stephen H. S. Cook, late second lieutenant Company G, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DWIGHT SIMPSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7740) granting an increase of pension to Dwight Simpson.

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 Dwight Simpson, late of Company I, First Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPHINE BRACKETT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7744) granting a pension to Josephine Brackett.

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 Josephine Brackett, widow of Samuel B. Brackett, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANTON ERNST.

The next business was the bill (S. 2139) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Anton Ernst.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Anton Ernst, late of Company K, Second Maryland Infantry, and to grant him an honorable discharge to date as of October 15, 1862: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, pension, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB ROCKWELL.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 21857) to correct the military record of Jacob Rockwell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to review the military record of Jacob Rockwell, late of Battery L, Fourth United States Artillery, and grant him an honorable discharge.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

By adding after the word "discharge," in line 6, the following:
"*Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

TIMOTHY LYONS.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 3356) to correct the military record of Timothy Lyons.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of and grant an honorable discharge to Timothy Lyons, late of Company G, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and that he be restored to all rights lost or suspended by reason of said charge of desertion.

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

DAVID HARRINGTON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 14361) granting an honorable discharge to David Harrington.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of and grant an honorable discharge to David Harrington, late a member of Company D, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and now a resident of Canton, Ohio.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. OSENBURG.

The next business was the bill (S. 5352) granting an honorable discharge to William H. Osenburg.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the name of William H. Osenburg, charged with desertion from the U. S. revenue cutter Hercules, October 3, 1863; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue to him a certificate of honorable discharge from the Revenue-Cutter Service.

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

JEROME B. CLARK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21267) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Clark.

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 Jerome B. Clark, late of Company F, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES H. MARCUM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1767) granting an increase of pension to J. H. Marcum.

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 J. H. Marcum, late of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "J." and insert in lieu thereof the word "James."
In line 7, before the word "Mounted," insert the word "Volunteer."
In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to James H. Marcum."

THOMAS C. FISHER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1474) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Fisher.

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 Thomas C. Fisher, late of Company G, One hundred and ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Ninth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Ninety-seventh."
In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

AMOS J. LORANGER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 654) granting an increase of pension to Amos J. Loranger.

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 Amos J. Loranger, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT COLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 526) granting an increase of pension to Robert Cole.

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 Robert Cole, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

N. DELMONT M'REYNOLDS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10739) granting an increase of pension to N. Delmont McReynolds.

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 N. Delmont McReynolds, late surgeon's steward U. S. S. St. Clair, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "and," insert the words "United States Navy."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH M. PARISH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10241) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Parish.

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 Joseph M. Parish, late of Company D, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES M. ARNOLD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10212) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Arnold.

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 Charles M. Arnold, late of Company F, Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES W. BURGESS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8770) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Burgess.

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 Charles W. Burgess, late captain Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ORVILLE DICKINSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7565) granting an increase of pension to Orville Dickinson.

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 Orville Dickinson, late of Company F, Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANDREW CRAMER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7554) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Cramer.

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 Andrew Cramer, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELIJAH C. ADELOTTE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7374) granting an increase of pension to E. C. Aydelotte.

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 E. C. Aydelotte, late of Smith's independent company, Maryland Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "E." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Elijah;" in same line strike out the word "Aydelotte" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Adelotte."

In line 7, before the word "Cavalry," insert the word "Volunteer."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Elijah C. Adelotte."

CHRISTOPHER HORN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7255) granting a pension to Christopher Horn.

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 restore to the pension roll, as of date February 1, 1902, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Christopher Horn, late of Company K, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month, the amount he was receiving at the time he was dropped from the rolls February 1, 1902.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out the word "seventeen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten."

In same line strike out the words "the amount he was receiving" and all of lines 10 and 11, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and time of payment without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CORNELIA MITCHELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5774) granting a pension to Cornelia M. Mitchell.

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 Cornelia M. Mitchell, widow of Leonard Peaslee, late of Company D, Third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "M."

In same line, before the word "widow," insert the word "former."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read "A bill granting a pension to Cornelia Mitchell."

JOHN SHOBERT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6353) granting an increase of pension to John Schobert.

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 John Schobert, late of Company D, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Schobert" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Shobert."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John Shobert."

JOHN REDDING.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5634) granting an increase of pension to John Redding.

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 John Redding, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Pennsylvania," insert the word "Reserve."

In same line, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JENNIE R. HUNT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5202) granting a pension to Jennie R. Hunt.

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 Jennie R. Hunt, widow of David R. Hunt, late captain in the Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $25 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "in the" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Company F."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Jennie R. Hunt."

FREDERICK W. WAGNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3785) granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Wagner.

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 Frederick W. Wagner, late of Company K, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

KATE B. WHEELER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2975) granting a pension to Kate B. Wheeler.

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 Kate B. Wheeler, widow of Cephas B. Wheeler, late of Company F, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Cephas," strike out the letter "B" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "E."

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN LEHN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2270) granting an increase of pension to John Lehn.

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 John Lehn, late of Company C, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Volunteer," insert the words "State Militia."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ADAM LEAK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1890) granting an increase of pension to Adam Leak.

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 Adam Leak, late of Company B, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK E. HAYWARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1665) granting an increase of pension to Frederick E. Hayward.

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 Frederick E. Hayward, late of Company F, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

RITTIE BLACKWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13163) granting a pension to Mrs. Isac Blackwell.

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 Mrs. Isac Blackwell, widow of Isac Blackwell, late of Company C, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and to pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Mrs. Isac" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Rittie."

In same line strike out the word "Isac" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Isaac."

In line 8, before the word "Infantry," insert the word "Volunteer."
In same line strike out the word "to."
In line 9 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Rittie Blackwell."

ANDREW L. HOOK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12563) granting an increase of pension to Andrew L. Hook.

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 Andrew L. Hook, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Militia," insert the words "Volunteer Cavalry."
In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM W. WERTMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18518) granting an increase of pension to William W. Wertman.

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 William W. Wertman, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES E. LESLIE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12631) granting an increase of pension to James E. Leslie.

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 James E. Leslie, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JACOB LITTLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12353) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Little.

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 Jacob Little, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GRIFFIN A. COFFIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22216) granting an increase of pension to Griffin A. Coffin.

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 Griffin A. Coffin, late of Company G, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the words "of Company G" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant and adjutant."
In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANN O'NEIL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18571) granting an increase of pension to Ann O'Neil.

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 Ann O'Neil, widow of William O'Neil, late of Company H, Forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM J. CLARK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11845) granting an increase of pension to William J. Clark.

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 William J. Clark, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11285) granting an increase of pension to William Kirkpatrick.

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 William Kirkpatrick, late of Company —, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant."
In same line, after the word "Company," insert the letter "A."
In line 7 strike out the word "West."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANNIE L. BOONE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10935) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. J. L. Boone.

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 Mrs. J. L. Boone, widow of John L. Boone, first lieutenant, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Mrs. J." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Annie."
In same line, before the word "first," insert the word "late."
In line 7, before the word "First," insert the words "and adjutant."
In line 8, after the word "receiving," insert the words:
"*Provided*, That in the event of the death of Lorenzo S. Boone, helpless and dependent child of said John L. Boone, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Annie L. Boone the name of said Lorenzo S. Boone shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of $12 per month, from and after the date of death of said Annie L. Boone."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Annie L. Boone."

JOHN M. MORGAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10287) granting an increase of pension to John M. Morgan.

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 John M. Morgan, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL DUNN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20270) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dunn.

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 Michael Dunn, late of Company D, Thirty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MATHIAS MANNES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20170) granting an increase of pension to Matthias Mannes.

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 Matthias Mannes, late of Company —, One hundred and eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Matthias" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Mathias."

In same line, after the word "Company," insert the letter "B."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Mathias Mannes."

FRANK L. WEISS, ALIAS LOUIS WEISS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20155) granting an increase of pension to Frank L. Weiss.

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 Frank L. Weiss, late of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "late," insert the words "alias Louis Weiss."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Frank L. Weiss, alias Louis Weiss."

ARY S. BENNETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19658) granting an increase of pension to Ary S. Bennett.

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 Ary S. Bennett, widow of Edward R. Bennett, late of Company C, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. DE BRULER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18556) granting an increase of pension to William H. De Breuler.

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 William H. De Breuler, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Breuler" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Bruler."

In same line strike out the letter "H" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "K."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. De Bruler."

MILDRED L. ALLEE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19937) granting an increase of pension to Mildred L. Allee.

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 Mildred L. Allee, widow of Abraham Allee, late captain Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "captain" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second and first lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS J. RICHIE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25260) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Richie.

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 Thomas J. Richie, late of Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS AKIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18040) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Akin.

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 Thomas Akin, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Tennessee, Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Infantry," insert the word "Mounted."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PHOEBE TEMPLETON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19079) granting an increase of pension to Phoebe Templeton.

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 Phoebe Templeton, daughter of William Templeton, late of Company H, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of —— per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "daughter," insert the words "helpless and dependent."

In line 8, after the word "of," insert the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CORNELIUS A. WILLIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19069) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius A. Willis.

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 Cornelius A. Willis, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE N. BEYMER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10301) granting an increase of pension to George N. Beymer.

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 George N. Beymer, late of Company I, Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

RIANZO M. NORTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20963) granting an increase of pension to Rianzo M. Norton.

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 Rianzo M. Norton, late of Company L, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM H. CHURCHILL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24910) granting an increase of pension to William H. Churchill.

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 William H. Churchill, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LLOYD ROBERTS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24907) granting an increase of pension to Lloyd Roberts.

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 Lloyd Roberts, late of United States ships Sabine, Ohio, and New Hampshire, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "and," insert the words "United States Navy."

In same line strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. RAWLINGS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24902) granting an increase of pension to John W. Rawlings.

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 John W. Rawlings, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Virginia," insert the word "West."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M. STEVENS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24868) granting a pension to John M. Stevens.

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 John M. Stevens, late of Company K, Fifty-fourth and One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiments Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "K, Fifty-fourth and" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "C."

In line 7 strike out the word "Regiments" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Regiment."

In line 9 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John M. Stevens."

ROBERT M. WOLF.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24846) granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Wolf.

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 Robert M. Wolf, late of Company F, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EDWARD MAILEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24947) granting an increase of pension to Edward Mailey.

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 Edward Mailey, late of Company H, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW J. PRICE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24845) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Price.

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 Andrew J. Price, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company A, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM KELSO.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22468) granting an increase of pension to William Kelso.

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 William Kelso, late of Company D, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

AMELIA SCHMIDTKE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22086) granting a pension to Amelia Schmidtke.

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 Amelia Schmidtke, widow of Charles Schmidtke, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passes.

ANNA E. MARBLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16905) granting a pension to Anna E. Marble.

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 Anna E. Marble, blind daughter of Emery H. Marble, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "blind" and insert in lieu thereof the words "helpless and dependent."

In line 7, after the letter "I," strike out the word "Twelfth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Fourth."

In same line, after the word "Regiment," insert the words "and Company I, Twelfth Regiment."

In the same line strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

The amendments were agreed to:

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE E. CASTOR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21141) granting an increase of pension to George E. Castor.

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 George E. Castor, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Castor" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Custer."

Mr. MOON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, in the bill which has just been read, granting an increase of pension to George E. Castor, I notice an amendment changing the name of Castor to Custer. The amendment ought not to pass. The man's name is Castor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAPRON). Without objection, the bill will be corrected as suggested by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. The name is according to the record in the Pension Bureau, and I think the name is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The objection will be obviated by the amendment being disagreed to.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. I think the amendment of the committee is correct, because we took the name from the record in the Pension Bureau—the name by which he is pensioned.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is assured by the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions that the committee amendment is correct.

Mr. MOON of Tennessee. Does the military records show that his name is Custer?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The chairman of the committee so assures the Chair.

Mr. MOON of Tennessee. The gentleman himself assures me by letter that his name is Castor. I ask that this amendment be adopted:

George E. Castor, alias George E. Custer.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. We have no objection to that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CATHARINE KOCH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21899) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Koch.

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 Catharine Koch, widow of John Koch, late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "sixteen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JANE WILLIAMSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19580) granting an increase of pension to Jane Williamson.

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 Jane Williamson, widow of Samuel U. Williamson, late of Company A, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JOHN H. SIMMONS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20999) granting an increase of pension to John H. Simmons.

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 John H. Simmons, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. ROTHROCK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20972) granting an increase of pension to George W. Rothrock.

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 George W. Rothrock, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANNE B. WHITCOMB.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20718) granting an increase of pension to Annie B. Whitcomb.

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 Annie B. Whitcomb, widow of George C. Whitcomb, late captain Company B, Hatch's battalion, Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Annie" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Anne."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Anne B. Whitcomb."

SIMON E. CHAMBERLIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17814) granting an increase of pension to Simon E. Chamberlin.

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 Simon E. Chamberlin, late of Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," insert the words "first lieutenant Company A, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and first lieutenant."

In lines 7 and 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH BATEMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17245) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bateman.

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 Joseph Bateman, late of Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PATTERSON REESE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16939) granting an increase of pension to Patterson Reese.

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 Patterson Reese, late of Company B, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Infantry," insert the word "Mounted."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16839) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Johnson.

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 Benjamin F. Johnson, late of the Fourth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of the" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant."

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Artillery."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES REED.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16192) granting an increase of pension to Charles Reed.

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 Charles Reed, late of Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. MAYNARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15543) granting an increase of pension to George W. Maynard.

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 George W. Maynard, late of Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Missouri," insert the words "and unassigned, Fifty-sixth Regiment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLARD WHEELER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14779) granting an increase of pension to Willard Wheeler.

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 Willard Wheeler, late of Company F, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EDWIN R. PHILLIPS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14244) granting an increase of pension to Edwin R. Phillips.

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 Edwin R. Phillips, late of Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "A" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "E."

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company A, Battalion Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ERASTUS A. DOE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13334) granting an increase of pension to Erastus A. Doe.

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 Erastus A. Doe, late of Company D, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARGARET ADAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21262) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Adams.

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 Margaret Adams, widow of Henry C. Adams, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LEVI E. ELDRED.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21244) granting an increase of pension to Levi E. Eldred.

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 Levi E. Eldred, late of Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANTHONY PATTERSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21085) granting an increase of pension to Anthony Patterson.

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 Anthony Patterson, late of Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HURD L. MILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23407) granting an increase of pension to Hurd L. Miller.

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 Hurd L. Miller, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN HAND.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22165) granting an increase of pension to John Hand.

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 John Hand, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "and," insert the words "and Company E, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS MURRAY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21827) granting an increase of pension to Francis Murray.

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 Francis Murray, late of Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CASPER W. TYLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21415) granting an increase of pension to C. W. Tyler.

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 C. W. Tyler, late a lieutenant-colonel of the One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "C." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Casper."

In same line strike out the word "a" and insert in lieu thereof the words "captain Company H, and."

In same line strike out the words "of the."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend, in line 9 of this bill, by striking out "twenty-four" and inserting "thirty."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend the amendment by striking out "twenty-four" and inserting "thirty."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to amend the amendment as read by the Clerk.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. The committee has no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Casper W. Tyler."

SATINA A. WAYMER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21788) granting a pension to Satina A. Waymer.

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 Satina A. Waymer, widow of J. P. Waymer, late major First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $25 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "J." and insert in lieu thereof the word "James."

In same line, after the word "late," insert the words "of Company G, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and."

In line 7, before the word "Volunteer," insert the word "Veteran."

In line 8 strike out the word "five."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words—

"in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Hope Waymer, helpless and dependent child of said James P. Waymer, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sa-

tina A. Waymer the name of said Hope Waymer shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of $12 per month from and after the date of death of said Satina A. Waymer."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Satina A. Waymer."

VALENTINE GOEBEL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21562) granting an increase of pension to Valentine Goebel.

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 Valentine Goebel, late of Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $75 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY J. BARROWS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21337) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Barrows.

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 Henry J. Barrows, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM EARNEST.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21284) granting an increase of pension to William Earnest.

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 William Earnest, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM A. CLARKE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22503) granting an increase of pension to William A. Clarke.

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 William A. Clarke, late of Company C, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LOUISA E. ROBERTSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22426) granting an increase of pension to Louisa E. Robertson.

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 Louisa E. Robertson, and pay her a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "and," insert the words "widow of Thomas H. Robertson, alias Thomas Young, late of Company A, Sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry."

In line 7 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW J. FRAYER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22592) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Frayer.

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 Andrew J. Frayer, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment, and Company I, Fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB MOSE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22441) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Mose.

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 Jacob Mose, late of Company A, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES E. BISSELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22260) granting an increase of pension to James E. Bissell.

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 James E. Bissell, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE NEWTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21911) granting an increase of pension to George Newton.

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 George Newton, late of Company G, First Regiment Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Heavy," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

REBECCA MOORE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24920) granting a pension to Rebecca Moore.

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 Rebecca Moore, mother of John Buckley, late of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of —— per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "mother," insert the word "dependent."
In line 7 strike out the word "Forty-fifth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Forty-seventh."
In line 8, before the word "dollars," insert the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN F. SIBERT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22947) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Sibert.

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 Benjamin F. Sibert, late of Company A, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. ROBINSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22798) granting an increase of pension to George W. Robinson.

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 George W. Robinson, late of Battery E, First Regiment Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Battery" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Company."
In line 7, before the word "Volunteer," insert the word "Michigan."
In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ISAAC B. GILMORE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22788) granting an increase of pension to I. B. Gilmore.

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 I. B. Gilmore, late of Company E, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "I." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Isaac."
In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Isaac B. Gilmore."

SEBASTIAN GERHARDT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22707) granting an increase of pension to Sebastian Gerhardt.

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 Sebastian Gerhardt, late of Company K, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN F. RICHARDS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22703) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Richards.

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 Benjamin F. Richards, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment, and Company C, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."
In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Richards."

THOMAS T. BALDWIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22650) granting a pension to Thomas T. Baldwin.

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 Thomas T. Baldwin, late of Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."
In the same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas T. Baldwin."

ISAAC G. M'KIBBAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22613) granting an increase of pension to Issac G. McKibban.

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 Isaac G. McKibban, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ROBERT M'MILLEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22801) granting an increase of pension to Robert McMillen.

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 Robert McMillen, late of Company E, Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN D. DRYDEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23677) granting an increase of pension to John D. Dryden.

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 John D. Dryden, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WATSON F. BISBEE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23675) granting an increase of pension to Watson F. Bisbee.

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 Watson F. Bisbee, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS H. ADAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23612) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Adams.

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 Thomas H. Adams, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CARRIE MAY ALLEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23440) granting a pension to Carrie May Allen.

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 Carrie May Allen, the deaf and dumb dependent daughter of James Allen, late of the Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "the deaf and dumb" and insert in lieu there of the words "helpless and."

In line 7 strike out the words "of the" and insert in lieu thereof the word "unassigned."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was according read the third time, and passed.

JOHN S. BERGEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23426) granting an increase of pension to John S. Bergen.

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 John S. Bergen, late of Company A, Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $75 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company K, Twenty-third Regiment New York National Guard Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES L. BARNEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23235) granting an increase of pension to James L. Barney.

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 James L. Barney, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANN WHITE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23173) granting a pension to Ann White.

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 Ann White, widow of James B. White, alias Wilson, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "alias," insert the word "James."

In line 7, before the word "United," insert the words "U. S. S. Rhode Island."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN P. BENNETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23974) granting an increase of pension to John P. Bennett.

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 John P. Bennett, late of Company B, Twentieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB GILBRECH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24965) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Gilbrech.

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 Jacob Gilbrech, late of Company I, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOB CLARK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16221) granting an increase of pension to Job Clark.

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 Job Clark, late of Company D, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HUGH STEVENSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23966) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Stevenson.

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 Hugh Stevenson, late of Company C, Ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES A. MILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23864) granting an increase of pension to James A. Miller.

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 James A. Miller, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES A. MATHEWS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23849) granting and increase of pension to Charles A. Mathews.

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 Charles A. Mathews, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SAMUEL LANGMAID.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23834) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Langmaid.

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 Samuel Langmaid, late captain Company F, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of ——— dollars per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8, before the word "dollars," insert the word "forty-five,"

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EMILY J. VANBEBER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23748) granting an increase of pension to Emily J. Vanbeber.

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 Emily J. Vanbeber, widow of William Vanbeber, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN O. CRAVENS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23744) granting an increase of pension to John O. Cravens.

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 John O. Cravens, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of Company G, Ninth Regiment."

In line 7 strike out the words "Indiana Volunteer Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant and aid-de-camp, staff of Brigadier-General Milroy."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. WYMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23698) granting an increase of pension to William H. Wyman.

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 William H. Wyman, late of Company B, One hundred and fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOTHAM A. VINCENT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24586) granting an increase of pension to Jotham A. Vincent.

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 Jotham A. Vincent, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

AARON C. SANFORD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24015) granting a pension to Aaron C. Sanford.

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 Aaron C. Sanford, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the Committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Aaron C. Sanford."

ALPHONSO BROWN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25211) granting an increase of pension to Alphonso Brown.

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 Alphonso Brown, late of Company B, Maine Coast Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of $35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Guards," insert the words "Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JEREMIAH BURKE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23311) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Burke.

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 Jeremiah Burke, late of United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "United," insert the words "U. S. S. Pasaque, Nereus, and Constellation."

In line 7 strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN R. CAULEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24358) granting an increase of pension to John R. Cauley.

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 John R. Cauley, late of Company C, First Regiment Florida Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LYMAN THOMPSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24308) granting an increase of pension to Lyman Thompson.

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 Lyman Thompson, late of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SADIE E. HAWTHORN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24300) granting a pension to Sadie E. Hawthorn.

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 Sadie E. Hawthorn, widow of Aldus F. Hawthorn, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

In line 7 strike out the word "Eighth" and insert in lieu thereof the words "One hundred and fifty-seventh."

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE HOELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24215) granting an increase of pension to George Hoell.

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 George Hoell, late of Company A, Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM B. DOYLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24299) granting an increase of pension to William B. Doyle.

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 William B. Doyle, late of Company D, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JESSE M. SANDER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24228) granting an increase of pension to Jesse M. Sanders.

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 Jesse M. Sanders, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FINUS M. WYATT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24171) granting an increase of pension to Finus M. Wyatt.

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 Finus M. Wyatt, late of Company F, One hundred and first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN C. NELSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24061) granting an increase of pension to John C. Nelson.

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 John C. Nelson, late of Company I, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Companies F and B, One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In lines 6 and 7 strike out the words "of Company I, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Companies F and B," and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant Company B."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY HOLLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24000) granting an increase of pension to Mary Holle.

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 Mary Holle, widow of William Holle, late of Company B, Fortieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "late," insert the words "alias Peter Cherrol."

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES H. PHILLIPS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25257) granting an increase of pension to James H. Phillips.

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 James H. Phillips, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY KANLINE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24958) granting an increase of pension to Henry Kanline.

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 Henry Kanline, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Heavy Artillery."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CINDERELLA B. M'CLURE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25020) granting a pension to Cinderella B. McClure.

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 Cinderella B. McClure, widow of Robert A. McClure, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 9, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Cinderella B. McClure."

HENRY M'DEVITT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20954) granting an increase of pension to Henry McDevitt.

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 Henry McDevitt, late of Company D, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

PATRICK F. SHEVLIN, ALIAS PATRICK BURNS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24921) granting an increase of pension to Patrick F. Shevlin.

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 Patrick F. Shevlin, late of Company C, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "late," insert the words "alias Patrick Burns."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Patrick F. Shevlin, alias Patrick Burns."

JOSHUA L. HAYES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25149) granting an increase of pension to Joshua L. Hayes.

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 Joshua L. Hayes, late captain Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LAURANAH J. HEDGEPETH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24984) granting an increase of pension to Lauranah J. Hedgepeth.

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 Lauranah J. Hedgepeth, widow of Emanuel Hedgepeth, late of Company G, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifteen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HEZEKIAH POFFENBERGER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22950) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Poffenberger.

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 Hezekiah Poffenberger, late of Company D, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EDWARD BURTCH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24691) granting an increase of pension to Edward Burtch.

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 Edward Burtch, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LEWIS M. JARVIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24681) granting an increase of pension to Lewis M. Jarvis.

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 Lewis M. Jarvis, late captain Company E, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23312) granting an increase of pension to William Lewis.

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 William Lewis, late of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BERNARD SHALLOW.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24638) granting an increase of pension to Bernard Shallow.

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 Bernard Shallow, late of Company I, Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

REUBEN NYE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24518) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Nye.

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 Reuben Nye, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. LEITER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24504) granting an increase of pension to John Leiter.

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 John Leiter, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "John," insert the letter "H."
In line 7 strike out the words "A, First" and insert in lieu thereof the words "F, One hundred and sixty-third."
In line 8 strike out the words "Volunteer Artillery" and insert in lieu thereof the words "National Guard Infantry."
In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. Leiter."

A. JUDSON CONANT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24502) granting an increase of pension to A. Judson Conant.

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 A. Judson Conant, late of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THEODORIC GAGE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24493) granting an increase of pension to Theodric Gage.

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 Theodric Gage, late of Company D, One hundred and eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Theodric" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Theodoric."
In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Theodoric Gage."

WILLIAM M. HELVY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25261) granting an increase of pension to William M. Helvey.

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 William M. Helvey, late of Company C, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Helvey" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Helvy."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William M. Helvy."

MICHAEL F. GILRAIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24002) granting an increase of pension to Michael F. Gilrain.

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 Michael F. Gilrain, late of United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "United," insert the words "U. S. S. Vincennes."
In line 7 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN V. BUSKIRK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1232) granting a pension to John V. Buskirk.

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 John V. Buskirk, late of Fourth Indiana, Mexican war, and of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Fourth Indiana, Mexican war."
In line 7 strike out the words "and of."
In line 9, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John V. Buskirk."

WILLIAM A. DECKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25069) granting an increase of pension to William A. Decker.

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 William A. Decker, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN HAM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25025) granting an increase of pension to John Ham.

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 John Ham, late of Company B, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM TURNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25112) granting an increase of pension to William Turner.

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 William Turner, late of Company F, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24413) granting an increase of pension to William Thomas.

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 William Thomas, late of United States ship Wabash, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "ship" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ships."

In same line, after the word "Wabash," insert the words "Perry and Princeton."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. PENFIELD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24792) granting an increase of pension to William H. Penfield.

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 William H. Penfield, late of Company L, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DAVID T. TAYLOR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24776) granting an increase of pension to David T. Taylor.

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 David T. Taylor, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Veteran."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SELDON R. SANDERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24726) granting an increase of pension to S. R. Sanders.

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 S. R. Sanders, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "S." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Seldon."

In same line, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Seldon R. Sanders."

PETER CAMPBELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24707) granting an increase of pension to Peter Campbell.

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 Peter Campbell, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH BROOKS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24700) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Brooks.

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 Joseph Brooks, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN H. MORRISON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24733) granting an increase of pension to John H. Morrison.

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 John H. Morrison, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES N. STAFFORD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24969) granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Stafford.

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 Charles N. Stafford, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Massachusetts" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Maine."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ARTHUR W. WHITE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 15197) to correct the military record of Arthur W. White.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to correct the military record of Arthur W. White, late a first lieutenant in Union Light Guard, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, also known as the Seventh Independent Company, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and grant him an honorable discharge.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out the words, in line 7, "and grant him an honorable discharge" and insert in lieu thereof "so that said Arthur W. White shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States upon the 18th day of November, 1864: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emolument shall become due or payable by virtue of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW J. FOOR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24030) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Foor.

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 Andrew J. Foor, late of Company E, One hundred and ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

PETER PARSCH.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 15320) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Peter Parsch.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion standing against Peter Parsch, late a member of Company E, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and issue him an honorable discharge.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Add to the end of bill the following:
"*Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN LAVINE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 19032) to remove the charge of desertion standing against John Lavine.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of the said John Lavine, late a private in Company A, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to issue to said John Lavine a certificate of honorable discharge bearing even date with the charge of desertion.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Amend by adding after the word "desertion," in line 8, the following:
"*Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PETER GREEN.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 660) granting an honorable discharge to Peter Green.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of and grant an honorable discharge to Peter Green, late a member of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery Light Artillery Volunteers, and now a resident of Harvard, Nebr.

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

MORRIS H. WALKER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 24022) to correct the military record of Morris H. Walker.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to clear the record of the said Morris H. Walker.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the word "to," in line 4, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"Correct the record of Morris H. Walker, late a private of Company K, Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, by considering him absent with leave from October 12, 1862, to November 20, 1862: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LYMAN W. WENTWORTH.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 9892) to correct the military record of Lyman W. Wentworth.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to amend the military record of Lyman W. Wentworth, in order to show him honorably discharged from Company M, First Regiment of California United States Volunteers, for disability contracted in line of duty.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"That Lyman W. Wentworth shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged from the military service of the United States on the 21st day of September, 1899, as a member of Company M, First Regiment California Infantry Volunteers, by reason of disability resulting from wounds and sickness incurred in line of duty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SUSAN WIGLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1556) granting an increase of pension to Susan Wigley.

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 Susan Wigley, mother of Charles V. Wigley, late of Company C, Regular Forty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out "Regular."
In line 8, after "Infantry," insert "war with Spain;" and in the same line strike out "twenty-four" and insert "eighteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CORA ALLIE BOOTH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5497) for the relief of Cora A. Booth.

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 Cora A. Booth, widow of James J. Booth, private, Company I, of the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, who died on the 26th day of June, 1902, of disease that he incurred while in the military service of the United States in the Spanish-American war, and grant her a pension at the rate of $12 per month, to commence on the day that the soldier died.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Change the name of the claimant where it appears in the title and body of the bill so as to read "Cora Allie Booth."
In line 6 strike out "private" and insert "late of."
In line 7 strike out "of the."
In line 8, after "Volunteers," insert "war with Spain," and strike out all thereafter up to and including "war" in line 11.
In line 12 strike out all after "month."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Cora Allie Booth."

MARTHA E. SANFORD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9256) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Sanford.

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 Martha E. Sanford, widow of George W. Sanford, late of Captain Loyall's company, Georgia Mounted Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out "Captain;" in the same line, after "Volunteers," insert "war with Mexico."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EMMA L. BEATTY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10164) granting a pension to Emma L. Beatty.

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 Emma L. Beatty, widow of Charles W. Beatty, jr., late of Company I, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, in the war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 9, after "month," add "and $2 per month additional for the minor child of said soldier until he shall attain the age of 16 years."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. GARRISON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10889) granting a pension to William H. Garrison.

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 William H. Garrison, late of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Garrison."

EDGAR M. BARBER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12349) granting an increase of pension to Edgar M. Barber.

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 Edgar M. Barber, late of Company M, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Infantry," insert "war with Spain."
In line 8, strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES M. STEBBINS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13200) granting a pension to Charles M. Stebbins.

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 Charles M. Stebbins, late of Company F, Second Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Infantry," insert "war with Spain."
In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "six."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SOLOMON STANFIELD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15452) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Stanfield.

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 Solomon Stanfield, late of Company K, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after "late of," insert "Company H, Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, war with Mexico, and."
In line 7 change "Volunteer" to "Volunteers" and strike out "Infantry."
In line 8 strike out "twenty-four" and insert "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM L. TYLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15492) granting a pension to W. L. Tyler.

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 W. L. Tyler, late of Company E, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the initial "W." and insert in lieu thereof the word "William."
In line 8 strike out all following "Spain."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to William L. Tyler."

JOHN V. SUMNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16819) granting a pension to John V. Sumner.

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 John V. Sumner, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments reccommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Infantry," insert "war with Spain."
In lines 7 and 8 strike out "and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHANNE LANGE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16925) granting a pension to Johanne Lange.

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 Johanne Lange, dependent mother of Emil Lange, late of Company K, First Regiment Missouri Voluntee Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out "Voluntee" and insert "Volunteer."
In line 8 strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN SHINOLT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17956) granting an increase of pension to John Shinolt.

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 John Shinolt, late of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

BENJAMIN W. M'CRAY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18519) granting a pension to Benjamin W. McCray.

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 Benjamin W. McCray, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $— per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Infantry," insert "war with Spain," and strike out all thereafter.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NANNIE T. JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18874) granting a pension to Nannie T. Johnson.

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 Nannie T. Johnson, mother of Cave Johnson, late first lieutenant Company H, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of $75 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before "mother," insert "dependent."
In line 9 strike out "seventy-five" and insert "seventeen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM R. RODENBERGER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19065) granting an increase of pension to William R. Rodenberger.

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 William R. Rodenberger, late of Company H, Eighteenth United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Infantry," insert "war with Spain."
In line 8 strike out "thirty-six" and insert "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET EPPERSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19106) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Epperson.

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 Margaret Epperson, widow of William T. Epperson, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8, after "Mexico," insert "and first lieutenant Company A, First Regiment Kentucky Infantry Volunteers."
In the same line strike out "thirty" and insert "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY W. HUMPHREYS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19125) granting an increase of pension to Mary W. Humphreys.

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 Mary W. Humphreys, widow of Robert W. Humphreys, late first lieutenant, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CYNTHIA MARSH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20057) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Marsh.

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 Cynthia Marsh, widow of Manton E. Marsh, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

FLORA FENZL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20148) granting an increase of pension to Flora Fenzl.

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 Flora Fenzl, widow of George Fenzl, late of Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Infantry," insert "war with Spain."
In line 8, after "month," add "and $2 per month additional for each of the minor children of said soldier until they shall attain the age of 16 years."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM F. CLENDENING.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20223) granting an increase of pension to W. L. Clendening.

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 W. L. Clendening, late of United States Army, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out the initials "W. L." where they appear in claimant's name in the title and body of the bill and insert "William F."
In line 6 strike out "United States Army" and insert "Company I, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET M'NALLY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21130) granting a pension to Margaret McNally.

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 Margaret McNally, widow of Michael McNally, late of the United States steamship Machias, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "of the" and insert "boiler maker."
In line 7 strike out "steamship" and insert "ship;" and in the same line, after "Machias," insert "United States Navy."
In line 8 strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HESTER A. PARRISH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21352) granting a pension to Hester B. Parrish.

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 Hester B. Parrish, widow of Robert Walker L. Parrish, late of United States ship Santee, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Change the claimant's initial "B" where it occurs in the title and body of the bill to "A."
In line 6 change "Walker" to the initial "W."
In line 7 strike out "of United States ship Santee" and insert "boatswain's mate, second class, Naval Academy, United States Navy."
Add to the end of the bill the words "and $2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Robert W. L. Parrish until they reach the age of 16 years."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Hester A. Parrish."

MARY S. PLATT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21413) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Platt.

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 Mary S. Platt, widow of Henry A. Platt, late first lieutenant Company L and quartermaster First Territorial Regiment United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out "Company L."

In line 8 change "Volunteers" to "Volunteer" and thereafter insert "Infantry."

Add to the end of the bill the words "and $2 per month for the minor child of the said officer until she shall attain the age of 16 years.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM W. SPARKS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21447) granting an increase of pension to William W. Sparks.

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 William W. Sparks, late of Company D, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "fifty" and insert "twelve."

In lines 8 and 9 strike out "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to William W. Sparks."

NANNY E. HAYES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21639) granting a pension to Nannie E. Hays.

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 Nannie E. Hays, mother of David Hays, late of Company H, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Change the name of the claimant where it appears in the title and body of the bill so as to read "Nanny E. Hayes."

In line 6 change the surname of the soldier from "Hays" to "Hayes."

In line 7, after "Infantry," insert "war with Spain."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Nanny E. Hayes."

JOHN R. KISSINGER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21721) granting a pension to John R. Kissinger.

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 John R. Kissinger, late of Company F, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after "Company," strike out "F" and insert "D."

In line 7, after "Infantry," insert "and acting hospital steward, Hospital Corps, United States Army, war with Spain."

In line 8 strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM HARDESTY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21818) granting an increase of pension to William Hardesty.

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 William Hardesty, late of Company E, First Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "E" and insert "F." In same line strike out "First Regiment."

In line 7 strike out "Volunteer Infantry" and insert "Voltigeurs."

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EMIL S. WEISSE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21910) granting a pension to Emil S. Weisse.

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 Emil S. Weisse, late of Company G, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Infantry," insert "war with Spain," and strike out all thereafter.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN P. WALKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22041) granting a pension to John Walker.

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 John Walker, late of Capt. Thomas Smith's company, Ninth Regiment Oregon Militia, Oregon Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of dollars per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Change the name of the soldier where it appears in title and body of the bill so as to read "John P. Walker."

In line 7, after "Militia," insert "Volunteers;" in same line, before "Indian," insert "and Washington Territorial."

In same line strike out "of."

Strike out all of line 8.

In line 9 strike out "fifty-six;" in same line strike out "twenty" and insert "eight."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to John P. Walker."

BENJAMIN JAMES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22170) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin James.

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 Benjamin James, late of Captain Angel's company, North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 change "Volunteer" to "Volunteers."

In the same line strike out "Infantry" and insert "Cherokee."

In the same line strike out "war" and insert "disturbances."

In line 8 strike out "seventeen" and insert "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL MANLY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22251) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Manly.

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 Samuel

Manly, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY LEVINA WILLIAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22326) granting an increase of pension to Mary Levina Williams.

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 Mary Levina Williams, widow of Jacob Williams, late of Company I, Third Regiment United States Artillery, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after "of," insert "Captain Burk's."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ISABEL MANNEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22327) granting an increase of pension to Isabel Mauney.

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 Isabel Mauney, widow of Lawson Mauney, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Change "Mauney" to "Manney" where it appears in the title and body of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Isabel Manney."

SUSAN BAKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22328) granting an increase of pension to Susan Baker.

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 Susan Baker, widow of John Baker, late of Company I, Third Regiment United States Artillery, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MARGARET L. JAMES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22329) granting an increase of pension to Margaret L. James.

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 Margaret L. James, widow of Augustus P. James, late of Company K, Third Regiment United States Artillery, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY C. JONES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22330) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Jones.

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 Mary C. Jones, widow of Robert B. Jones, late of Company F, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 change "Volunteer" to "Volunteers."
In the same line strike out "Infantry."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD MILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22395) granting a pension to Edward Miller.

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 Edward Miller, late of Captain Shead's company, Washington Territory Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after "company," insert "Second."
In line 7 strike out "Territory."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. O'REILLY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22499) granting a pension to Mary A. O'Reilly.

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 Mary A. O'Reilly, mother of the late Maurice F. O'Reilly, late of United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

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

MARTHA E. MUHLENFELD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22709) granting a pension to Martha E. Muhlenfeld.

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 Martha E. Muhlenfeld, widow of Charles Muhlenfeld, late of Company F, United States Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of $24 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before "United," insert "Second Battalion."
In line 8 strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL BOYD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22859) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Boyd.

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 Samuel Boyd, late of Captain Barker's company, Georgia Volunteers, Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Volunteers," insert "Florida."
In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LOUISA BERRY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22894) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Berry.

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 Louisa Berry, widow of Charles W. Berry, late of Company K, Second Regiment Missouri Mounted Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after "K," insert "(Capt. B. T. White)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EUDOCIA ARNETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22964) granting an increase of pension to Eudocia Arnett.

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 Eudocia Arnett, widow of William W. Arnett, late of Company D, Texas Mounted Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Volunteers," insert "war with Mexico."
In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. TERRY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23031) granting an increase of pension to John H. Terry.

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 John H. Terry, late of Company M, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Cavalry," insert "and Company B, Fourteenth United States Infantry, and Company D, Fourth United States Infantry."
In line 9 strike out "forty" and insert "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS A. SNODDY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23034) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Snoddy.

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 Thomas A. Snoddy, late of Tennessee Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, after "late of," insert "Company K, First Regiment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

URIAH BLAIR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23332) granting an increase of pension to Uriah Blair.

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 Uriah Blair, late of Company C, Cornell's battalion of Missouri Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "Cornell's" and insert "Powell's." In the same line, after "battalion," strike out "of."
In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23414) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Riddle.

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 Joseph Riddle, late of Company C, Third Regiment United States Dragoons, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MICHAEL FLANAGAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23467) granting an increase of pension to Michael Flanagan.

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 Michael Flanagan, late fireman United States ship Mississippi, United States Navy, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM B. WALTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23627) granting a pension to William B. Walton.

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 William B. Walton, late captain Company H, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 change "Volunteers" to Volunteer" and insert thereafter "Infantry."
In line 8 strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty."
Add to the end of the bill the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William B. Walton."

CLARA E. DANIELS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23628) granting an increase of pension to Clara E. Daniels.

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 Clara E. Daniels, widow of David Daniels, late lieutenant, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JOHN HEARN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23695) granting a pension to John Hearn.

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 John Hearn, late of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Infantry," insert "war with Spain."
In line 8 strike out "twenty" and insert "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROSANNA KAOGAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23732) granting an increase of pension to Rosanna Kaogan.

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 Rosanna Kaogan, widow of Thomas Kaogan, late of United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after "late of," insert "the."
In line 8 strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CALVIN B. FOWLKES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23791) granting an increase of pension to Calvin B. Fowlkes.

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 Calvin B. Fowlkes, late of Company D, First Regiment Virginia Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 change "Volunteer" to "Volunteers;" and in the same line strike out "Infantry."
In line 8 strike out "four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM FREEMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23850) granting an increase of pension to William Freeman.

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 William Freeman, late of Company H, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Mexico," insert "and Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS GAGAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23862) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Gagan.

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 Thomas Gagan, late of Company D, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Infantry," insert "war with Spain."
In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four."
Strike out all after the word "month" in line 8.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Thomas Gagan."

MARY E. C. BUTLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23971) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. C. Butler.

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 Mary E. C. Butler, widow of James Butler, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "twenty" and insert "eighteen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LUCY SCOTT WEST.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23987) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Scott West.

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 Lucy Scott West, widow of Barrington K. West, late deputy commissary-general, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out "deputy commissary-general" and insert "lieutenant-colonel."
In line 8 strike out "fifty" and insert "forty."
In line 9, after "receiving," add "and two dollars per month additional for each of two children of said officer until they attain the age of sixteen years."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JESSE G. LOTT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24148) granting a pension to Jesse G. Lott.

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 Jesse G. Lott, late of Company I, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "twelve" and insert "six."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24194) granting an increase of pension to William Davis.

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 William Davis, late of Company K, Jack Hay's regiment, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after "K," insert "Captain Chandler's."
In the same line strike out "Jack Hay's."
In the same line, before "Regiment," insert "First" and after "Regiment" insert "Texas Mounted Volunteers."
In line 7 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY ANN FOARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24197) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Foard.

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 Mary Ann Foard, widow of James A. Foard, late of Captain McGee's Georgia Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "of" and insert "ensign."
In line 7, after "McGee's," insert "company."
In the same line, befort "Indian," insert "Creek," and in the same line strike out the word "wars" and insert the word "war."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MILDRED L. STONE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24394) granting an increase of pension to Mildred L. Stone.

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 Mildred L. Stone, widow of James A. Stone, late of Captain Tipp's company, Tennessee Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after "company," insert "First Regiment."
In the same line strike out "Volunteers" and insert "Militia."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

VAN C. WILSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24414) granting a pension to Van C. Wilson.

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 Van C. Wilson, late of Company B, Third Regiment Ohio 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 7, after "Infantry," insert "war with Spain.
In line 8 strike out "twenty-four" and insert "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CLARENCE W. THOMAS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24483) granting a pension to Clarence W. Thomas.

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 Clarence W. Thomas, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

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

ABSALOM R. SHACKLETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24532) granting an increase of pension to Absalom R. Shacklett.

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 Absalom R. Shacklett, late of Company F, First Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "First Regiment" and insert "United States Voltigeurs."
In line 7 strike out "United States Volunteer Infantry."
In line 8 strike out "sixty" and insert "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LYDIA HUNT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24698) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Hunt.

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 Lydia Hunt, widow of Gilbert Hunt, late of Hunt's company, Mormon Battalion, Iowa Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB RINER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24710) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Riner.

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 Jacob Riner, late of Company H, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 change "Volunteer" to "Volunteers," and in the same line strike out "Infantry."
In line 8 strike out "thirty-six" and insert "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN GEORGE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24769) granting an increase of pension to John George.

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 John George, late of Company B, First Regiment United States Dragoons, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

OTHO E. D. CULBERTSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24861) granting an increase of pension to O. E. D. Culbertson.

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 O. E. D. Culbertson, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Change the initial "O." where it appears in claimant's name in the title and body of the bill to "Otho."
In line 6, after "Company," insert "H."
In line 7 change "Volunteer" to "Volunteers," and in the same line strike out "Infantry."
In line 8 strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Otho E. D. Culbertson."

MARY W. LUSK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24899) granting an increase of pension to Mary Webster Lusk.

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 Mary Webster Lusk, widow of James L. Lusk, late lieutenant-colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Change the name of the beneficiary where it appears in title and body of the bill so as to read "Mary W. Lusk."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

AUGUSTUS H. HANSELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24961) granting an increase of pension to Augustus H. Hansell.

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 Augustus H. Hansell, Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committtee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Hansell," insert the following: "late of Captain Gaither's company, Georgia Volunteers, Florida."
In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EMELINE H. HARDIE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25005) granting a pension to Emeline H. Hardie.

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 Emeline H. Hardie, widow of Joseph Hardie, late of Company H, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committtee were read, as follows:

In line 7 change "Volunteer" to "Volunteers." In the same line strike out "Infantry."
Add to the end of the bill the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Emeline H. Hardie."

VIRGINIA C. GALLOWAY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25023) granting an increase of pension to Virginia C. Galloway.

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 Virginia C. Galloway, widow of John Enos Galloway, late of Captain Fitzhugh's company, Bell's regiment Texas Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out "Bell's regiment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NANCY A. MEREDITH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25101) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Meredith.

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 Nancy A. Meredith, widow of Frederick Meredith, late of Captain Hall's company, Third Regiment Illinois Mounted Volunteers, Black Hawk Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH WOLFE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25143) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Wolfe.

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 Elizabeth Wolfe, widow of Joshua B. Wolfe, late of Company A, Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after "A," insert "Battalion of Missouri;" in the same line, after "Artillery," insert "war with Mexico."
In line 8 strike out "forty" and insert "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES T. BLAIR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25229) granting an increase of pension to James T. Blair.

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 James T. Blair, late of Company A, Third Louisiana Dragoons, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "Company" and insert "Troop." In the same line, after "Third," insert "Regiment, United States."
In the same line strike out "Louisiana."
In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MINNA Y. FIELD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25288) granting an increase of pension to Minna Y. Field.

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 Minna Y. Field, widow of Edward Field, late colonel Third Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "colonel" and insert "major."
In line 7 strike out "Third" and insert "Second."
In line 8 strike out "forty" and insert "thirty-five."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

POLLY ANN BOWMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25325) granting an increase of pension to Polly Ann Bowman.

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 Polly Ann Bowman, widow of John Bowen, late of Captain Garmony's company, First Regiment Georgia Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "Bowen" and insert "Bowman."
In the same line, after "Captain," insert "H."
In line 7 change "Garmony's" to "Garmeny's."
In line 8, before "Indian," insert "Creek."
In the same line change "wars" to "war."
In line 9 strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM M'CRANEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25355) granting an increase of pension to William McCraney.

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 William McCraney, late of Captain Morgan's company, Iowa Mountain Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out "Mountain" and insert "Mounted."
In line 8 strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CATHARINE LIPES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25440) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Lipes.

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 Catharine Lipes, widow of John Lipes, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

THOMAS C. DAVIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4396) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Davis.

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 Thomas C. Davis, late of Company D, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY E. ALLEN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4742) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Allen.

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 Mary E. Allen, widow of Louis J. Allen, late captain and rear-admiral, retired, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FLOYD A. HONAKER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5374) granting a pension to Floyd A. Honaker.

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 Floyd A. Honaker, late of Battery E, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HANSFORD G. GILKESON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6205) granting a pension to Hansford G. Gilkeson.

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 Hansford G. Gilkeson, late of Company K, Second Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Hospital Corps, United States Army, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES C. WEST.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7025) granting an increase of pension to James C. West.

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 James C. West, late of Captain Hardee's company, First Regiment Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

REBECCA FAGGART.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7174) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Faggart.

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 Rebecca Faggart, widow of Daniel C. Faggart, late of Company C, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ADLINE MABRY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7175) granting an increase of pension to Adline Mabry.

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 Adline Mabry, widow of Isaiah Mabry, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NANCY BETHEL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7220) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Bethel.

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 Nancy Bethel, widow of Hiram Bethel, late of Company F, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELVINA ADAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7672) granting an increase of pension to Elvina Adams.

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 Elvina Adams, widow of William R. Adams, late of Captains Newbern's and Johnson's companies, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM W. JORDAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7673) granting an increase of pension to William W. Jordan.

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 William W. Jordan, late of Captain Hardee's company, First Regiment Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7724) granting an increase of pension to Paul J. Christian.

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 Paul J. Christian, late of Troop B, Second Regiment United States Dragoons, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN D. ABEL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7919) granting an increase of pension to John D. Abel.

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 John D. Abel, late of Captain B. P. Smith's company, Texas Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY E. BROWN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17011) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Manning Brown.

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 Mrs. Manning Brown, widow of Manning Brown, late of Company H, Palmetto Regiment South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Change claimant's name where it appears in the title and body of the bill to "Mary E. Brown."

In line 7 change "Volunteer" to "Volunteers."

In line 8 strike out "Infantry."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM HALL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21784) granting an increase of pension to William Hall.

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 William Hall, late of Company D, Nintey-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARTHA A. L. STEPHENS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24223) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. L. Stephens.

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 Martha A. L. Stephens, widow of Wilbur C. Stephens, late of Company C, Purnell Legion Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of ——— dollars per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8, before the word "dollars," insert the word "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FERDINAND PAHL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21914) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Pahl.

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 Ferdinand Pahl, late of Fourth Battery Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Battery," insert the word "Independent."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN F. GOUGH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23999) granting an increase of pension to John F. Gough.

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 John F. Gough, late of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Massachusetts," insert the words "and Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HORACE F. PACKARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22063) granting an increase of pension to Horace F. Packard.

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 Horace F. Packard, late of Company A, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES PRENDEVILLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22175) granting a pension to Charles Prendeville.

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 Charles Prendeville, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles Prendeville."

CHARLES D. MOODY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23751) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Moody.

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 Charles D. Moody, late of Company , First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Company, First Regiment;" and in line 7 strike out the words "Iowa Volunteer Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Third Battery Iowa Volunteer Light Artillery."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EUGENE W. ROLFE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22392) granting an increase of pension to Eugene W. Rolfe.

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 Eugene W. Rolfe, late of Third Battery Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Battery," insert the words "Vermont Volunteer."

In line 7 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN DOWNEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24031) granting an increase of pension to John Downey.

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 John Downey, late captain Company K, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "K" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "A."

In same line strike out the word "Third" and insert in lieu thereof the words "One hundred and thirty-third."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANKLIN H. DAVIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22548) granting an increase of pension to Franklin H. Davis.

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 Franklin H. Davis, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GIFFORD M. BRIDGE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23733) granting an increase of pension to Gifford M. Bridge.

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 Gifford M. Bridge, late of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSIAH N. PRATT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22629) granting an increase of pension to Josiah N. Pratt.

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 Josiah N. Pratt, late of United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of ——— dollars per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

In line 6, before the word "United," insert the words "U. S. S. Sabine, Ohio, and Trefoil."

In line 7, before the word "dollars," insert the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25108) granting an increase of pension to William H. Brown.

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 William H. Brown, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

OSCAR A. FULLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22863) granting an increase of pension to Oscar A. Fuller.

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 Oscar A. Fuller, late of Company I, Eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. WELLS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22949) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wells.

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 George W. Wells, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. HAYES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25113) granting an increase of pension to John H. Hays.

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 John H. Hays, late first lieutenant Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Hays" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Hayes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. Hayes."

DAVID C. SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25224) granting an increase of pension to David C. Smith.

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 David C. Smith, late of Company —, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Company," insert the letter "A."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS M'DERMOTT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25263) granting an increase of pension to Thomas McDermott.

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 Thomas McDermott, late of Company H, Eighty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE F. FOGG.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20961) granting an increase of pension to George F. Fogg.

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 George F. Fogg, late of Company D, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN D. LANE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22987) granting an increase of pension to John D. Lane.

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 John D. Lane, late of Company D, First Regiment New Jersey State Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

STEPHEN B. H. SHANKS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21734) granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. H. Shanks.

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 Stephen B. H. Shanks, late second lieutenant Company H, One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALLAN S. ROSE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16834) granting an increase of pension to Allan S. Rose.

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 Allan S. Rose, late lieutenant Company L, Fifty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," insert the words "of Company L, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and second lieutenant Company I, One hundred and third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry."

In same line strike out the words "lieutenant, Company L, Fifty-eighth."

In line 7 strike out the words "Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALONZO FOSTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21430) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Foster.

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 Alonzo Foster, late of Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $75 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Sixth," insert the words "Company F."
In lines 7 and 8 strike out the word "seventy-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY W. CASEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25174) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Casey.

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 Henry W. Casey, late of Company F, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8, before the word "dollars," strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CORNELIUS SHEA.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21131) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Shea.

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 Cornelius Shea, late of Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SARAH E. SELDERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23855) granting a pension to Sarah E. Selders.

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 Sarah E. Selders, widow of John Selders, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL HARMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21073) granting an increase of pension to Michael Harmon.

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 Michael Harmon, late of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Harmon" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Harman."
In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Michael Harman."

HUGH O'NEAL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24161) granting an increase of pension to Hugh O'Neal.

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 Hugh O'Neal, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDMUND A. LOCKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21052) granting an increase of pension to Edmund A. Locker.

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 Edmund A. Locker, late of Company E, One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH CASAVAW.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25309) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Casavaw.

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 Joseph Casavaw, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELLA C. WASHBURN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21040) granting an increase of pension to Ella C. Washburn.

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 Ella C. Washburn, widow of Charles A. Washburn, late of Company G, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

GOTTFRIED HAFERSTEIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25176) granting an increase of pension to Gottfried Haferstein.

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 Gottfried Haferstein, late of Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8, before the word "dollars," insert the word "four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HORACE E. HEATH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24807) granting an increase of pension to Horace E. Heath.

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 Horace E. Heath, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM V. MONROE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24924) granting an increase of pension to William V. Munroe.

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 William V. Munroe, late captain Company K, Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Munroe" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Monroe."

In line 8 strike out the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William V. Monroe.

MARTHA STEVENS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20352) granting a pension to Martha Stevens.

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 Martha Stevens, widow of Andrew Stevens, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

In line 9, after the word "month," insert the words "such pension to cease upon proof that the soldier is living."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ASA A. GARDNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23367) granting an increase of pension to Asa A. Gardner.

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 Asa A. Gardner, late of Company C, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

In same line strike out the letter "C" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "D."

In line 8 strike out the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FERDINAND KUNKEL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20217) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Kunkle.

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 Ferdinand Kunkle, late of Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Kunkle" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Kunkel."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Kunkel."

CATHERINE WAY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20183) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Way.

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 Catherine Way, widow of Henry C. Way, late of Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Artillery Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "Veteran Artillery Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Heavy Artillery."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL M. FIELD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23997) granting an increase of pension to Michael M. Field.

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 Michael M. Field, late of U. S. S. Wm. G. Anderson, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "and," insert the words "United States Navy."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM VAN ALST.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20082) granting an increase of pension to William Van Alst.

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 William Van Alst, late second-class fireman, U. S. S. North Carolina and Gettysburg, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "second-class fireman" and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ISAAC C. SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23857) granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. Smith.

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 Isaac C. Smith, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "Veteran."

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ISAIAH PERKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20004) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah W. Perkins.

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 Isaiah W. Perkins, late of Company E, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "W."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Perkins."

MARY H. BISHOP.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24405) granting an increase of pension to Mary Hunt Smith Bishop.

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 Mary Hunt Smith Bishop, widow of Edwin Bishop, late captain Company H, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Hunt Smith" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "H."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Bishop."

HENRY C. JEWETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19794) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Jewett.

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 Henry C. Jewett, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "the" and insert in lieu thereof the words "U. S. S. Unadilla."

In line 7 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS H. FERRY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24957) granting an increase of pension to Francis H. Ferry.

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 Francis H. Ferry, late of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and One hundred and fifty-ninth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HOSEA HUDSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19594) granting an increase of pension to Hosea Hudson.

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 Hosea Hudson, late of Company C, Two hundred and tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES W. BARR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25328) granting an increase of pension to James W. Barr.

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 James W. Barr, late of Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "and Company E, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES BACHMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19291) granting an increase of pension to Charles Bachman.

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 Charles Bachman, late of Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Vermont" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Pennsylvania."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES SHAW.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18993) granting an increase of pension to James Shaw.

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 James Shaw, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

KNUTE THOMPSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25248) granting an increase of pension to Knute Thompson.

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 Knute Thompson, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "C" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "A."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD LIMBIRD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18653) granting an increase of pension to Robert Limbird.

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 Robert Limbird, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Robert" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Richard."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Richard Limbird."

JAMES F. TRAVIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5162) granting an increase of pension to James F. Travis.

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 James F. Travis, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "the" and insert in lieu thereof the words "U. S. S. Mercury."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ASAIL BROWN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18110) granting an increase of pension to Asail Brown.

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 Asail Brown, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE H. MARTIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23411) granting an increase of pension to George H. Martin.

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 George H. Martin, late of Company D, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY H. A. WALKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24838) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. A. Walker.

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 Henry H. A. Walker, late of Company C, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARGARET LESLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24560) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Lesley.

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 Margaret Lesley, widow of John Lesley, late of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

GEORGE W. BEENY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22986) granting an increase of pension to George W. Beeny.

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 George W. Beeny, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN T. GRAYSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23673) granting an increase of pension to John T. Grayson.

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 John T. Grayson, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES B. SPRING.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25120) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Spring.

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 penson laws, the name of Charles B. Spring, late of Company D, One hundred and fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY DENNY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16607) granting an increase of pension to Mary Denny.

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 penson laws, the name of Mary Denny, widow of James Denny, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. WARFEL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25254) granting an increase of pension to George W. Warfel.

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 George W. Warfel, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN P. BARE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16261) granting an increase of pension to John P. Bard.

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 John P. Bard, late of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Bard" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Bare."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John P. Bare."

PHEBE WRIGHT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24946) granting a pension to Phebe Wright.

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 Phebe Wright, widowed mother of Runel W. Wright, soldier of the civil war, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "widowed" and insert in lieu thereof the word "dependent;" in same line strike out the word "Runel" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "R."

In line 7 strike out the words "soldier of the civil war" and insert in lieu thereof the words "late unassigned drafted man, Third Congressional district of New Hampshire."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB SALAT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15879) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Salat.

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 Jacob Salat, late of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteer."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS B. HOCKLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9448) granting an increase of pension to T. B. Hockey.

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 T. B. Hockey, late of Company C, First Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "T. B. Hockey" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Thomas B. Hockley."

In same line, after the word "Company," insert the words "G, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Hockley."

SAMUEL DE HAVEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15241) granting an increase of pension to Samuel De Haven.

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 Samuel De Haven, late of Company A, Seventh Battalion District of Columbia Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "of."

In same line strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDGAR A. STEVENS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25305) granting an increase of pension to Edgar A. Stevens.

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 Edgar A. Stevens, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ABBIE L. HANFORD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14322) granting a pension to Abbie L. Hanford.

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 Abbie L. Hanford, widow of Nathan C. Hanford, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

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

WARREN ONAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25247) granting an increase of pension to Warren Onan.

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 Warren Onan, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS A. BIFFAR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25106) granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Biffan.

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 Francis A. Biffan, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Biffan" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Biffar."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Biffar."

MILTON BROWN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14104) granting an increase of pension to Milton Brown.

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 Milton Brown, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT BRAKE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23685) granting an increase of pension to Robert Brake.

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 Robert

Brake, late of Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. TURNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13963) granting an increase of pension to William H. Turner.

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 William H. Turner, late of Company E, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES HENRY WEATHERWAX.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25145) granting an increase of pension to Charles Henry Weatherwax.

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 Charles Henry Weatherwax, late of Company K, Second Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN F. HORTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22988) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Horton.

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 Benjamin F. Horton, late of Company E, Seventy-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM YAHN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20003) granting an increase of pension to William Yohn.

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 William Yohn, late of Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Yohn" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Yahn."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William Yahn."

LUCY A. GAYLORD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21038) granting a pension to Lucy A. Gaylord.

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 Lucy A. Gaylord, widow of William E. H. Gaylord, late of Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ARCHIBALD BATES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21055) granting an increase of pension to Archibald Bates.

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 Archibald Bates, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS M'PEEK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13816) granting an increase of pension to Thomas McPeek.

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 Thomas McPeek, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EMMA CASE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24334) granting an increase of pension to Emma Case.

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 Emma Case, widow of Horace M. Case, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

FRANCIS J. EACHUS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24226) granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Eachus, alias Frank Eachus.

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 Francis J. Eachus, alias Frank Eachus, late of Company G, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "alias Frank Eachus."

In same line, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

In line 7 strike out the letter "G" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "C."

In same line strike out the word "Second" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Ninety-seventh."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Eachus."

JOHN VANDEGRIFT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23729) granting an increase of pension to John Vandegrift.

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 John Vandegrift, late of Company D, One hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "D" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "A."

In line 7 strike out the word "ninth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eleventh."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GILBERT W. CLARK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13133) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert W. Clark.

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 Gilbert W. Clark, late of Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALEXANDER BUCK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12969) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Buck.

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 Alexander Buck, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DAVID MILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24530) granting a pension to David Miller.

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 David Miller, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to David Miller."

CHARLES E. YOUTT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12580) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Youtt.

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 Charles E. Youtt, late of Company A, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Cavalry," insert the words "and Company F, Fifth Regiment, and Company I, First Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES C. COSGRO.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24911) granting an increase of pension to James C. Cosgro.

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 James C. Cosgro, late of Troop C, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE E. YORK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11848) granting a pension to George E. York.

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 George E. York, late of Company A, Third Regiment Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Volunteer," insert the word "Iowa."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to George E. York.

ADELINE BROWN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25303) granting an increase of pension to Adeline Brown.

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 Adeline Brown, widow of James M. Brown, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and major, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LUCIE A. ALLYN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23198) granting an increase of pension to Lucie A. Allyn.

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 Lucie A. Allyn, widow of Charles F. Allyn, late first lieutenant Company C, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and captain, First Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the words "and captain, First Regiment New York Volunteer."

In line 9 strike out the words "Mounted Rifles."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES W. KENISSTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10431) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Kenisston.

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 Charles W. Kenisston, late of Company I, Thirty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL LOY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25255) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Loy.

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 Samuel Loy, late of Company K, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Artillery," insert the word "Heavy."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELIJAH DEVORE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24971) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Devore.

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 Elijah Devore, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA J. LEWIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10023) granting a pension to Martha Lewis.

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 Martha Lewis, dependent daughter of Henry C. Lewis, late of Company C, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Martha," insert the letter "J."

In same line, before the word "dependent," insert the words "helpless and."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

Th bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Martha J. Lewis."

ALICE HOUSE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25354) granting a pension to Alice House.

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 Alice House, widow of William M. House, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

In same line strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM A. LYON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9785) granting an increase of pension to William A. Lyon.

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 William A. Lyon, late of Company K, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD GOGIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25391) granting an increase of pension to Richard Gogin.

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 Richard Gogin, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LEVI HOSKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7578) granting an increase of pension to Levi Hoskins.

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 Levi Hoskins, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT H. DOUGLAS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25214) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Douglas.

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 Robert H. Douglas, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BARTHOLOMEW BURKE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23280) granting an increase of pension to Bartholomew Burke.

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 Bartholomew Burke, late of Company C, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $100 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Engineers."

In line 8 strike out the words "one hundred" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARCUS DAVIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7242) granting an increase of pension to Marcus Davis.

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 Marcus

Davis, late first lieutenant of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of."
In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CYRUS W. SCOTT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25256) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus W. Scott.

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 Cyrus W. Scott, late of Company K, Ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $45 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HOBART P. SWEET.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6767) granting an increase of pension to Hobart P. Sweet.

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 Hobart P. Sweet, late of Company A, First Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Volunteer," insert the word "Michigan."
In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDMUND P. WEATHERBY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25097) granting an increase of pension to E. P. Weatherby.

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 E. P. Weatherby, late of Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "E." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Edmund."
In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Edmund P. Weatherby.

STEPHEN J. HENNING.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6206) granting an increase of pension to Stephen J. Henning.

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 Stephen J. Henning, late of Company H, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK HOFFNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24189) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Hoffner.

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 Frederick Hoffner, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH G. MADDOCKS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5800) granting an increase of pension to Joseph G. Maddocks.

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 Joseph G. Maddocks, late of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

OREN S. ROUSE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24851) granting an increase of pension to O. S. Rouse.

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 O. S. Rouse, late of Company G, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "O." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Oren."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Oren S. Rouse."

TURNER J. PREBLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2821) granting an increase of pension to Turner J. Preble.

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 Turner J. Preble, late of Company G, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CATHARINE MESSER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25329) granting a pension to Catherine Messer.

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 Catherine Messer, widow of John Messer, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Catherine" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Catharine."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Catharine Messer."

GEORGE W. ROBINS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24855) granting a pension to George W. Robins.

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 George W. Robins, late scout and pilot to Col. John B. Rogers in the war of the rebellion, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In lines 6 and 7 strike out the words "pilot to Col. John B. Rogers in the war of the rebellion" and insert in lieu thereof the words "guide, United States Volunteers."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL SULLIVAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2064) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Sullivan.

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 Daniel Sullivan, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and U. S. S. Ohio, Ethan Allen, and Savannah, United States Navy."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

RALPH D. PARSONS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1851) granting an increase of pension to Ralph D. Parsons.

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 Ralph D. Parsons, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Fourth," insert the words "and hospital steward."

In line 7, before the word "Illinois," insert the words "and Twelfth Regiment."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

TIMOTHY H. GIBSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24940) granting an increase of pension to Timothy H. Gibson.

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 Timothy H. Gibson, late of Company G, Sixty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE C. VANCE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1728) granting an increase of pension to George C. Vance.

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 George C. Vance, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BURGESS N. ISAACS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25172) granting an increase of pension to B. N. Isaacs.

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 B. N. Isaacs, late of Company M, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "B." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Burgess."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Burgess N. Isaacs."

ALFRED NICHOLS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1171) granting a pension to Alfred Nichols.

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 Alfred Nichols, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Eleventh" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Forty-third."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Alfred Nichols."

FREDERICK G. ACKERMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25016) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Gottlieb Ackerman.

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 Frederick Gottlieb Ackerman, late of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Gottlieb" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "G."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Frederick G. Ackerman."

GILES TOWNSEND.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 561) granting an increase of pension to Giles Townsend.

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 Giles Townsend, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN BURKE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24968) granting an increase of pension to John Burke.

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 John Burke, late of Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDMUND JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24406) granting an increase of pension to Edmund Johnson.

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 Edmund Johnson, late of Company E, Thirty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

In same line strike out the letter "E" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "G."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILSON M. HOLMES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 560) granting an increase of pension to Wilson M. Holmes.

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 Wilson M. Holmes, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL LEDGERWOOD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10430) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Ledgerwood.

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 Samuel Ledgerwood, late of Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES E. PUSEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21983) granting an increase of pension to James E. Pusey.

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 James E. Pusey, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DAVID E. JEFFERSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24531) granting an increase of pension to David E. Jefferson.

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 David E. Jefferson, late of Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

IDA E. G. PIERCE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9445) granting a pension to Ida E. G. Pierce.

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 Ida E. G. Pierce, widow of E. W. Pierce, late of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $15 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "E." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Ebenezer."

In same line strike out the words "of the" and insert in lieu thereof the word "colonel."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDWIN C. DURFEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9664) granting a pension to E. C. Durfey.

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 E. C. Durfey, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "E." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Edwin."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Edwin C. Durfey."

GEORGE N. JULIAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7998) granting an increase of pension to George N. Julian.

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 George N. Julian, late captain Company E, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD W. HOBAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10574) granting a pension to Edward W. Hoban.

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 Edward W. Hoban, late of Company I, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

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

HIRAM FILKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25511) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Filkins.

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 Hiram Filkins, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EMMA HEMPLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25455) granting an increase of pension to Emma Hempler.

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 Emma Hempler, widow of Henry H. Hempler, late of band, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Insert in line 7 the words "State Militia" after the words "New York," and in line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25451) granting an increase of pension to William H. Maxwell.

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 William H. Maxwell, late of Company F, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In lines 6 and 7 strike out the words "Company F, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the words "U. S. S. Robb, United States Navy."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM E. WEBSTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 25445) granting an increase of pension to William E. Webster.

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 William E. Webster, late of First Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Battery," insert the word "Independent."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES R. FAIRBROTHER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 22701) granting an increase of pension to James R. Fairbrother.

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 James R. Fairbrother, late of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LOUIS GREEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 21608) granting an increase of pension to Louis Green.

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 Louis Green, late of First Battery, Kentucky Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "First Battery" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Company H, Third Regiment."

In line 7 strike out the words "Light Artillery" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES KENNEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20956) granting an increase of pension to James Kenney.

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 James Kenney, late of Company H, Sixty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM W. BELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20881) granting an increase of pension to William W. Bell.

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 William W. Bell, late captain of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and brevet major, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "captain," strike out the word "of."

In lines 8 and 9 strike out the words "and brevet major, United States Volunteers."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LIZZIE E. ENRIGHT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 20299) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie E. Enright.

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 Lizzie E. Enright, widow of Jeremiah Enright, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "New York Volunteer" and insert in lieu thereof the words "United States."

In line 8 strike out the word "sixteen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES D. TOMSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 23797) granting an increase of pension to James D. Tomson.

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 James

D. Tomson, late of Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SUSAN E. DAVIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 24905) granting a pension to Susan E. Davis.

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 Susan E. Davis, widow of William A. M. Davis, late lieutenant Company B, One hundred and thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," insert the word "first."

In line 9 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen;" in the same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Davis."

GEORGE MYERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17091) granting an increase of pension to George Myers.

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 George Myers, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixty-five."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT N. MARSHALL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9611) granting a pension to Robert N. Marshall.

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 Robert N. Marshall, son of James B. Marshall, late of Company C, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio 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 6, before the word "son," insert the words "helpless and dependent."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD PROST.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8408) granting an increase of pension to Richard Prost.

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 Richard Prost, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Volunteer," strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Heavy Artillery."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELLA A. HODGES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 19421) granting an increase of pension to Ella A. Hodges.

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 Ella A. Hodges, widow of George T. Hodges, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "and," insert the words "late first lieutenant, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry."

In line 7 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CALDERHEAD, a motion to reconsider the several votes by which the bills were passed, on his motion, was laid on the table.

SALOME JANE MARLAND.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House consider the bill (H. R. 19239) granting a pension to Salome Jane Marland. It was omitted by mistake.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the bill on the Calendar?

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Yes; the bill is on the Calendar.

The Clerk read the bill, 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 Salome Jane Marland, widow of William Marland, late of Second Battery Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the report on that bill read.

The Clerk read the report as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 19239) granting a pension to Salome Jane Marland, submit the following report:

This bill proposes to pension the beneficiary named therein at $12 per month.

William Marland, the officer named in the bill, served as a sergeant in Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, from April 15, 1861, to August 2, 1861, and as second and first lieutenant and captain of the Second Battery, Massachusetts Light Artillery, from December 24, 1861, to August 11, 1865, when honorably discharged.

He was a pensioner under the act of June 27, 1890, for total inability to earn a support by manual labor, and died April 17, 1905.

The beneficiary named in the bill, now 56 years of age, who married the officer on October 20, 1870, applied for pension under the amended act of June 27, 1890. Her claim was rejected in April, 1906, upon the ground of nondependence, she having a net annual income in excess of $250.

There has been filed with the committee the affidavit of Lieut. R. B. Hall, of the officer's battery, to the effect that the battery had an unusually long service with the Army of the Gulf and was stationed near the Mississippi River; that nearly everyone in the battery became ill of malaria; and medical and lay testimony that claimant's husband ever since 1869 had been a severe sufferer from malaria contracted during this service above named; that this trouble resulted in rheumatism, diabetes, and fatty degeneration of the heart, and that he finally died of that disease.

It is also shown that the officer was often urged to apply for pension under the general law, but abstained from doing so owing to the fact that the battery had no surgeon and that the physicians who treated him up to 1890 had died.

It is further shown that the beneficiary, since the rejection of her claim in the Pension Bureau, has been compelled to sell her property in order to pay debts contracted previous to the death of her husband.

In the opinion of your committee it is clear, from the evidence filed, that the officer's death was a result of his long service, covering the whole period of the war, and which service was mostly rendered in a malarial country, and that therefore the beneficiary is fully entitled to relief and at the rate provided under the general law for the widow of a captain, namely, $20 per month, and the passage of the bill is therefore recommended when amended as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments recommended by the committee were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; was read the third time, and passed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of further considering the naval appropriation bill, and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that we may continue general debate for to-day without fixing any limi-

tation as to time, one half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Louisiana and the other half by myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that one half the time to-day in general debate be controlled by himself and the other half by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MEYER].

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I will not object to that if the further condition is added to it that only one hour shall be yielded to a Member, and that the time is to be extended only by unanimous consent of the committee.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I could not hear all that was said, and I want to understand the conditions or provisions for general debate.

Mr. FOSS. We do not undertake to limit it at the present time.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do you limit it to to-day?

Mr. FOSS. No; to continue to-day in general debate, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Louisiana and one-half by myself.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman if it would not be possible to limit the time consumed in general debate and to give Members who speak permission to print remarks in the RECORD, limiting it to those who speak on the bill?

Mr. FOSS. I have no objection to that, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that leave to print for those who speak on the bill be granted——

Mr. PAYNE. For five legislative days.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For five legislative days. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hear none. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois as modified by the gentleman from New York. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, was the request as to unanimous consent as to the division of time put to the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Yes. The Chair put the request with the modification of the gentleman from New York, and there was no objection.

The motion of Mr. Foss was then agreed to; accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the naval appropriation bill, with Mr. SHERMAN in the chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. GAINES of West Virginia having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 7495) to define the status of certain patents and pending entries, selections, and filings on lands formerly within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, in North Dakota.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 24473. An act to define the status of certain patents and pending entries, selections, and filings on lands formerly within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, in North Dakota; and

H. R. 23578. An act to authorize the county of Clay, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across Black River at or near Bennetts Ferry, in said county and State.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman and gentleman of the committee, I desire to say a few words in reference to this bill which is now before the committee, and I shall speak at this time only in a general way and point out some of the general characteristics of this bill. In the first place, this appropriation bill carries $95,426,325.54. The estimates which were sent to the committee from the Navy Department amounted in all to $115,431,000, so that this bill shows a reduction from the estimate of over $20,000,000. It is the smallest bill which has been presented to this committee in the last few years. Last year we presented to the committee a naval bill amounting to $99,734,000. The year before that the bill as presented to the committee amounted to over $100,000,000, and the year before that, over $96,000,000. This bill carries approximately ninety-five and a half millions of dollars. It is therefore a modest appropriation bill.

Now, with regard to the bill, allow me to say that we make provision for the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps is composed of about 278 officers and a little less than 9,000 men. The appropriations for the maintenance of the Marine Corps in this bill amounts to $5,621,000. If we subtract this from the total amount of the bill, we have $89,804,000, which is the appropriation for the Navy proper. Of this $89,804,000, $23,460,000 is for the increase of the Navy, the appropriation made necessary to finish the ships which have been authorized and now are in process of construction. If we subtract this amount of twenty-three million and a half, we have left $66,340,000, and if from that we take $4,700,000, which is the amount of new construction of public works in our navy-yards and stations, then we arrive at the sum of $61,640,000, which might properly be called the sum necessary for the maintenance of the Navy as it stands to-day—not a very large amount. So much for the amount carried in the appropriation bill.

I wish now to say to the committee that we have placed upon this bill matters which might properly be considered new legislation, and in order that the committee may fully understand what is in the bill I shall speak of the important provisions of this character in the bill. In the first place, we have a provision here relating to officers of the Navy above the grade of captain who served with credit in the regular volunteer forces during the civil war prior to April 9, 1865. This provision gives about fifteen rear-admirals who served during the civil war the three-fourths pay of the Navy as it is now paid. These rear-admirals retired before the personnel bill went into effect, and prior to that time the pay of the rear-admiral was $6,000 a year. When they went upon the retired list, they received three-fourths of that pay, but since then the Army pay table has been applied to the Navy, and now these officers think they are entitled, as other officers upon the retired list, to three-fourths of the Army pay—that is to say, three-fourths of $7,500. This will cost the Government in the neighborhood of $20,000.

The following is a statement prepared by an officer affected by this provision:

The Navy personnel bill approved March 3, 1899, and which became effective on June 30, 1899, contained a clause which had never been considered by the framers of the bill—a special board in the Navy Department, of which Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, was president, the Secretary of the Navy (who approved and sent it to both Houses of Congress), neither of committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, or in the Senate or House. The bill passed the House just as it was received from the Navy Department. The Senate amended and passed it.

When the bill was in conference there was inserted the clause above referred to, which was about as follows:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this act shall have the effect of either increasing or decreasing the pay of officers *now* on the retired list."

To correct the unintentional discrimination against those rear-admirals who had been retired previous to June 30, 1899, all of whom had served as commanding officers of ships during the civil war, and many of whom had been advanced in their grade for "faithful and meritorious services," or promoted to the next higher grade for their services during that war, the Senate passed as an amendment (No. 6) to the naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, which was clearly intended to correct the great and humiliating injustice which the old retired rear-admirals considered had been done them.

After several conferences between the two committees on Naval Affairs, Mr. HULL, chairman of the Military Committee of the House, proposed that the existing Army retiring law should apply to the Navy. This was adopted by the House and Senate and became the law. It is as follows:

"That any officer of the Navy not above the grade of captain who served with credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the regular or volunteer forces during the civil war prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet, and whose name is borne on the Official Register of the Navy, and who has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the service or on account of age or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Navy with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade at or since the date of his retirement or who has been restored to the Navy and placed on the retired list by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress."

The Army retiring law, as is now that of the Navy, makes no provisions for officers above the rank of colonels, and consequently for captains in the Navy, who have the assimulated rank of colonels in the Army, and the result is that the old retired rear-admirals were again discriminated against. I have been informed that Mr. HULL said that he was not aware of this discrimination at the time he advocated the adoption of the Army retiring law as a substitute for the amendment passed by the Senate.

The Navy personnel bill of 1899, prepared in the Navy Department and as it was reported by both Naval Committees and was passed by both Houses of Congress, provided that officers of the Navy should receive the same pay as officers of the Army with whom they held assimulated rank.

The fifteen rear-admirals who were retired prior to June 30, 1899, now ask Congress that they now in their declining years may be relieved from the unmerited humiliation they have suffered by the passage of a bill for their relief, which has been introduced in the Senate and House and which are now before the two Naval Committees for their consideration. This is an act of justice to the men who commanded ships during the civil war and who as commanding officers of ships took part in the naval victories of that war, and since the war have commanded ships and squadrons and have filled other important positions.

The fifteen retired rear-admirals who ask for relief from their humiliating position were retired with the assimulated rank of major-general. A great many of the retired rear-admirals who have been placed on the retired list since June 30, 1899, held the assimulated rank of major-general and draw the pay of retired major-generals, while the fifteen rear-admirals who were discriminated against get

about 20 per cent less pay than they do, and since the war have commanded vessels and squadrons and have filled other important positions of responsibility.

Then again, many of them either served as subordinate officers under the old rear-admirals during the civil war or saw no services in that war because they had not then graduated from the Naval Academy.

The fifteen old rear-admirals do not ask for promotion, for that could not be given them, as they had reached the highest rank possible when retired, but they do ask that the retired pay of major-generals, with whom they rank, should be given them, not as a reward for their honorable and efficient services in the civil war, but as an act of justice to them and as a relief from the humiliation which they have suffered and which they will suffer so long as they live unless the relief requested by them is given by the bills now under consideration in both Naval Committees of Congress.

The increase of pay asked for will aggregate the sum of less than $18,000.

The Hull amendment, as it became the law, gave relief to 155 retired officers of and below the rank of captain, but gave no relief to the fifteen old rear-admirals.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not true that in the original retirement bill, the personnel bill, all of the officers on the active list were given one grade higher on retirement?

Mr. FOSS. Yes; some of them.

Mr. HULL. Regardless of their rank on the active list. In other words, a rear-admiral of the junior grade would be retired as a rear-admiral of the senior grade.

Mr. FOSS. Yes.

Mr. HULL. And that these men that were on the retired list——

Mr. FOSS. Before that time.

Mr. HULL. That were retired before that time, and all of them had much greater civil war service than the great body of those we retired at a higher grade.

Mr. FOSS. That is true. These officers were in command of those.

Mr. HULL. When we applied promotion to the retired officers, as I understand it, we made it conform exactly to that of the Army.

Mr. FOSS. Exactly.

Mr. HULL. So that those old officers, those on the retired list, got no benefit from it at all.

Mr. FOSS. That is true.

Mr. PRINCE. Will the gentleman permit an inquiry?

Mr. FOSS. Yes.

Mr. PRINCE. If this provision should obtain, would it permit anyone who was a cadet at Annapolis during the time of the civil war to receive any of the benefits of this provision?

Mr. FOSS. And was not in active service?

Mr. PRINCE. Well, if he was at the academy I think his time at the academy would be regarded as part of his service.

Mr. HULL. He may have been a cadet the first year and have had service on sea afterwards during the civil war.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It expressly provides in the report that they shall not count the service at the academy.

Mr. PRINCE. I think the time put in at the Academy should not be considered, but I am inclined to think by a decision of the court—in other words, if a midshipman had been appointed in 1864, and was a fourth-class man, he would be regarded as a part of the Navy and might receive the benefits under this provision. If you would modify it by saying that he was engaged on board ship during the time of the civil war, I would have no objection to it.

Mr. FOSS. I want to say to my colleague from Illinois that the provision upon this point is identical with the one of the Army, and that it was adopted at the last session of Congress upon the motion of the gentleman from Iowa, and this is the provision——

Mr. HULL. Now, before the gentleman starts on the next paragraph would it interrupt him for me to ask him a question about that on page 3?

Mr. FOSS. I want to just read this to the gentleman from Illinois:

> That any officer of the Army not above the grade of captain who served with credit as an officer or enlisted man in the regular or volunteer forces during the civil war prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet.

I think that answers the question of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PRINCE. I beg your pardon, but does your provision say in the law "or otherwise than as a cadet?" If you have that in your bill I have no objection, but if it is not in the body of the bill the putting of it in the report does not make it part of the law.

Mr. FOSS. This would not apply, because these men are much older than those, were longer out of the academy, and in the civil war, so it would not apply; but I have no objection to its introduction.

Mr. HULL. I will call the attention of the gentleman from Illinois, my colleague on the Committee on Military Affairs, that this is an exact copy of the provisions adopted last year with the exception that we provided "not above the grade of captain." This gives it to those on the retired list who are above the grade of captain. It is the same provision otherwise. Now, it says "provided further," beginning on line 22——

Mr. FOSS. I was going to speak of that.

Mr. HULL. I did not know but what you could explain it more fully——

Mr. FOSS. I will come to that in just a moment. There is also a further proviso. I have spoken of the rear-admirals who would be benefited by this provision, and there is a further proviso to the effect "that commodores coming under the provision of this section may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Navy, with the rank and retired pay of rear-admiral (junior grade)." This will apply to three commodores, making an increase in their pay of $375 each.

Now, the second provision in this bill that I desire to call to the attention of the committee is in regard to retired officers who are doing active duty. Now, this was first presented to the House in the form of a separate bill, and my colleague upon the committee [Mr. MEYER] introduced the bill and made a report upon it, and by his motion it was inserted here upon the appropriation bill. This provision allows retired officers who are doing active duty to get the benefit of their active service upon the retired list. Now, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa if he desires to ask a question.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, this provides way beyond anything that has ever affected the Army, in my judgment, if I understand it correctly—way beyond anything that should ever affect either branch of the service. It provides "that retired officers of the Navy who have retired for disabilities resulting from an incident of the service shall have for active duty the rank, pay, and allowances of officers on the active list of like length of active service." That means if two officers go into the service at the same time and one is retired and stays on the retired list five years and is ordered into active service, he goes in with the same rank of the man who has remained in active service all the time.

Mr. FOSS. As I understand it, if a man is on the retired list and he is called upon to do active duty, that the time spent in active duty, if over three years, shall be added to his previous active service prior to the time he went upon the retired list in determining his place upon the retired list.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the gentleman is mistaken, because on the next page the provision reads, "and is actively employed for an aggregate period of three years, when detached from duty, retain the rank and highest retired pay of the grade they then hold." Now, he is not on the active list; he is on the retired list, but he goes in on the active list at the same grade with those who have the same length of service as himself. And I want to call my friend's attention to the fact that in the Army it is impossible for a man to secure any further promotion after he gets on the active list. We do give him when serving the pay of his rank, but no advance in rank and no possibility of taking advantage of the years he was on the retired list and to step onto the active list and start at a higher plane and then give him two retirements. As I understand it, the Navy has one grade of retirements as to all of these officers?

Mr. FOSS. Not to all of them.

Mr. HULL. Who had civil-war service.

Mr. FOSS. And those who went out on the retired list under the personnel law, but not to all of them.

Mr. HULL. That is, a large majority of them. Now it is proposed to give him that retirement, and then put him back on the active list, and not only give him pay of the rank he really holds, but the pay of the rank of any man that is of the same length of service that he is. You put him back at promotion at once, and retire him the second time at the higher grade he holds while on active duty. I do not think that will go through without trouble when it is reached.

Mr. FOSS. We expect trouble. I want to say to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL] that I do not care to discuss this provision at this time in the general statement which I am making with regard to the bill, but I may say also that my colleague upon the committee, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MEYER], is more familiar with the effect of this provision than I am.

Here is his report on the proposition:

> Mr. MEYER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 5335):
>
> The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5335) providing for rank and pay for certain retired officers of

the Navy, has fully considered the same, as it did similar measures in the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses, and recommends its passage.

Although some changes may have been made in the detail of retired officers to active duty since the former reports, the merits of the measure remain the same, and the former reports are adopted, together with the Secretary's letter approving them.

[House reports Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, and Fifty-eighth Congress, second session.]

Section 1462 of the Revised Statutes prohibits the employment of retired naval officers on active duty except in time of war. Exception from the provision of said law is made in appropriation act approved June 7, 1900, authorizing for a period of twelve years from said date the employment on active duty at sea and on shore of such officers. While so employed, by the same act they receive the pay and allowances of officers of the active list of the grades from which they were retired.

Section 1459, Revised Statutes, withdraws retired officers from the line of promotion on the active list, and the act of August 5, 1882, prohibits promotion on the retired list.

By the provision in the act of June 7, 1900, during the period in which active employment is authorized, as far as relates to assignment to duty, the retired officer is placed upon the same footing in law as the officer of the active list. He is practically withdrawn from the retired list and becomes, as to duty, to all intents and purposes an active officer.

No corresponding amendment was, however, made to the statute above quoted prohibiting promotion. Therefore, while performing above duty of whatever character, the retired officer received the pay of the grade from which he was retired, and during the whole of his employment, which may be for twelve years, receives no advancement, as do other officers of the military services.

The total active duty of a few of the officers in the grade of lieutenant may be as great as forty years.

This bill is intended to give to these retired officers actively employed credit for advancement for their active services. The period of such duty is utilized to fix the rank with that of an officer of the active list of corresponding active service and thereafter to promote them side by side. No credit whatever attaches for such time as may have been spent upon the retired list not employed.

There is at the present time less than twenty officers who will fall within the provision of this measure. Of these there are five whose active duty since retirement, added to previous active service, will entitle them to advancement. The increase in pay involved is approximately $3,500. Some of the others may hereafter, if continued on active duty, earn promotion to a higher grade. If all are so employed during the whole period of twelve years, sixteen will eventually be advanced.

During the past year two retired officers have, while on active duty, died. A few exceptional cases of retirement following the civil war exist where this bill, if enacted, would operate to reduce the rank and pay of the officers if ordered to duty, and one case at least wherein, under the act of June 7, 1900, the officer's pay is less than his retired pay.

As the purpose of the measure is intended to be beneficial, a proviso is attached to exempt such cases from its operation.

This bill is approved by the Navy Department and is in accord with the recommendation of the Secretary made in his last annual report. The amendment is also recommended by the Secretary.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 8, 1904.

SIR: Referring to the bill (H. R. 9055) providing for rank and pay for certain retired officers of the Navy, and to the Department's communication of January 30, 1904, printed as a pamphlet and headed "No. 43, H. R. 9055, providing for rank and pay of certain retired officers," in regard thereto I have the honor to advise you that after careful consideration of the matter the Department concludes that, inasmuch as the detailing of retired officers to active duty under the provisions of the naval appropriation act approved June 7, 1900, is entirely within its discretion, the views of the Bureau of Navigation, as quoted in the letter above mentioned, are without such force as to justify the conclusion arrived at, which is adverse to the passage of the bill. The letter under consideration is accordingly withdrawn, and concurrence is expressed in the views of the committee as set forth in House Report No. 1788, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, after the approval of the bill by the Department through its then Secretary.

The bill H. R. 9055 is therefore commended to the favorable consideration of your committee.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. DARLING,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. GEORGE EDMUND FOSS,
Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs,
House of Representatives.

Now, there is another provision upon the bill which I desire to call to the attention of the committee, and that is with regard to a board of investigation. On page 31 of the bill it says:

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to appoint a board of five persons, not more than two of whom shall be naval officers, which board shall investigate and report not later than December 1, 1907, as to all matters of construction, management, and administration of the navy-yards and stations, with a view of placing the same on a more economical basis, and to defray the compensation and expense of said board, the sum of $15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

This is a new provision, and I presume will be subject to a point of order, but I trust it will not be made, because I have great hope that this provision if passed, and that board if appointed, will do a great work in devising some plan of placing our navy-yards, which are largely industrial establishments, upon a more business-like basis.

As you know, in the navy-yards we have the bureau system, and the administration of navy-yards is conducted by these bureaus. We find that these bureaus are sometimes little kingdoms in themselves in these different navy-yards. There is no private establishment that would be run in this manner, and we feel that if some consolidation could be brought about in these navy-yards it would bring about a more economical administration. And it was with that in view that we have inserted in this bill this provision. I may say that I think most of the reforms which will come to the Navy Department must come from outside, and so we have inserted here in this bill that only two of the persons constituting this board shall be naval officers, but that the majority of the board shall be civilians. They should be engineers or men experienced in the management of large industrial or shipbuilding plants.

I may say that a few years ago the committee made a trip of inspection around to the navy-yards, and they came to the conclusion that by a consolidation of the light, heat, and power plants in the different navy-yards these yards could be put upon a more businesslike and economical basis, and, as a result of their investigation, they inserted in the bill a provision which has brought about that consolidation, and I believe that it will be a great measure of economy when it is thoroughly carried out through our whole naval establishment. And it is along this line that the committee is moving to-day.

Now, we have also inserted here in this bill another provision to the effect, on page 38 of the bill, that—

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to make a thorough investigation regarding cost of articles or material manufactured by the Government in navy-yards and naval stations, and the cost of like articles and materials purchased in the open market, and report to the next Congress the information obtained and the difference found in such cost, and such other information as he may deem advisable.

That is a very important inquiry, in the opinion of the Naval Committee. We are manufacturing some things in the navy-yards to-day, and we are trying to arrive through this investigation at their cost, in order to see how that cost compares with the cost of similar things in the open market. I believe that it will be an incentive, such an investigation of this sort, to the men in the different navy-yards to produce materials at a lower cost if they can be made to feel that that cost will be compared with the cost of similar articles purchased in the open market.

Now, there is another provision in this bill which undoubtedly is new legislation, and that relates to the establishment and organization of a corps of dental surgeons. We have no dentists in the Navy to-day, and as you know, our men are frequently on ships for a number of months. They go on a cruise for two or three years, and are away from where they could obtain the means of properly taking care of their teeth. The Army has a corps of dentists, but the Navy never has had a corps; and yet I think there is more reason why the Navy should have dentists than the Army, because the Army is continually on the land, whereas the Navy is on the sea. The following is the report of Mr. COUSINS on the subject:

Mr. COUSINS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 13851):

The Committee on Naval Affairs, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 13851) authorizing the appointment of dental surgeons in the Navy, report the same without amendment and recommend its passage.

A bill substantially the same as this was recommended by the Navy Department in the following letter:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 2, 1904.

SIR: Referring to the Department's letters of May 29, 1902, January 26 and February 8, 1904, reporting upon bills for the employment of dental surgeons in the Navy, and recommending the enactment of a measure authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to employ under contract not more than fifteen such surgeons, I have the honor to state that after further consideration of the matter the Department withdraws its previous recommendations in the premises and recommends instead the passage of the measure of which a draft is inclosed. The main points of difference between the bill heretofore suggested and that now proposed are that the latter authorizes thirty instead of fifteen dental surgeons, and provides that they shall have the rank and pay of acting assistant surgeons, instead of being employed under contract at not to exceed $1,800 per annum.

Acting assistant surgeons, of whom twenty-five were authorized by the act of May 4, 1898 (30 Stat., 380), to be appointed by the President for temporary service, have the rank of assistant surgeons and receive the pay provided for the latter by section 1556 of the Revised Statutes, namely: During the first five years after date of appointment, when at sea, $1,700; on shore duty, $1,400; on leave or waiting orders, $1,000; after five years from such date, when at sea, $1,900; on shore duty, $1,600; on leave or waiting orders, $1,200.

Very respectfully,

W. H. MOODY, *Secretary.*

Hon. EUGENE HALE,
Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs,
United States Senate.

At present there is no provision of law under which the Department can employ dental surgeons except one for service at the Naval Academy.

Surgeon-General Rixey informs this committee that the dental operations performed by the hospital stewards "are limited to simple procedures and urgent cases," that "this arrangement is a makeshift unsatisfactory to the Bureau," that "the necessity of the care of the teeth of the enlisted men existed, and its importance to the health of the Navy is appreciated," and therefore this makeshift was resorted to "until legislation could be obtained giving advantages to

the enlisted men of the Navy similar to those which the Army has had for several years."

To show the estimate of the importance and value of the service rendered by the dentists in the United States Army, the Surgeon-General submitted copies of reports of Army officers, from which we quote the following extract from the report of the Surgeon-General United States Army:

"The energies and resources of the Dental Corps have been taxed to their fullest extent in caring for those officers and enlisted men who have sought their services for the relief of suffering, and this has made it necessary in some instances for the dental surgeons to operate daily from 8 a. m. to 5 or 6 p. m. The great amount of service that has been rendered by the dental surgeons could not have been accomplished but for these long hours of work and the assistance accorded them through the extra details of members of the Hospital Corps.

"The tabulation of diseases and injuries of the mouth and jaws, of the teeth and gums, and of operations and treatment which follow shows that a large part of the time and skill of the dental surgeons was expended in giving relief from the suffering caused by dental caries, pulpitis, pericementitis, alveolar abscess, pyorrhea alveolaris, and gingivitis. The comparatively large number of teeth extracted is due to the great prevalence of dental caries of a severe type among the enlisted men who are serving or have served in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines.

"The services of the dental surgeons have been highly appreciated by the officers and enlisted men of the Regular and Volunteer armies, and have proved very satisfactory to the Medical Department, because they have been able to relieve a great amount of acute suffering and to conserve a large number of teeth and restore them to a healthy condition, thus almost immediately returning to duty many cases that were previously carried for several days upon the company's sick report. This has resulted in greatly reducing the loss of valuable time to the service."

[Extract from the Surgeon-General's indorsement of Senate bill 5420.]

"The dental surgeons appointed in accordance with the act of February 2, 1901, are rendering excellent service, and their services are highly appreciated by the officers and enlisted men of the Army, especially in the Philippines and at the large military posts in the United States. A larger number could be utilized to good advantage, and the permanent retention of dental surgeons as part of the military establishment will, in my opinion, be in interest of the service."

[Extract from the report of General Grant, Department of Texas.]

"DENTAL SURGEONS.

* * * * * * *

"In my opinion, after careful investigation, the principal needs of the service, with respect to dental surgeons, are: First, more dental surgeons; second, a suitable operating room at each post; third, some positive and practicable methods compelling enlisted men to give proper attention to personal care of the teeth. I believe that there should be three dental surgeons assigned to this department, if possible, but not less than two under any circumstances. It is well known that the Philippine climate has a deleterious effect upon teeth, and every regiment, before being sent to the Philippines, should have careful attention given to dental requirements, while those regiments returning should be no less carefully attended to in this regard."

[Extract from a letter from Col. Marion P. Maus, U. S. Army.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH UNITED STATES INFANTRY,
Malate Barracks, Manila, P. I., May 20, 1904.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
War Department, Washington, D. C.
(Through military channels.)

SIR: I have the honor to invite attention to the importance of dentists in the Army, especially at remote stations, in order that officers and enlisted men may have proper treatment.

While in command at Camp Marahui, Mindanao, certain officers, including myself, and a number of enlisted men suffered very much from the want of such service. Later, however, a dentist was provided, and great relief and benefit were realized.

There are times when the service of a dentist are as necessary as that of an Army surgeon. From my experience in the service, including all parts of the United States and dependencies, I can testify to the importance of this branch of the service and to much suffering from the want of it.

It would, perhaps, be desirable to have dental surgeons assigned to certain regiments in the same way as chaplains. * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARION P. MAUS,
Colonel Twentieth U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

There exists in the Navy as much, if not more, urgent need of the service of dental surgeons than exists in the Army, and quite as potent reasons, both humane and economic, for supplying the need. First, because of the early age at which a large percentage enter the naval service; second, because of the longer periods those at sea are inaccessible to competent dentists.

The apprentice boys in training schools and on ships, who February 1, 1904, numbered 4,519, are taken into the service when the care of the dental surgeon is necessary to protect them from the effects of dental disorders, which, either immediately or later, in the absence of such care, affect for life their general health, comfort, longevity, and efficiency.

The Government assumes in a sense the guardianship of these boys when it receives them for life service in the Navy; therefore for humane reasons nothing so vitally affecting their health and comfort should be neglected.

The attention of this committee was called to charts made by a doctor of medicine and dental surgery, employed as a hospital steward in the naval service, which show the condition of the mouths and teeth of fifty boys now, or recently, in training at the naval-training station at Newport. One apprentice, but 16 years of age, had lost every one of the teeth from his upper jaw; another, aged 18 years, exhibited cavities in his fourteen upper teeth; another, aged 16 years, had lost practically all of his molar teeth, and the few remaining teeth were imperfect; another, aged 17 years, had lost seven teeth, and another, aged 18 years, had lost seven molar teeth. Several others of the fifty cases from 16 to 18 years of age had lost from three to six teeth. It was said of these cases, in general, that they presented either ordinary cavities of decay; dead teeth; inflamed gums; chronic abscesses discharging pus in the mouth; pus-producing diseases of the teeth, gums, and underlying bone, or germ-laden foreign matter in contact with the gums and teeth. Such conditions cause gastric and intestinal disorders, impair vitality, and make one more susceptible to infectious diseases. Experts in dentistry inform us that, under present conditions, a large percentage of the cases exhibited from this one station must inevitably lose their teeth at an early age, which may render them pensionable under existing law.

There are no available statistics showing the conditions throughout the Navy, but the general condition is probably well illustrated by the reports from two vessels, covering in each instance a period of one year, which, summarized, are as follows:

[From the United States receiving ship *Wabash.*]

The hospital steward detailed to dental service:

Restored by filling, crowning, etc	teeth	990
Treatment for various diseases	do	502
Extracted	do	92
Simple, chronic, and ulcerated conditions of the gums treated	cases	227
Diseased nerves of teeth treated	do	165
Dead teeth treated and filled	do	110

[United States hospital ship.]

* * * I was employed for twelve months by special agreement with the Navy Department to service as a dental surgeon for the officers and enlisted men of the U. S. S. *Yosemite*, and during that time more than 75 per cent of the officers and enlisted men required and received dental service at my hands. Many of the cases were of a more or less serious character and not a few of them had resulted from incompetent dental service rendered by men who were not educated to dentistry. No class of men are so helplessly in need of skilled dentistry as the men of the United States Navy. I did dental work both while the ship was at anchor in the harbor and while at sea.

ARTHUR R. BENNETT, D. D. S.

As dental conditions in the Navy probably differ from those in the Army only by reason of the earlier age at enlistment and the longer period of service in the former, we quote from three physicians experienced in Army medical service, as follows:

[Thomas S. Latimer, M. D.]

"There can be no doubt that many soldiers were as effectually disabled by toothache, facial neuralgia, and other ailments, oral and gastric, due to lack of proper treatment, as from any other form of sickness or from gunshot wounds.

"Precisely as the exhaustion, exposure, and unsuitability of food incident to an active campaign is the need of good masticatory organs. These being neglected or improperly treated scurvy, dyspepsia, dysentery, and diarrhea are prone to ensue.

"Nor is there any disability from any injury or sickness, even where not directly connected with imperfect mastication, that is not more protracted when mouth complications exist.

"I need scarcely say that no ailments occasion greater suffering than toothache and neuralgia arising from decayed teeth. Nor are any more susceptible of prompt and complete relief under proper management. I may add that the regimental surgeon is incompetent to render the service required."

[Thomas Opie, M. D.]

"That the health, strength, longevity, and courage of the soldier depend in large measure upon his powers of mastication can not be questioned. The dental specialist is best equipped for dealing with these lesions of the teeth, and surely the man who fights his country's battles has the right to claim the comfort and health which accrues from their being in perfect order."

[W. O. Owens, M. D.]

"For seven years I have been giving especial attention to the diseases of the mouth and teeth because of their influence on the general health. During the time in which I was in charge of Corregidor hospital about 300 soldiers, more or less disabled by dental disorders, were under treatment. I recall one case in particular, a diarrheal trouble of several months' standing, which resisted treatment until placed under the care of a dentist, whose treatment, directed to the mouth alone, effected a cure and the restoration of the soldier to active duty in two weeks. There were fifteen or twenty similar cases, known as pyorrhea of the sockets of the teeth, with pus bathing the teeth, mixing with food, and entering therewith the alimentary tract. Neglected, such cases cause a pensionable disability."

When men are kept at sea continuously for a considerable time or located at remote stations where dental surgeons are inaccessible, it seems to us an inexcusable hardship, and the neglect of proper treatment for the teeth may ultimately result in great expense through pensions, besides the inhumanity and suffering which necessarily occurs in the absence of prompt and scientific treatment of the teeth when needed. The charts or diagrams of some fifty or more particular cases represented to this committee from a single station at Newport, R. I., is ample proof of conditions which ought not to exist.

We therefore recommend that House bill 13851 be enacted.

Now, there is another provision to which I wish to call the attention of the committee, which is new legislation, and that is with reference to the establishment of a Hospital Corps in the Navy.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL CORPS—MEMORANDUM.

A Hospital Corps of not less than 1,000 men is now needed. To enlist and retain such a corps of the desired quality it is believed that greater inducements for continued service must be offered. Unless a good prospect of ultimate promotion with consequent increase in pay be held out as a reward for long and faithful service, the pecuniary advantages and comforts of civil life will continue to outweigh in the minds of ambitious hospital stewards contemplating reenlistment the attractions of the naval service, handicapped, as it is, with the privations and inconveniences of sea duty. The recommendations of the Bureau to increase the warrant grade of the Hospital Corps from twenty-five, now allowed by law, to fifty was approved by the Department and included in the provisions of Senate bill 2206 and House bill 12846 of the Fifty-ninth Congress, first session. The bill, however, failed to receive consideration, though approved by three Secretaries of the Navy and favorably reported by the House Naval Committee. This bill (No. 12846) is now on the Calendar before the House. The same bill (No. 2206) has been read before the Senate and referred to the Naval Committee. The increase in the warrant

grade of the Hospital Corps proposed by this bill would encourage the most desirable hospital stewards to reenlist, and the authorization of the grade of chief pharmacist would give pharmacists the opportunity, now enjoyed by boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and warrant machinists, of promotion to the lowest commissioned grade. The Bureau is of the opinion that a Hospital Corps as nearly permanent in organization as can be obtained is needed for the proper care of the sick and injured of the Navy, and that the proposed increase in the warrant grade will favor the accomplishment of this desirable end, and therefore again recommends that the number of pharmacists be increased to fifty, that the grade of chief pharmacist be authorized, and that all laws now existent or hereafter to be enacted relating to warrant officers of the Navy be made applicable to them.

The Naval Hospital Corps, since its organization in 1898, has proved a great advance toward providing for the Navy a body of trained nurses and hospital stewards. A constant effort has been made to secure for the corps and retain in the service men of sobriety, intelligence, aptitude, and fair education. It is discouraging to note, however, that a large number of the Hospital Corps do not reenlist, and the Navy thus loses the services of many desirable men who have had four years' training and experience. New enlistments have not been sufficient to fill the vacancies thus created in the corps. While the demands for men of the Hospital Corps have increased, their number has decreased. In January, 1905, there were 246 hospital stewards, 253 hospital apprentices, first class, and 271 hospital apprentices, a total of 772. In June, 1906, there were 213 hospital stewards; 260 hospital apprentices, first class, and 233 hospital apprentices, a total of 706. This number is too small to provide the medical departments of ships in commission with full complements and at the same time supply the needs of naval hospitals, dispensaries, navy-yards, marine detachments, and recruiting offices.

As present conditions do not attract men of the corps to reenlist; and as the supply of recruits is not sufficient, it is therefore evident that without offering additional inducements in pay and in prospect of promotion it will be impossible to obtain for the corps the requisite number of recruits and retain in it experienced and trained men.

The monthly pay now allowed for hospital stewards is $60; for hospital apprentices, first class, $30; and for hospital apprentices, $20. The pay of the Hospital Corps was fixed by the act of Congress which authorized the corps. Hospital stewards are thus deprived of the benefits of the Executive order of June 26, 1903, increasing the pay of all other chief petty officers of the Navy who qualify by examination for permanent appointment to $70 a month. For the same reason hospital stewards, hospital apprentices, first class, and hospital apprentices do not receive 75 cents a month in addition to the pay of their rating, which is given to all other enlisted men of the Navy, except mates, for each good-conduct medal, pin, and bar. Furthermore, as the number of pharmacists is limited to twenty-five, the chances of promotion to warrant grade are very small. These disadvantages are naturally sources of dissatisfaction to the members of the Hospital Corps. Actual experience during the past eight years and careful study of the present and future needs of the service have convinced the Bureau that correction of these unsatisfactory provisions of the law and organization of the Hospital Corps are imperatively necessary to secure and maintain a competent and efficient body of men for the care and treatment of the sick of the Navy. The necessity for reorganizing and increasing the efficiency of the Hospital Corps has been fully set forth by the Bureau in three preceding annual reports. The Department has approved the recommendations of the Bureau concerning the corps and has urgently recommended favorable action thereon by Congress. The stationary or diminishing number of the Hospital Corps in relation to the actual and increasing strength of the Navy emphasizes the fact that such organization is becoming daily more imperative, and the Bureau again earnestly recommends that request be made for prompt consideration by Congress of this matter, which is of vital importance to the medical establishment of the Navy.

An organization which will meet present needs, permit ready expansion in the event of war, and secure an efficient naval Hospital Corps is, in the opinion of the Bureau, provided for in Senate bill 2206 and House bill 12846, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, which contains the following provisions: First, that the Hospital Corps of the Navy shall consist of chief pharmacists, pharmacists, chief pharmacists' mates, pharmacists' mates (first class), pharmacists' mates (second class), and hospital apprentices. Second, that the number of chief pharmacists and pharmacists on the active list shall not exceed fifty in all, the pharmacists to be appointed by the President and have the status of warrant officers, with the rank, pay, allowances, and privileges of such; that vacancies in the grade of pharmacist shall be filled from men holding the rating of chief pharmacists' mate, subject to such examination as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe; that pharmacists shall, after six years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief pharmacist, to rank with, but after, ensign, and shall on promotion have the same pay and allowances as are now allowed chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers, provided that no pharmacist shall be so promoted until he shall have passed an examination as to his mental, moral, professional, and physical qualifications before a board of officers in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. Third, that the Secretary of the Navy is hereby empowered to enlist or cause to be enlisted as many chief pharmacists' mates, pharmacists' mates, first class, pharmacists' mates, second class, and hospital apprentices as in his judgment may be necessary, and to fix the number and to make such regulations as may be required for their enlistment and government.

Enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps shall be eligible for transfer to the Hospital Corps. Fourth, that all necessary hospital and ambulance service at naval hospitals, naval stations, navy-yards, and marine barracks, and on vessels of the Navy and Fish Commission shall be performed by members of the Hospital Corps, and the said corps shall be permanently attached to the Medical Corps of the Navy and shall be included in the effective strength of the Navy and shall be counted part of the enlisted force provided by law and be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy. Fifth, that the pay of chief pharmacists' mates shall be $70 per month, except when serving under acting appointments, when it shall be $60 per month; of pharmacists' mates, first class, $50 per month; of pharmacists' mates, second class, $35 per month, and of hospital apprentices, $20 per month, with such increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by or in pursuance of law to other enlisted men of the Navy; and that all benefits that are now or may hereafter be given by or in pursuance of law to other warrant officers or enlisted men of the Navy shall hereafter be allowed to warrant officers and enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.

Present condition of the Hospital Corps.

Rate.	Regular stations.	Special stations.[a]	Total stations.	Enlistments.	Short.
Hospital stewards	229	24	253	223	30
Hospital apprentices, first class.	270	16	286	260	26
Hospital apprentices	383	45	428	272	156

[a] Dental duty, torpedo boats, vessels of the Fish Commission, recruiting stations, and class of instruction.

No allowance is made for the commissioning of new ships or exigencies such as is now the case in Cuba, where twenty hospital corps men are stationed.

REASON FOR PRESENT CONDITION.

1. The rating of apothecary (hospital steward) was established December 8, 1866, with pay at $60 per month. There has been no legislation increasing this pay since that date.

2. The pay is insufficient and the prospects of advancement, which should be held out as an inducement, are not adequate enough to attract and hold experienced and trained men.

3. The fact that the Hospital Corps is deprived of the benefits of Executive orders increasing the pay of all other enlisted men of the Navy. In connection, it is to be noted that the benefits of added compensation for trained men provided for by the Executive orders of June 26, 1903, and just recently, November 28, 1906, are not shared by the members of the Hospital Corps. It is imperative that legislation be enacted to settle this question of pay in the Hospital Corps at once and for all and give it a merited share in the benefit of Executive orders, which have up to the present time increased the pay of chief petty officers of the line one-fourth above that of the chief petty officers of the Hospital Corps.

Estimated increased cost should House bill 12846 become a law.

PHARMACISTS.

(*a*)	Present number with highest pay, total per year	$43,000	
(*b*)	With increased number according to bill, including chief pharmacists	75,180	
(*c*)	Total increase per year		$32,180

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

(*a*)	Present number with highest pay, total per year	$164,160	
(*b*)	With total increased pay according to bill	166,400	
(*c*)	Total increase per year		2,240

HOSPITAL APPRENTICES, FIRST CLASS.

(*a*)	Present number with pay, total per year	$7,260	
(*b*)	With total increased pay per year	10,690	
(*c*)	Total increase per year		3,430
	Total increased expense for entire corps		37,850

NOTE.—This does not represent any increase over the other enlisted personnel, but merely places all on an equality of footing.

BENEFITS FROM PROPOSED REMEDY.

1. To the service:

(*a*) Will allay serious dissatisfaction among the members of the Hospital Corps.

(*b*) Will stimulate reenlistments and offer inducements to a class of men (trained nurses) now impossible to induce to enter the service.

(*c*) Will insure an efficient nursing staff for the service and an intelligent, efficient organization for those important duties of assistant to the surgeon in operations and preventive medicine. The Hospital Corps must be relied upon for all the medical and surgical nursing aboard our battle ships and cruisers; they must be competent to assist in surgical operations and with the technique of antiseptic work, whether aboard ship or on shore. As these men are trained so will our success be in saving life in and after battle. Besides, in preventive medicine, especially in the Tropics, the trained men are invaluable in keeping the personnel in good condition.

There is also another new provision for the reorganization of the Naval Academy band. We have a band at the Naval Academy the same as the Army has a band at the Military Academy at West Point. Now this provision in regard to the Navy band is simply this: It puts the band of the Naval Academy on exactly the same footing as that of the band at West Point. Our desire is to keep these two services as nearly alike as possible.

Mr. GOULDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Illinois tell us what is the difference between the treatment of the two bands now, and why this is so?

Mr. FOSS. The Naval Academy band is paid less than the band at West Point.

Now, there is another new provision upon this bill, and that is with reference to the increase in the Marine Corps. We have provided here that the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall have the rank and pay of a major-general. At the present time he is a brigadier-general. We also have provided for some additional officers: One major, assistant adjutant and inspector; one major, assistant quartermaster; two captains, assistant quartermasters; one major, assistant paymaster; two captains, assistant paymasters; three majors, ten captains, fifteen first lieutenants; also one sergeant-major, twelve quartermaster-sergeants, nineteen gunnery-sergeants; forty-seven sergeants; eighty-five corporals; twelve drummers; twelve trumpeters, and 800 privates.

Mr. SLAYDEN. If it will be agreeable to the gentleman, I should like to ask him a question?

Mr. FOSS. I yield with pleasure.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I have not looked at the bill, but in your report I see it stated that you provide a certain increase in the Marine Corps of enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, and so on, up to and including the grade of colonel, then there is a skip.

Mr. FOSS. No; there is no increase in grade of colonel.

Mr. SLAYDEN. You maintain the grade up to and including the rank of colonel, then you prescribe there shall be a major-general. You do not provide for any brigadier-general.

Mr. FOSS. The commandant at the present time is a brigadier-general. This provision says:

One major-general commandant, with the pay and allowances of officers of like grade in the Army, and the rank of brigadier-general in the Marine Corps is hereby discontinued.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Then you provide for a specific discontinuance?

Mr. FOSS. It is a specific discontinuance.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Then the next rank after colonel is that of a major-general?

Mr. FOSS. Yes.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Going up it is a major-general?

Mr. FOSS. And coming down to colonel.

Mr. SLAYDEN. We approach it in different ways. Is it your purpose to fill that place, if Colonel Elliott is promoted, and make him brigadier-general?

Mr. FOSS. It is not, for it is done away with. The gentleman will understand that the Marine Corps is not based strictly on Army formation.

Mr. SLAYDEN. A major-general will be appointed for life and be retired at the legal age?

Mr. FOSS. At the age of 64.

Mr. SLAYDEN. My friend and colleague on the Military Committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRINCE], who is an expert on this matter, wants to know where a major-general of the Marine Corps would command in the event of war?

Mr. FOSS. The whole corps.

Mr. GOULDEN. Will the gentleman tell us the number of enlisted men and officers in the Marine Corps as it exists to-day?

Mr. FOSS. In the Marine Corps?

Mr. GOULDEN. You propose an increase of 800 in this bill; how many are there now in the corps?

Mr. FOSS. We have in the Marine Corps 278 officers and 8,771 men. This will increase the number of privates by 800.

Mr. PRINCE. Will the gentleman yield to just a question or two? I would like to know, as a matter of information, what duties as commanding officer has the commandant of the Marine Corps?

Mr. FOSS. Well, he is stationed here in Washington and is charged with all matters of administration in connection with the Marine Corps.

Mr. PRINCE. Well, would he, in case of a naval warfare with any country, take charge upon any of the ships, or would he remain here, in the nature of a bureau chief, managing and conducting the war from his seat in Washington? He would not take charge upon any naval ship, as far as that is concerned, because there are not more than sixty or seventy marines upon any one ship. But I may say of General Elliott that he did take charge of a number of troops in Panama, when there was difficulty there a few years ago, and down in Cuba; but usually there are not over 2,000 or 2,500 marines assembled at any one particular point in case of trouble.

Mr. Chairman, suppose we make him a major-general? With such a small organization as he has, suppose he should land his troops somewhere where there was trouble, and there was a major-general of the Army, but his commission outranked that of the major-general of the Army. Would he command or outrank the real general?

Mr. FOSS. Well, I want to say that General Elliott is a real general. He is a fighting man.

Mr. PRINCE. I have no doubt of that.

Mr. FOSS. And his whole career, from the time he entered the service of the Government up to the present time has been that of a fighting man.

Mr. PRINCE. Yes; but we are only watching his recent career. He started in as a colonel, then a brigadier-general, next a major-general, and we are wondering how high this rank should be for this small detachment, the most of whom are doing duty here around Washington.

Mr. FOSS. I wish to say that if the House passes this bill we will have for the Marine Corps in the neighborhood of 9,500 men. If I remember rightly, we have about 58,000 men in the Army and seven or eight major-generals. I don't know just how many, but seven or eight anyway, and it would seem to me that the Marine Corps was entitled to at least one major-general, because that would be a greater proportion of men to that rank than now obtains in the Army at the present time.

Mr. PRINCE. Let me suggest to my colleague that the Army is officered for a skeleton organization, which the President can, at any time, increase to the maximum of 100,000 men. These officers doubtless would have somewhat to do with the militia also, if they were called out; but the only point I am making to the committee is that the moment you have one major-general or a lieutenant-general in any branch of the service, then you must raise the other branches of the service to a like dignity. If this officer could do the work heretofore as a brigadier-general, and there is no claim that he did not do it well, what is the necessity for making him a major-general now, except merely to lift him up to an equality of grade with others in other branches of the service?

Is there a necessity for this, or is it just merely a compliment?

Mr. FOSS. I want to say to the gentleman that there is no doubt but that he can perform the service of commandant of the Marine Corps with the rank of a brigadier-general, and he could probably do it with the rank of colonel. He might even do it with a lesser rank, but, as the gentleman knows, these higher ranks are largely based upon the number of men who are in a corps or in an army, and we felt that with 9,500 men this corps was entitled as a matter of justice, to the rank of a major-general. Our bureau chiefs in the Navy Department have that rank—that is to say, the rank of rear-admiral, which corresponds to that of major-general—and we felt that it was no more than fair that the Marine Corps should have its commandant placed upon the list with that rank.

Mr. GOULDEN. If the gentleman will allow me to make an observation, I most heartily indorse the position taken by the Naval Committee, and I think my friend from Illinois [Mr. PRINCE], who evidently is seeking for information, will see the justice of the recommendation. This man, General Elliott, has worked his way up from a second lieutenant, all through the various grades, and is certainly entitled to consideration at the hands of Congress, and I trust that the recommendation of the committee will prevail. He is certainly what the Chairman has well said, a fighting man, an efficient officer, and after all these years of active service, with but few more remaining until he is retired, he is entitled to that consideration and ought to receive the rank of major-general.

Mr. FOSS. Now, gentlemen of the committee, I desire to call your attention to other features in the bill. We recommend here the 1,500 additional men for the Navy. The Department recommended 3,000, but in view of the fact that our enlistments have been somewhat slow we cut down their recommendation to 1,500.

I have placed in the report a statement showing the number of ships now under construction, and it will be seen from a perusal of that report that at the end of this year we will have comparatively few ships building. Most of the ships will have been completed.

Now, in regard to the new authorization of this year—our naval programme—it will be recalled that last year we provided in the bill for one battle ship—

One first-class battle ship, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any known vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and the greatest practicable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armament and armor, not to exceed $6,000,000: *Provided*, That before approving any plans or specifications for the construction of such battle ships the Secretary of the Navy shall afford, by advertisement or otherwise, in his discretion, a reasonable opportunity to any competitive constructor who may desire so to do to submit the plans and specifications for his consideration, for which said plans, should the same be used by the Department and be not submitted by or on behalf of a successful bidder for the contract, such compensation shall be paid as the Secretary of the Navy shall deem just and equitable out of the amount herein appropriated under the head "Contingent, Navy:" *Provided*, That before any proposals for such battle ships shall be issued or any bids received and accepted the Secretary of the Navy shall report to Congress at its next session full details covering the type of such battle ships and the specifications for the same, including its displacement, draft, and dimensions, and the kind and extent of armor and armament.

The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to Congress a report addressed to the Speaker of the House, known as House Document 295, relative to this new battle ship. I thought I had a copy of the report here, but I have mislaid it. I shall insert it in the RECORD. It is as follows:

[House Document No. 295, Fifty-ninth Congress, second session.]

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW VESSEL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 12, 1906.

SIR: In conformity with the provisions contained in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1906, the Department has the honor to report that immediately following the approval of the act above noted, instructions were issued to the Board on Construction of the Navy Department to prepare plans for a battle ship fulfilling the characteristics named in the act making provision therefor. There was

also afforded, by advertisement and otherwise, as directed, every reasonable opportunity to competent constructors, who might desire to do so, to submit for the Department's consideration such plans and specifications of a battle ship as they might desire to present. In each case it was directed that all plans and specifications should be submitted to the Department on November 1, 1906, in order that due consideration might be given to the same prior to the assembling of Congress.

2. In conformity with the Department's instructions to the Board on Construction, and in response to the Department's invitation to such competent constructors as might desire to avail themselves thereof, there were submitted to the Department, on November 1, 1906, the following designs and sketches:

"1. (*a*) Design of 510-foot battle ship by the Board of Construction, Navy Department, with officers' quarters forward.

"(*b*) Design of 510-foot battle ship by the Board of Construction, Navy Department, with officers' quarters aft.

"(*c*) Design of a battle ship about 554 feet in length by the Board of Construction, Navy Department, with officers' quarters forward.

"(*d*) Design of a battle ship about 554 feet in length by the Board of Construction, Navy Department, with officers' quarters aft.

"2. Design of a battle ship submitted by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., about 540 feet in length.

"3. Sketch of an outboard profile and battery arrangement plan of battle ship 570 feet long submitted by William H. Douglass.

"4. Design of a battle ship submitted by D. F. Black, 88 Park row, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, for a battle ship about 532 feet long.

"5. Design of battle ship about 550 feet long submitted by James Donald, 236 West Logan square, Philadelphia, Pa.

"6. Design of battle ship about 490 feet long submitted by G. W. Dickie, late manager of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, Cal., now residing in Camden, N. J.

"7. Design of battle ship about 524 feet long submitted by the draftsmen in the office of the superintending naval constructor, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me."

3. All of the above-noted designs, and the papers accompanying them, were submitted to a special board under the presidency of the Hon. Truman H. Newberry, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, with instructions to—

* * * Select from such designs and plans that complete design which, in its judgment, is the best calculated of those submitted to comply with the terms of the provision contained in the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved June 29, 1906, namely, for the construction of—

"One first-class battle ship, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any known vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest practicable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armament and armor, not exceeding $6,000,000."

4. The attention of Congress is especially invited to the report of the above-noted board on designs, this report having been submitted to the Department under date of November 19, 1906, and duly approved.

5. As will be noted from an examination of the report of the board on designs, the 510-foot design of the board on construction (officers' quarters forward) was found to be—

* * * The most suitable of all the designs submitted for the purposes of the United States naval service within the provisions of the act of Congress mentioned in the board's precept. * * *

A vessel constructed on this design will carry as "heavy armor and as powerful armament as any known vessel of its class:" it will have a speed which is believed to be the "highest practicable" for a vessel of this type and class in the present state of knowledge; it will have "the highest practicable radius of action," and can be built within the limit of cost fixed by Congress.

6. While full details of the design selected by the board on designs as best fulfilling the conditions imposed are herewith submitted, the principal characteristics are, for the convenience of Congress, summarized as follows:

Length on load water line (about)	510 ft.
Breadth, extreme, at load water line (about)	85 ft. 2⅝ in.
Displacement on trial, not more than	20,000 tons.
Mean draft to bottom of keel at trial displacement	27 ft.
Total coal bunker capacity (about)	2,300 tons.
Coal carried on trial	1,000 tons.
Feed water carried on trial	66 tons.
Speed on trial	21 knots.

Armament:

Main battery—
Ten 12-inch breech-loading rifles.
Secondary battery—
Fourteen 5-inch rapid-fire guns.
Four 3-pounder saluting guns.
Four 1-pounder semiautomatic guns.
Two 3-inch field pieces.
Two machine guns, caliber .30.
Two submerged torpedo tubes.

7. The hull is protected by a water-line belt of armor 8 feet in width, whose maximum thickness is 11 inches and whose cross section is uniform throughout the length of the belt. This belt armor gives effective protection to the boilers, machinery, and magazine spaces, and, most important of all for vessels of this type whose centers of gravity are necessarily very high, affords in connection with the casemate armor an extensive compartmental subdivision, a reasonable assurance of the maintenance of the stability of the vessel under battle conditions. The side above the main belt armor is protected by armor 7 feet 3 inches wide and of a maximum thickness of 10 inches. This armor is likewise of uniform cross section throughout, and in length is only slightly less than that of the main water-line belt armor. Above the main casemate armor amidships the side is protected by armor 5 inches in thickness, which affords protection to the smokepipes, the major portion of the secondary battery of 5-inch guns, and the hull structure. Suitable athwartship and diagonal bulkheads are worked at the extremities of the belt and casemate armor, and a protective deck of suitable thickness is provided throughout the length of the vessel, the arrangement and thickness being as indicated in the specifications and plans.

8. With particular reference to the offensive qualities of the proposed design, it may be noted that the arrangement of the main battery guns is such as to permit a broadside fire 25 per cent greater than that of the broadside fire of any battle ship now built, or, so far as is known, under construction, and the average elevation of the axes of these guns above the water line is believed to be greater than that of any known battle ship, thus affording a distinct advantage in long-range firing under all conditions of weather.

9. With respect to the defensive qualities other than those dependent upon armor protection, the arrangement of the interior structure of the vessel is such as to give the maximum degree of protection to all vital portions by means of unusually effective compartmental subdivision, so that, in conjunction with the armor protection already noted, the defensive qualities of this vessel are believed to be distinctly superior to those of any battle ship hitherto designed.

10. In this connection it may be noted that the percentage of weight allotted to hull and armor is markedly greater than the percentage of such weights allotted to similar purposes in the largest battle ship now in existence, and the actual total of such weights is, in the proposed design, approximately 3,000 tons greater than in the largest battle ship so far built.

11. The design herewith forwarded provides for a trial speed of 21 knots, and can be arranged for the installation of either reciprocating or turbine machinery, outline specifications for both types of machinery having been prepared. Provision is also made for the stowage of a large amount of oil fuel without in any degree reducing the capacity of the coal bunkers.

12. It is believed that the foregoing brief statement of the principal characteristics of the design recommended for approval will enable the Congress to form an opinion as to the merits of the design as a whole, but full details are herewith submitted as directed.

13. In conclusion, the Department desires to point out that it has regarded the preparation of the designs of this battle ship and all data in relation thereto as confidential, believing that it was not for the best interests of the naval service that designs which had involved so much arduous labor and the utilization of all the information, experimental and otherwise, which the Department had been able to obtain should be given publicity in such manner as might afford material assistance to those who might subsequently use the same to the disadvantage of this country. All the outline plans, detailed descriptions, etc., are now herewith transmitted to Congress, in compliance with the explicit instructions contained in the act making provision for the construction of this vessel, and the question of their final disposition is left to the determination of Congress.

14. The following plans and documents relating to the subject-matter of this communication have been forwarded under seal as inclosures, with the communication addressed to the President of the Senate:

"Report of the board on designs, of which the Hon. Truman H. Newberry was president, with Appendixes A, B, and C.

"Specifications and plans for 510-foot battle ship (officers' quarters forward), as prepared by the Board on Construction, as follows:

"Book of specifications.
"General description of chief characteristics.
"Booklet of plans.
"Plan showing distribution of armor.
"Type plan of midship section.
"Scheme of turret arrangement.
"Machinery plans (eight blueprints).
"Plan of comparative volume of gun fire for 510-foot battle ship and *Dreadnought*."

Very respectfully, CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The provision which we recommend to the committee at this time for this year is the following:

That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed, by contract or in the navy-yards, as hereinafter provided, one first-class battle ship, similar in all essential characteristics and additional to the battle ship authorized by the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, plans and specifications for which last-named vessel have already been prepared and submitted by the Secretary of the Navy for the information of Congress, as required by the provisions of the aforesaid act.

In other words, the committee recommends to this committee that we authorize this year one first-class battle ship, similar in all respects, which shall be a sister ship to the one of last year. I wish to say in regard to this recommendation that the committee had several recommendations before it. In the first place, the general board in the Navy Department made a recommendation as to what our naval programme should be this year. They recommended two battle ships, two scout cruisers, four destroyers, some torpedo boats, and gunboats and colliers, and an ammunition vessel, which would cost $33,000,000.

The Board of Construction also recommends two battle ships, an ammunition vessel, and some scout cruisers and destroyers, colliers, and gunboats, the cost of which would amount to $31,000,000. But the committee, after a careful consideration of all of these propositions which were presented to the committee and the recommendations of the former Secretary of the Navy and the now Attorney-General, Mr. Bonaparte, and the present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Metcalf—I say, after considering their recommendations, and they were before the committee at a hearing, our committee recommended this naval programme of one battle ship additional to the one of last year, and also two torpedo-boat destroyers, to cost exclusive of armament not to exceed $850,000 each, and further recommended an increase in the authorization for submarine boats to the amount of $3,000,000, of which only $500,000 is appropriated in this bill in addition to the appropriation of $500,000 which was made last year.

I have stated briefly now, in a general way, what is in this naval appropriation bill, because I wish to have every member of this committee understand that there is nothing at all concealed in any way, and we invite the most careful inspection and the most thorough debate and consideration upon every item here. We recommend this large ship because our naval experts believe it is the best and most economical ship to build and that it will carry the greatest offensive and defensive power of any

ship now built. Other nations, of course, are building these large ships. England has built her *Dreadnought*, and she is now engaged in building three more *Dreadnoughts*. Japan has recently launched the *Satsuma*, a ship of 19,200 tons, and is now building a ship of even larger tonnage. I may say that the naval experts of the whole world, of every naval power on the face of the globe, are unanimous in favor of increasing the tonnage of the ships. I may say that France also is building six large battle ships of great tonnage. I propose to put in this statement which I have made to-day some of the arguments which are used in favor of the large ships for the information of the members of the committee.

I may say also that I believe that our naval programme which we recommend this year is, after all, only a modest programme. We could not do less than recommend one big battle ship in addition to the one of last year. There is no man to-day who realizes the great interests which our country has upon this hemisphere and upon the other who does not feel down in his heart that we should maintain at this time a strong and efficient navy on the sea. Gentlemen, I thank you for your consideration. [Applause.]

APPENDIX.

THE SUPERIORITY OF BIG SHIPS OVER LITTLE SHIPS.

[By Lieutenant-Commander Sims.]

It requires no arguments to show that a single large battle ship could promptly defeat a single small one, because the former has greater speed, more heavy guns, and better protection, which qualities enable her to refuse or accept battle, choose her own distance and her own position with respect to sun and wind. The same is, of course, true with respect to a fleet of large vessels and a fleet of small ones, each having the same number of units.

The sole question at issue is therefore the following, namely, if one of our possible enemies increases his naval force by, say, four large vessels, costing $40,000,000, each having a broadside fire of about eight 12-inch guns, and if it be assumed that the national defense requires that our naval power be increased by at least an equal fighting force, what is the best type of ship to build? That is to say, if the Congress decides ultimately to appropriate forty millions for an increase of our naval power, what type of ship will give us the most efficient fighting force for the money? Can it be shown that a squadron of four of the large vessels is superior in all essential fighting qualities, and therefore could defeat a more numerous squadron of smaller vessels containing as many units as could be built for the same sum of money? If this can not be shown, then the design of the big ship is a mistake, for success in designing battle ships is necessarily measured by the relative amount of effective fighting force produced for a certain sum of money.

Practically all of the naval experts of the world have decided that the most efficient and the cheapest form of naval power is the big ship. They base their conclusions upon a number of arguments, some of the most conclusive of which are technical and confidential and can not be discussed in public, but many of which are so simple and logical that those having no technical knowledge can readily understand them.

Many of these arguments are not new and have been exhaustively discussed in technical circles. In the summer of 1903 our own Naval War College, under the presidency of Admiral Chadwick, arrived at the same conclusions in reference to all-big-gun ships, though the technical opinion of the world was then divided; but because the present arguments come to us as somewhat of a surprise, it is a mistake to regard them as revolutionary, when, as a matter of fact, they are simply evolutionary.

What now appears to us to be a sudden change of naval opinion is due to a sudden change in the manner of using our most important weapons—namely, our heavy guns. This is due to the astonishing increase in the hitting capacity of these guns. A few years ago the rapidity of fire of a 12-inch gun was but once every five minutes and we seldom hit anything, whereas now we fire them ten times as rapidly and seldom miss. Under the former conditions of naval marksmanship we would have been obliged to fight at short ranges in order to hit an enemy, and at these ranges the smaller guns, 6-inch, etc., could also hit; and for this reason these small guns were included in the armament of battle ships. Under present conditions, however, our powerful 12-inch guns, with their expert officers and crews, can hit an enemy very rapidly at distances of between 3 and 4 miles, and at these distances the smaller guns are practically of no use, because their trajectories are so high that you can not hit with them, and even if you could, they would not harm a big ship, as all of her guns and their fighting personnel are behind heavy armor, whereas the crews of the numerous small guns can not be adequately protected, on account of the great area to be covered, and therefore must inevitably be destroyed by the powerful 12-inch projectiles of the all big-gun ships.

From the above you will see that it would be largely a waste of money to build any more battle ships carrying only four heavy guns, and a large number of small guns that would be useless in battle; and it is therefore evident that all future ships should be armed with heavy guns exclusively, excepting of course a number of small guns for torpedo defense.

If this is true, it follows that if we wish the ship to carry an increased number of 12-inch guns, we must go at once to about 20,000 tons displacement, and this for the simple reason that a small battle ship of the ordinary type is neither long enough nor wide enough to accommodate more than four 12-inch guns, in two turrets, one forward and one aft. It is true that we have mounted four of those turrets, or eight 12-inch guns, in the design of the *Michigan* class; but as the Congress limited the displacement of those vessels to 16,000 tons, the designers were obliged to place the guns at such a comparatively small height above the water that they would be dangerously handicapped in an action in a seaway with vessels of the *Dreadnought* class, which carry their forward guns 10 feet higher above the water than the corresponding guns of the *Michigan* class.

Admitting, therefore, that the main battery of our battle ships should be composed exclusively of 12-inch guns, there remains only the question as to how many of these guns each ship should carry. That is, should we build a certain number of 20,000-ton ships, each having a broadside fire of eight or ten 12-inch guns, or shall we expend the same sum of money for a larger number of smaller ships, each having a less number of 12-inch guns.

Manifestly, our decision must depend upon the relative fighting ability, not of single vessels, but of a fleet of the large vessels as compared with a fleet composed of the number of small vessels that can be built for the same amount of money. Each fleet's fighting ability depends, of course, upon the individual and tactical qualities of the different types. These qualities have been set forth in detail in a paper that was reproduced in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 14, 1907, in, I believe, successful refutation of another paper expressing the opposite view, but apparently based upon incomplete and erroneous information. The following principal advantages of the big ship over the small ship may, however, be set forth briefly:

Taking, first, the individual advantages of the big ship, we have greater seaworthiness, more guns, better protection for hull, guns, and gun crews, greater height of guns above the water, and greater speed and radius of action. The big ship can have all these qualities in a superior degree to those of the small ship, simply because each one of them requires a smaller percentage of the total displacement of a large ship than of a small one. These advantages alone would be sufficient to determine victory, even if the fleet of small vessels had exactly the same number of guns as the fleet of large vessels (which of course it can not have for the same sum of money, as small vessels necessarily cost more per gun carried than large ones).

For example, suppose that four big vessels having a total broadside fire of forty 12-inch guns should be pitted against ten small vessels having the same total broadside fire, and further suppose that the small vessels should be allowed to choose such positions as to bring all their guns to bear upon the large vessels, thus making the result of the action depend upon gun fire alone—that is, eliminating the question of tactical skill. Assuming skill in marksmanship to be equal, each squadron would then receive the same number of hits, but the small vessels, having inferior protection, would soonest be destroyed. As a matter of fact, however, the small vessels would actually receive the most hits, because the large vessels are steadier gun platforms, and this superiority would be still further increased if the seas were rough enough to prevent the small vessels using some of their guns, while all those of the larger vessels, being higher above the water, could still be used.

The above are, however, but secondary advantages. Much the greatest superiority of a squadron of large vessels lies in the great tactical advantages that follow as a natural consequence of their individual superiority. This is due to their greater speed and the concentration of many guns in a short battle line. The superior speed of the big ships not only enables them to prevent the slower small vessels taking a position of advantage—for example, surrounding the big vessels—but it enables them to choose their own position—for example, at one end of the long line of small vessels. The vital nature of this advantage may be understood from the fact that the squadron of four big vessels would be about 1 mile long, while that of the small vessels would be over 2 miles long. Thus the big vessels, with their concentration of gun fire, could readily destroy the vessels at the head of the long column of small vessels, while the rear end of the column would be practically outside of effective range; and it may be remarked that if there were twenty instead of ten small vessels in line the rear of the column would be still farther out of range, and therefore could render no assistance whatever to the head of the column; and no conceivable superiority of tactical skill on the part of the commander in chief of the small vessels could prevent his squadron being destroyed in detail.

Incidentally, the ten small vessels would cost about 75 per cent more than the four large ones, and the annual expense for maintenance would be more than twice as much. Therefore the most efficient of the two fleets would cost during the lifetime of the vessels not more than one-half as much as the less efficient fleet.

From the above it is, I believe, clear that the most effective and cheapest way of increasing our naval force is to spend the available money in building large battle ships. For example, if the Congress should decide that we should eventually increase our naval force by sixty 12-inch guns it would be cheaper and more effective to build six ships carrying ten guns each and costing in all sixty millions than to spend the money for a larger number of smaller ships, each carrying a less number of guns.

Similarly, we would obtain a still greater fighting efficiency at a still less cost by mounting these sixty guns on five ships carrying twelve guns each—that is, we would save about $10,000,000 on the original cost of the squadron and have a more efficient fleet, not to mention that the annual expense of maintaining it would be nearly one million less than that of the six ten-gun ships—and it would require less officers and men to man the more efficient fleet.

The same principle holds good for vessels of still larger displacement and greater gun power, the general statement of the principle being that the greater the number of guns that are mounted on each ship, the greater is their battle efficiency and the less the cost, per 12-inch gun, both for the construction of the ships that carry the guns and for their maintenance in service—the only limit of size being the draft of water in the harbors that the vessels must use in time of war.

But one more point need be touched upon, namely, the familiar arguments concerning the homogeneity of the units of the fleet, and the relative unwieldiness of large vessels.

These arguments are as old as naval warfare, and while they were sound in the day when ships were propelled by oars or sails, they ceased to have weight with the advent of steam propulsion, which renders each ship capable of turning in the same space as the least handy ship in the fleet. Moreover, the greater engine power of the larger ships, and the disposition of their rudder and turbine propellers, renders them at least as handy as ordinary battle ships, as the British *Dreadnought* has amply proved by her trials. The so-called "homogeneity" of a fleet is therefore but a phrase left over from the last century, and there can be no doubt that, for the reasons given above, any fleet or squadron of battle ships will be rendered stronger by the addition of two 20,000-ton ships than by the addition of such smaller vessels as can be built for the sum that the larger ships will cost.

[Mr. MEYER addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. MEYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield one hour of time to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. LAMAR].

Mr. LAMAR. Mr. Chairman, in the hour allotted to me I desire to address the committee upon the subject of the grave defects in the Hepburn railroad rate bill. I am sorry that the

distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is not present. I shall read a clipping of recent date from a newspaper, as follows:

There will be no additional rate legislation at the present session, according to the views of lawyers in both the Senate and House. They say that everything possible was accomplished last session, and that it will take years of operation and tests in the courts to sift that law and ascertain whether it is effective to meet the evils that had been complained of in regard to discriminations and rebates.

If this is the view of the House and of the Senate, and if that be the view of the American Congress upon this great railroad trust problem, then I respectfully enter my individual and, as far as I can, my Representative protest. Such a position upon such a great question, upon such defective legislation, would be well for a board of railway presidents or railway traffic managers, but scarcely would be a credit to a great national legislature dealing with a question as yet only less than half settled. The distinguished junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] voiced what should be the sentiments of all persons upon this great problem when, last year, and before the Hepburn rate bill became a law, and at his place in the Senate, with reference to this bill, he used this language:

This bill, when it becomes a law, will not put this question at rest. It can not. When Congress merely clothes the Commission with power to ascertain whether rates are relatively equal and withholds from it all authority and all means of determining whether those rates are just and reasonable, it can not be expected that such inadequate legislation will solve this great problem and satisfy the public demand for not only equal but also just and reasonable rates.

The question which this bill should settle, but does not settle, will be a live issue in the next campaign for the election of men to both branches of Congress who will stand for a full measure of relief from oppressive transportation abuses.

So long as the legislation relative to the common carriers of this country permits these corporations to increase their capital stock without limit, increase it without adding anything of value to their properties, and increase it solely with the purpose of fixing rates upon that inflated capitalization, in order to pay profits and dividends to those holding the stocks and bonds, in which they have no real investment, just so long this question will be a vital issue before the American people.

These are the views of a great Republican statesman.

Now, what is the attitude of parties upon this question in this House? There are conservative Republicans and there are conservative Democrats; there are progressive reform or radical Republicans; there are progressive or radical reform Democrats. It is all a question of opinion, but the line of demarcation is too plain in this House not to be perceived. I speak first of the Republicans. I quote from the Washington Herald of January 22d instant:

GLIMPSES OF REPUBLICAN CONSERVATISM.

We discern in the attitude of numerous Republican statesmen in and out of Congress the outlines of a conservative national policy, with these leading features.

Among others, Mr. Chairman, I call attention to this one:

Railroads—let 'em alone.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the people of my district have no opposition to railroads merely as railroads. Southern capital, northern capital, eastern capital, and western capital is engaged in building railroads in the district I represent at this very moment. Would I interpose the slightest bar to the progress of a single mile of railroad being built in my district? If I did that, I would be a discredit to the place and position which I hold.

The people in sections of my district where railroad whistles have never been heard will hear them in a very short time, and out of vast forests of yellow pine the sawmills will be shipping the products of the people to the markets of the world. Agriculture will thrive on lands now laying waste. The people of my district are as intelligent as the people of any other district. They want capital; they want incorporated capital; but, Mr. Chairman, they want incorporated capital in railroads that will prescribe just and reasonable rates for services rendered. They do not want unjust and unreasonable rates for the service rendered; and they do not want every mile of that railroad trebled and quadrupled in capitalization over and above its real value, and then the country through which these railroads pass taxed and the transportation taxed in order to pay profits on a valuation made by a printing press, in the shape of overcapitalized and fictitious stocks and overcapitalized and fictitious bonds. There is exactly where I draw the line upon railroad corporations, and where the people of Florida draw the line upon railroads. There is no injustice in that position. Now, Mr. Chairman, let me call the attention of the committee to some facts of which they may be aware. I never read them myself without being amazed at the stupendous financial and political proposition that the American people will have to settle finally with the great "railroad trust," as I call it, in the United States.

The railway capitalization in the United States is something over $13,000,000,000 and the railway mileage in the United States is about 220,000 miles. Six groups of men own 164,000 miles out of this total mileage of 220,000 miles. Let me read the groups. There is the Vanderbilt group, the Pennsylvania group, the Morgan-Hill group, the Gould-Rockefeller group, the Harriman group, the Moore group, and the Sante Fe. Out of this total mileage of 220,000 miles, I repeat, they own 164,000 miles, and out of the total capitalization of over thirteen billions they own nine billions and more. In 1898 Mr. Hobson, one of the greatest of English economists, wrote in his Evolution of Modern Capitalism.

The rapidity with which the whole railway system is passing into the hands of great monopolist syndicates, with the necessary result of stifling competition, is in some respects the most momentous economic movement in the United States at the present time.

Moody on Trusts, an authoritative work upon that subject, on page 491, declares as follows:

The Standard influence is felt—

Meaning thereby the Standard Oil Company—

quite forcefully in all the railroad groups, and this influence is showing a steady growth throughout the entire steam railroad field. It is now freely predicted in Wall street that the next decade will see the Rockefeller interests the single dominating force in the world of railway finance and control.

In a book I have in my hand, designated "Railways, Trusts, and the People," by Prof. Frank Parsons, an authority upon these matters, he states as follows, on page 13:

Whatever may be the true number of our railroad kings, it is beyond question that a very few men have power to control our railway rates, and that still fewer will control them if the present processes of consolidation and combination continue. The managers of six big systems control three-fourths of the country and five-sixths of the traffic and indirectly dominate almost all the rest. The six big groups are growing into one. The railway empire looms huge and powerful out of the mists that shroud the future.

In the conclusion of the chapter devoted to the subject of the "Railway empire," he uses this language:

The motives that impel men to build these giant combines by consolidation or coordination relate partly to the economies and transportation benefits of union and partly to the personal profit and power of those who control the combines. The first motive and its consequences are in line with the public good. In so far as combination eliminates the wastes of conflict and secures the benefits of harmonious cooperation in the railway service, it is a gain to the community. But in so far as it conduces to the financial ascendency of Wall street and intensifies the commercial supremacy and industrial dominion of a few great capitalists, it is a political, industrial, and social danger. The railways united form a much more extensive interest than the Government from an economic point of view. Already they outrank our State governments and dominate the political affairs of sovereign Commonwealths, and as a unit in the hands of a gigantic trust they might even overshadow and control the National Government itself.

Mr. Chairman, I cite those figures and I quote that language to impress upon this committee and, so far as my remarks may be read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, upon the mind of the country at large the vast, comprehensive, powerful question raised for settlement by the American people under the title of the "railway trust."

Who will settle this great question? Some political party will. Will the Republican party, under the lead of President Roosevelt and those influences which he has set in motion, settle this great question? Or will the party to which I belong, under the lead of some great Democrat like William Jennings Bryan, settle this question? The American people will adopt as their instrument for this settlement either the Democratic or the Republican party. Each of those political parties might as well take notice that that particular party which promises the most adequate settlement is the political party that the American people will designate as their agent to effect this settlement. It may be the political party to which I belong, and it may not be. That will depend upon the Democratic party.

Upon this railway question the Republicans have occupied a fairly advanced position, owing to the "big stick" at the other end of the avenue. I do not believe it is unfair to state as to the Republican party that they were never much in the mood, and have not been in the past nine years, to effect a settlement of this question. It has been alone in the power of the Republican party for ten years to settle this question at any time. They have had the Senate and House and control absolutely. The Interstate Commerce Commission have, for nearly ten years past, laid upon the very desks of these Members, put it under their eyes, so that they could not escape it if they would, evidence of gross railway wrongs and gross railway transgressions upon the commerce of this country; and the Republicans for nine years, since 1897, have sat in this Chamber dumb as the Egyptian Sphinx.

I declared two years ago, in a speech I made upon this question, that this House, under the control of the Republican party, would have sat here for twenty years longer and given no relief touching this vital transportation question if President Roosevelt had not thrown it like a bomb on the floor of this House and compelled them to notice it. I think that statement is a fair and just one. The Republicans have persistently ig-

nored it since 1897, when the Supreme Court of the United States by its decision knocked the life out of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the "maximum-rate decision." They have remained silent and have not raised a hand until two years ago. They passed the inadequate Esch-Townsend bill two years ago and the insufficient Hepburn bill last year.

I say that measure of legislation does not go all the way; it does not begin to go one-half of the way; and I shall call the attention of the committee and of my colleagues on both sides of this House to what I think to be the gross defects of the Hepburn railway rate bill. I call it by that name, because it is generally so termed.

That was a bill that was passed on the floor of this House almost unanimously. It was brought in by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, not under a rule cutting off amendments, but under an agreement by the committee to discourage amendments, and encouraging the voting them down, both by Democrats and Republicans. That bill went out of this House with the same solidarity as it came from the committee, without any amendments, no amendment being adopted while the bill was being made up in Committee of the Whole. But a number of vital and remedial amendments, some of which I shall speak of now, were offered and were voted down by a combined vote of Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. Chairman, what is the first defect in the Hepburn railroad-rate bill? It is this. The present law empowers the Interstate Commerce Commission to correct an unjust rate of freight, and to substitute in lieu of an unjust rate a just and reasonable rate. But before the Commission can make an order to that effect there must be a formal complaint by some shipper in the United States who alleges himself to have been injured by the alleged unjust and unreasonable freight rate.

Now, I contend that if this House had shrewdly made a law going to a certain extent to the merits of the railway question, and appealing to the public at large as carrying some relief, but determined not to go the whole length of remedial legislation, they could not have devised, had that been their intention, a shrewder law for the aid of railroads than they did by that very provision in the bill. Every shipper in this country is to some extent at the mercy of the railroad companies. Every shipper dreads the power of discrimination on the part of the railroad company; and that defect in this bill, not to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to correct an unreasonable, unjust rate, and wrong, of its own motion and upon its own initiative, is a bar and deterrent and threat to the shippers of this country who may desire to complain of being discriminated against by railroad extortion and exaction. I do not blame the shipper for hesitating to complain against the railroads. He will yield a right for a long time before he will get to the point of making a complaint, as he has learned from long experience that the railroads will sooner or later have him at their mercy, and that the railroads have long memories. But the American Congress should do what is right by way of amendment and give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to correct injustices done to American shippers upon its own initiative—shield the shipper. Give to the Interstate Commerce Commission full power to take the responsibility. They are the Government's agents. They should be invested with that power; and there is where the responsibility ought to be to the public.

In October, 1906. I had the pleasure of seeing something of the last campaign in the State of New York for the governorship.

A Member of this House from New York, Hon. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, was the nominee of the regular Democratic State convention. He introduced into this House in 1904 a very far-reaching and remedial bill upon railway rate regulation.

There was another candidate in that State for governor, a very eminent Republican, and, I have no doubt, a most excellent and worthy man, the present Governor Hughes. When Mr. HEARST made his canvass he wrote out a statement, signing his name to it, declaring for every specific measure for which he would stand if he was elected governor. I will not say that Governor Hughes was foxy, because I do not think he is of a foxy nature. But he declined to take an altogether open stand upon the railway-corporation question. It may be that a Republican did not know exactly what line of reform he would take if he became governor of New York; but, at any rate, he declared in a general way to the people of that State that if he was elected governor he would stand for all proper remedial legislation upon this great railway-trust question. Now, I have not his message immediately before me, but I have read it, and one of the first things that that Republican governor recommends very recently to the New York legislature is to give to the State railway commission power to correct all railway inequalities and discriminations and unjust rates upon its own initiative. That power resides in the State railway-commission law of Florida and of Georgia and of Texas, if I am not mistaken, and of other States, States of which the members of the Interstate Commerce Committee are residents and Representatives, and yet, at the last session, they reported a bill into this House which was imperfect and inadequate, as shown by the laws of the very States they represent, in that they refused to give to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to correct railway wrongs and abuses upon the initiative of that Commission. Oh, the power of "conservatism!"

I pass to the second defect of the Hepburn bill, as I think it. Why should the railroads of the country, that are now operating thousands upon thousands of rates all over this great country, assume to raise a rate at their own sweet will? There should be a limitation on the power of railway companies to increase their freight rates at will.

There should be a provision in the law that no railway company shall increase an existing railway freight or passenger rate or charge without the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I offered this amendment to the Hepburn rate bill in Committee of the Whole. Democrats and Republicans alike voted it down.

Years ago President McKinley appointed what was called the "Industrial Commission," composed of four United States Senators, four Members of this House, and ten prominent business men selected from all parts of the United States. Taking testimony upon this very question of railway discriminations and abuses, covering a period of a year or two, they finally reported to Congress, and among their recommendations to Congress, made years ago to the Fifty-seventh Congress, was this: That no railroad should increase an existing rate or freight charge without the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission. They cited a case of robbery, pure and simple, that happened in the State of Florida, in the district which my colleague [Mr. CLARK] has the honor to represent. In a night, in 1889 or 1890, between suns, the entire railway forces operating in the peninsula, in the orange belt of Florida, increased their rates of freight on oranges from 30 cents a box to 40 cents a box, an increase in one night of 33⅓ per cent. The language of the Industrial Commission was that they had practically extorted out of the orange shippers in a brief time hundreds of thousands of dollars. The lack of such a provision as that in the Hepburn bill is a great defect. What happened in Florida years ago has happened in thousands of instances before that time and since that time on thousands of articles of freight throughout the country.

I will quote here the language of the Industrial Commission about the Florida orange extortion to illustrate forcibly the defect I have referred to in the Hepburn railway rate bill:

> The entire inadequacy of making rate regulation dependent upon the mere determination of rates as applied in the past without reference to the rates which shall prevail in the future is apparent on all sides. More than this, all remedy for the parties who have borne the burden of an unreasonable rate would seem to have been removed. This has been clearly described in the report of the Commission for 1897. It may be illustrated by the example of rates upon oranges. In 1890 there was a sudden advance on rates from Florida to New York from 30 to 40 cents. The Commission after an investigation ordered that the rate be reduced to 35 cents. As a matter of fact, how could this action redress grievances of those who had already paid 40 cents per box?
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> It was difficult, in the first place, to discover who bore the burden of the unreasonable charge; and, in the second place, it was certain that some of those who suffered could not legally sue in court. The actual shipper, who alone could sue for repayment of unreasonable charges, was a middleman, who recouped himself in any event, either from the grower, the consumer, or both. He lost nothing by reason of the unreasonable rate. As a matter of fact, not any single individual, but the locality had been mulcted by 5 cents per 100 pounds, supposing that a rate of 40 cents was unreasonable. Experience shows that almost no shippers or other parties injured actually attempt to secure the restitution of moneys already paid for unreasonable charges. In only 5 out of 225 cases down to 1897 was a rebate actually sought, and in those cases $100 was the maximum sought to be recovered. As a matter of fact, the damage inflicted by the existence of such an unreasonable rate could not be measured by hundreds or perhaps by hundreds of thousands of dollars. The bearing of this citation is to show that any effectual protection to the shipper must proceed from adjudication of the reasonableness of rates *before*, and not *after*, they have been paid—that is to say, in advance of their exaction by the carrier. *Power to pass upon the reasonableness of such rates prior to their enforcement, as a consequence, constitutes practically the only safeguard which the shipping public may enjoy.*

I shall state the third serious defect in the Hepburn rate bill. It does not give to the Interstate Commerce Commission any power over the freight classifications of the railroads. What is the power of freight classification as it now exists in the hands of the interstate railroads? It is the insidious, devious, crooked, adroit device of changing the classifications of articles of freight shipped over their lines of road, and by this means indirectly increasing freight rates. Everyone knows that three great railway classifications of freight exist in this country, the western,

the eastern (I think), and the southern. There are thousands of those classes in each one of those great systems. All the railroads have to do whenever they want to raise more money out of the shippers and the public is to move, singly or in groups or by hundreds or thousands, articles of freight shipped over their lines of railway from a low class to a higher class, and the deed is done. The Interstate Commerce Commission for years past have called the attention of Congress to this great evil and asked that Congress give to it power over classification of freight to check this extortion.

Mr. Chairman, the Interstate Commerce Commission has repeatedly for the last nine years called the attention of this Congress to this very shifty and odious method of increasing the extortionate profit of railways in this country through the devious and tricky device of freight classification. This Congress (nor past Congresses) has paid no attention to these Commission reports. The Interstate Commerce Commission might try the moon. The "man in the moon" may at least see the evils, though powerless to correct them. And that same Industrial Commission, composed of Senators and Members of this House and great business men, selected by President McKinley for their character, standing, and ability, reported on this very question to the Fifty-seventh Congress, calling their attention to the fact that the shippers in America were swindled by this extortionate form of insidious railway robbery—that railroads, by shifting from a lower class to a higher class thousands of articles of freight, have succeeded in raising their extortionate and unlawful earnings.

Mr. Chairman, at or near the very time that the Hepburn railway rate bill was being considered in this House a convention of State railway commissioners was being held in this city. Now, what did that convention declare upon this question of freight *classification*? That convention passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that Congress enact a law requiring the railroads engaged in interstate commerce throughout the United States to, within two years after the passage of such act, prepare and adopt a uniform classification of freight articles; and in case they failed to do so within the time required that the Interstate Commerce Commission at once proceed to make such classification, and when so made by such Commission the same shall be the legal classification for interstate shipments.

That the secretary forward a copy of this report to the Senate and House of Representatives, and call their attention to the former reports of this association on this subject.

They not only requested the secretary to call attention of the American Congress to this particular defect in the legislation, but, with a species of exquisite irony, to call the attention of the American Congress to their former reports in past years upon this defect. But there was no such provision placed in the Hepburn railway bill, that was the joint product on the floor of this House of the Republican and Democratic parties. Mr. Chairman, in 1897 the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the very year in which the Supreme Court completely destroyed the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to rate making, as far back as ten years ago, the paid experts of the Federal Government, men of high character, men who know far more than the Members of this House, about this intricate subject—that Commission recommended ten years ago in their official report that that body be empowered to order a uniform classification of freight upon all the railways in the United States. And still Congress has never done it. I quote from their report to Congress in 1897:

These considerations of the necessity for reform in this regard, the universal demand for a uniform classification, the ten years of appeal to the carriers, by the Commission and by Congress, to adopt a consolidated and single system for the whole country, the "representations" by the carriers themselves, their former efforts to that end, the energy at one time displayed by them, and the apparent apathy that marks their attitude toward the subject to-day, all lead the Commission to the renewed recommendation that Congress provide for such uniformity by prompt and appropriate legislation. Carriers subject to the act should be required within a specified time, not longer than one year, to prepare, publish, and file with the Commission *a uniform classification* of freight as the basis of rates for the transportation of property in the United States, and the Commission should be authorized and directed, upon investigation from time to time, to make such amendments as may appear to be reasonable and necessary. In case the railroads refuse or neglect within the time specified to comply with this direction, the Commission should be authorized and required to prepare such classification, the adoption of which by all carriers subject to regulation shall be made compulsory by suitable penalty. In view of the continued nonaction of the carriers, and the action already had in Congress, it might be the wiser course to pass the bill now pending in the Senate.

A member of the State railway commission in Florida, Hon. R. Hudson Burr, addressing me by letter about the time the Hepburn bill was pending last year, and urging me to get a provision into the bill if possible giving the Interstate Commerce Commission this power over freight classification of railroads, used this language:

I see that it gives no supervision whatever over the classification. While this bill may prevent the railroads from raising or lowering a rate or freight tariff, it will amount to very little if the railroads are to be the sole judges of classification, for that has always been the favorite instrument in their hands for tampering with rates. It is possible to change whole tariffs almost by use of the classification, and it is done.

For instance, the Florida railroad commission, when it first organized, adopted what was known as "southern classification No. 25" as the Florida classification. In about two years' time the southern classification had been changed until something like 500 articles in classification No. 25 had been raised, and at that time the railroad commission revised the Florida classification, placing back the articles thus raised by the railroads, and adopted what was known as the "Florida classification No. 1," and now we find that again each year, when the traffic managers have met for the purpose of going over these matters, they have raised items in the southern classification until it differs materially from our classification. If they used the Florida classification on interstate shipments into Florida, it would not affect us so badly; but where the southern classification is higher they use it, and if in a remote case an item should be higher in the Florida classification they would use that. In other words, they use that which results in the highest rate.

It seems to me that it would be a farce to pass a bill enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission in which they were given the right, where complaint is made of the unreasonableness of a rate, and after hearing, etc., to substitute in lieu thereof a just and reasonable rate, to leave the classification entirely in the hands of the railroad people. The Commission should have supervision of the classification to the same extent that they are given supervision over the rate; that is, where an article is classed in a manner to make it unreasonable and unjust, that upon complaint, investigation, and hearing the Commission should have the right, if found to be as complained of, to substitute in lieu thereof a reasonable and just classification of the article or articles complained of.

Mr. Chairman, if these were disputed questions, if these were delicate questions of prospective legislation upon which men naturally differed in sentiment and opinion, if these matters were to some extent new to the country, there would be some excuse for this House and the Senate of the United States to hesitate.

It might be called "experimental legislation;" it might be called "legislation in untrod and new paths," but I affirm that when the Congress passes a railway rate bill and omits this power over classification of freight, urged upon their attention for years past by the Industrial Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission, then there can be no excuse for such omission. Besides all this, many of the Members on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee represent States that have given to their State railway commissions this very vital power over the classification of freight. Such is the law in Iowa, the home of the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Such is the law also in the States of Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Washington, Illinois, and possibly other States having representation on this great committee. Are these gentlemen unwilling to grant to the people as to interstate lines of railroads what has been granted in their own States?

The spirit of "conservatism" is still powerful with some members of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Mr. Chairman, I come now to the question of overcapitalization of the great railroads of this country. In the Senate of the United States last year, when the Hepburn bill had passed out of this House and was being debated on the floor of the Senate, the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] offered an amendment that was far-reaching upon this great question of railroad trusts. His amendment was that the Interstate Commerce Commission be authorized and empowered and directed, through competent engineering skill, to take the value of every railroad mile in the United States relating to interstate commerce—all of their rights of way, their depots, terminals, crossties, iron, culverts, trestling, everything that related to the physical value, rolling stock and all, estimated mile by mile and dollar for dollar—and that those engineers should be employed and hired and paid for by the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of that amendment was obvious. Should a man be allowed, upon a $5,000 store—in the twinkling of an eye by merely writing a value across its face—to make it a $20,000 store, and thus enact in lieu of the reasonable rent of that $5,000 property the extortionate rent of a $20,000 property? What citizen would submit to such extortion? I affirm that the railroads of this country, east, north, south, and west, on the authority of competent engineering testimony—not my own—on the authority of high public writers on this question, are uniformly overcapitalized to at least double their value—in many cases at three and four times their value. What does this mean? If that be true, it means that every pound of freight of every character of freight, from Maine to California, from Michigan to Florida, is paying a disproportionate tax for the railway service rendered. In practice and in spirit that is a tyranny and an exaction and a deliberate fraud upon the shippers of this country. And when the views of men like William J. Bryan, and the views of a Republican like the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] finds voice and expression in legislative action, that amendment of the junior Senator from Wisconsin will be enacted as the law of this

country. How did the vote stand on that amendment in the Senate? Every Democrat voted for it, every Republican except the junior Senator from Wisconsin voted against it. Let me advert a minute to this question of overcapitalization. Governor Hughes, of New York, became in my opinion a very great reform Republican governor, after William R. Hearst got sharply behind him with a platform signed by himself, pledged to these specific reforms. Lately, on December 13 last, in the city of Rochester, in the State of New York, the governor-elect, Hughes, was a guest at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce. What did he say on this question of overcapitalization, speaking of the people of the United States?

They do not wish confiscation. They desire those who invest in these enterprises to have a fair return upon their investments. They will not tolerate efforts to make the public pay dividends on watered stock.

Is not that great, coming from a Republican governor? I yield my praise to Governor Hughes. A Republican who can write that in a message to a legislature or say it anywhere in this broad land is entitled to Democratic thanks. It is a doctrine to which neither the Republican party nor any of its leading public men have been much inclined. Governor Hughes might have started a little earlier in this campaign of reform. I want to read something relative to overcapitalization of railroads in the State of New York, occurring many years ago, and it comes from high and competent authority. Prof. Parsons, a competent authority on the matter, testifying before the Industrial Commission five or six years ago, stated as follows:

The prevalence of water in the railroad system is so well known that it is not necessary to do more than touch upon the matter. Vanderbilt set the pace in consolidating the eleven roads between Albany and Buffalo and increased the capitalization by nearly $9,000,000 in doing it, then added 50 per cent to the stock capitalization of the Hudson road, of which he was president; then extending his control over the Central and adopting the same tactics there he added 80 per cent to the New York Central; then he consolidated the two roads, and in doing it inflated the Central 27 per cent more and the Hudson 85 per cent; so that in the four years from 1866 to 1870 he brought the capitalization up from $54,000,000, which was a little more than the total cost on the books of the company—about $4,000,000 more—to $103,000,000. The total cost on the books in 1870 was under $70,000 per mile, while under his capitalization it was $122,000 per mile.

That example has been followed to a great extent all over the country, so that our railroad capitalization is now about half water, or water and wind. The figures of construction and equipment cost given in Poor's Manual from time to time indicate that the railroads of the United States are capitalized at about double what they could be built and equipped for at the present time.

What does that mean? That every pound of freight that has been shipped throughout the great State of New York, manufacturing and agricultural, for twenty-five, thirty, or forty years, has been subject to extortionate, illegal, unlawful railway overcharges.

Let me cite the facts as to some of the railroads in the State of Florida upon this subject of overcapitalization.

Take the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in that State. It is capitalized at $28,835 per mile.

The Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad at $28,600 per mile.

The Florida East Coast Railroad at $28,470 per mile.

The Georgia, Southern and Florida Railroad at $25,280 per mile.

And, to cap the climax, the Seaboard Air Line Railroad at $48,417 per mile.

No competent railway engineer would say that it would cost more than $15,000 per mile to build and completely equip either of the above-named railroads, including rolling stock and all. In these railroads, and especially in the case of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, what does this large difference of value represent?

It represents bonds and stocks, upon which the shippers of Florida, the producers and consumers, are paying taxes in the shape of freight and passenger fares which they should not pay.

This is a vital question to the shippers of Florida. I desire to quote from the statement of Hon. William S. West, of Valdosta, Ga., before the Florida State railroad commission a year or two ago. He is, or recently has been, president of the Georgia State senate. He is a man of high character, of social position, and wealth. He was seeking to have lumber rates reduced in Florida or cars furnished or asking some regulation as to lumber cars. I quote his remarks in part. He possessed large lumber and milling interests in Florida:

Now, let us look at the railroads to see whether they have been prosperous or not. I had some statistics, which I left at the hotel, but the tonnage of the past year is largely increased over former years. Look at the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, declaring a dividend of 25 per cent. An outrage, gentlemen, to extort from a poor people for a railroad, permanent, an investment that is permanent and that must necessarily increase in value as the country is populated, to make 25 per cent of the investment and crying for a larger increase in the rate that they must futher extort it from the people of the country. That is the result. Then they say they can not live without it.

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I want, gentlemen, to be fair to the railroads. This vast country would be a desolation without them. They ought to be permitted to live. They ought to have a fair compensation on the capital invested, but taking the State of Georgia—for I don't know what it is here—where the railroads have a capital of anywhere from $45,000 to $63,000 per mile, stock and other things, they come before you and say 'We are not making but 4 per cent or 5 per cent, as the case may be, on that capitalization.' Bring it down to what it ought to be, at $12,000 or $15,000 at the outside, and they are making 16 to 20 per cent. Is it fair to the people that they should bear the brunt of watered stock? They water the stock, they take it and put it down into their pockets, and then say that they are not making enough on the capital invested. That is the cry of the railroads.

The newspapers state that within the past month the Pennsylvania Railroad has leased 19,537 cars, being box, flat, and coal cars, for ten years, and that the railroad will pay as the lease price one-tenth of the cost of the same per annum.

But let us see what the people of Florida are paying to the railroads for the use of their cars. From Monticello, Fla., to New York City the freight cost, in an ordinary box car, is about $125 per car for a carload of watermelons. The cost of this box car is about $600 to $800. It takes about four days to carry the melons from Monticello, Fla., to New York City. The Florida melon grower pays to the railroad 20 per cent of the value of the car for the rent of the car for the very short time of four days.

Take the case of the grower of cantaloupes at Monticello, Fla. The freight and icing charges (in a refrigerator car) to New York City and to western cities on a car of cantaloupes is more than $200. This refrigerator car costs from $800 to $1,000. Here we have 20 per cent rental for four days' use of the railroad or private-line car.

Is it any wonder that the people feel and know that they are extorted upon in railroad rates?

What applies to Monticello, Fla., also applies all over the State of Florida.

I desire now to discuss some who will administer this rate legislation. I speak now of the Federal judges. I have as much respect for most of the members of the Federal judiciary as any man in the United States. I have no doubt that in the main they are men of a high class, of high character, of intelligence, and morality, but there are, sir, some corrupt men in every group of men, and there are some corrupt ones in the Federal judiciary. We have one of them in the State of Florida. Mr. Chairman, every man in the land who knows anything should honor and respect a court if the court is honorable and respectable, but there should be no such thing as a judge imprisoning a man for contempt of his court when the entire State has a profound contempt for that judge. I say it is unfortunate for the State of Florida; it is unfortunate for that judge; it is unfortunate for the Federal judiciary, that there is such a judge as Charles Swayne. It was fortunate for the country that the Republicans of this House combined with the Democrats to impeach him at the bar of the Senate for high crimes and misdemeanors. It was unfortunate for Florida that the court of impeachment, the Senate of the United States, failed to convict Judge Swayne. I stated in the debate in this House, speaking to impeach Judge Swayne, that he was the most lawless man in the State of Florida. It was true then and it is true now. Mr. Chairman, I am brought to speak of this judge not because I would like to revive the discussion of two years ago, but I am brought to discuss it because I think it is proper and necessary. Litigation is now progressing in the Federal courts in Florida between the Florida State railroad commission and certain railroads.

I desire first to speak of Judge Swayne and his relations to and with the Florida railroads. He is a railroad judge. In my opinion he sells his decisions and his opinions to them.

In 1892 the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, in the State of Florida, filed its bill to enjoin the collection of $96,000 of back taxes upon its constituent lines of road, which had been levied upon on behalf of the State of Florida. The litigation lasted for quite a number of years. The supreme court of Florida finally settled every State question involved in the litigation in favor of the claim of the State for back taxes. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States by the railroad company.

There, so eminent an attorney as the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh argued all the Federal questions involved on behalf of the railroad company. The Supreme Court of the United States decided all Federal questions raised adversely to the railroad company and affirmed the judgment of the supreme court of the State of Florida.

The whole proceeding was a direct proceeding between the State of Florida and the railroad company for the collection of a debt, viz, taxes, which, under the decision of the two courts, was the highest obligation resting on the property of the railroad company.

And yet, in the face of both of these court decisions, Judge Charles Swayne, United States district judge for the northern district of Florida, enjoined the State of Florida, through its comptroller, from selling under levy the property of this railroad company and collecting its just debt against it.

And the injunction he issued against the comptroller was issued without giving any notice to him and without requiring any bond from the railroad company before issuing it. The injunction was issued on behalf of the Central Trust Company of New York, which held the bonds of the railroad company.

The action of Judge Swayne was "government by injunction," about which we have heard considerable complaint in late years. The suit on behalf of the Central Trust Company was purely a dilatory proceeding and a mere constructive proceeding to hold the State off from its just rights in the matter, to save to the railroad company the interest which would accrue by nonpayment of the amount due.

The State of Florida, by its attorney-general, submitted a demurrer to the bill filed by the Central Trust Company, and also interposed a plea of res adjudicata, setting up the decisions of the courts in favor of the State of Florida. The demurrer and pleas were argued before Judge Swayne by an able lawyer, then attorney-general of Florida, Hon. J. B. Whitfield, who is now a member of the Florida supreme court.

Judge Swayne overruled the demurrer and plea. An answer and replication were filed, but before the case ever went to a hearing the railroad attorneys, who had no confidence in their case, paid the full amount of $96,000 to the State of Florida. The railroad company, under Judge Swayne's injunction, had obtained two years' delay and was "in pocket" at least $10,000 in interest saved.

The railroad attorneys, on behalf of their railroad client, paid the amount to the State, not because they doubted Judge Swayne's decision in the matter in their favor, but they must have felt that such decision would have been promptly reviewed in the Supreme Court of the United States, and their whole proceeding of delay and obstruction would be thrown unceremoniously out of court, and that Judge Swayne might possibly have gotten a stinging rebuke from that tribunal. When all the delay practically possible had been obtained, then, of course, payment was made.

Eleven counties in Florida were entitled to about $50,000 of these back taxes. Some of these counties issued bonds before the civil war to aid in the construction of a portion of the lines of this railroad. These back taxes belonged to the school funds of the counties, and a portion of it was to pay interest on the very bonds issued by the counties in aid of the construction of this railroad.

There was no excuse at all for Judge Swayne's action in this matter. It was a flagrant case of knowing, willful wrongdoing.

And this same Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad—now the Seaboard Air Line Railroad—is the same one that in 1902 sent Judge Swayne and his family to California from Jacksonville, Fla., in a private car, and even sent along with them as cicerone the general passenger agent of the railroad. The railroad paid for everything except the provisions. This fact was sworn to on the impeachment of Judge Swayne by Hon. John Wurts, now professor of law in Yale University. In 1902 he was an attorney at law in Jacksonville, Fla. Judge Swayne still has years to sit upon that bench. In my opinion his administration of the law in that State is a menace to the true interests of the people of the State of Florida. I believe that it is an impending menace. I believe that whenever the interests of the people of my district, and of the State of Florida, clash with railroad interests that then the peoples' interests are imperiled.

I desire now to speak of Circuit Judge Don A. Pardee.

Within the last two or three years, Mr. Chairman, the State railway commissioners in the State of Florida sought to reduce the fares on what might be called almost a "trunk line," 160 miles long, in my district, belonging to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad. The passenger fares upon that road are 4 cents per mile. The entire sentiment of the country, all through the North and the West and the middle section of this country, is that these great railroads shall charge a flat fare of 2 cents a mile. Yet this railroad charges a high and, in my opinion, the wrongful price of 4 cents per mile for passenger fare. The State railway commissioners made an order cutting down those 4-cent-per-mile fares to a 3-cent-per-mile basis, and immediately that road sought the Federal court, just exactly as when a quail is flushed from the ground it seeks covert for its security. There were cities of refuge, I believe, in the olden days, and no matter what crime a man had committed, if he could only get into that city of refuge, he was saved from prosecution. And I say that the railways of this country when arraigned by the people of this country for wrongs and exactions seek the Federal courts as such cities of refuge. In a great many cases they seek them because they know in advance they have a friend in the judge and are safe when they get in the precincts and confines of his court. Many Federal judges have worn out by constant use many railroad free passes for themselves and their entire families. The Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad brought its bill of injunction to seek to enjoin the railway commissioners from enforcing that 3-cent rate. At a certain date the vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the railroad owning the Pensacola and Atlantic division in Florida, in order to get his railroad property reasonably taxed at the comptroller's office at the State capitol at Tallahassee, made an affidavit that the property was worth $1,700,000, and in the short space of sixty days after making that affidavit, in order to get a bill of injunction to enjoin the State railroad commission from enforcing that order from a 4-cent to a 3-cent rate, swore that the same property was worth $5,200,000. Judge Pardee instantly granted a preliminary injunction. It has never been dissolved, and the people of Florida are paying a 4-cent-per-mile rate, and that case is hung up in court for settlement for years to come.

Let me state the case as it was stated on the floor of the Senate by a Senator to whom the facts had been given in a letter by a distinguished lawyer in Florida:

The Florida railroad commission enforces its orders by mandamus instituted originally in the supreme court of the State, and yet Judge Pardee has enjoined the Florida railroad commission and all of the State officials from instituting suit in the supreme court of the State by mandamus to compel the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to reduce its passenger fare from 4 cents to 3 cents per mile in Florida, and this injunction was granted upon the affidavit of the vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to the effect that the Louisville and Nashville property in Florida is worth at least $5,200,000—this high valuation being essential to their case—and the State produced an affidavit made by the same man one month and twenty-eight days prior to his swearing to the bill, in which affidavit he had sworn that the identical property was not worth exceeding $1,700,000; and yet on this man's affidavit the State was temporarily restrained from instituting mandamus proceedings in the supreme court of Florida to enforce compliance with the rate.

It does not follow that a reduction from 4 cents per mile to 3 cents per mile would result in loss to the railroad. The contrary is often the case. The judgment of the State railroad commissioners is prima facie correct. Judge Pardee should not have interfered with that judgment, with the contradictory affidavits before him. The people of Florida have no confidence in Judge Pardee, nor his decisions, when the interests of the public clash with railroad interests. Judge Swayne is not only corrupt, but he is ignorant and tyrannical.

I cite his sentence of Samuel M. Clyatt, convicted in his court, in 1901 or 1902, of peonage. The indictment charged Clyatt that he "did * * * return one Will Gordon and one Mose Ridley to a condition of peonage, etc." The case was eventually carried by Clyatt's attorneys to the Supreme Court of the United States. That court reversed the judgment below. The Supreme Court, in its opinion, rendered by Mr. Justice Brewer, used this language as to the indictment and the evidence in the case:

* * * There is not a scintilla of testimony to show that Gordon and Ridley were ever theretofore in a condition of peonage. That they were in debt and that they had left Georgia and gone to Florida without paying that debt, does not show that they had been held in a condition of peonage, or were ever at work willingly or unwillingly for their creditor. We have examined the testimony with great care to see if there was anything which would justify a finding of the fact, and can find nothing. No matter how severe may be the condemnation which is due to the conduct of a party charged with a criminal offense, it is the imperative duty of a court to see that all the elements of his crime are proved, or at least that testimony is offered which justifies a jury in finding those elements. Only in the exact administration of the law will justice in the long run be done, and the confidence of the public in such administration be maintained.

We are constrained, therefore, to order a reversal of the judgment, and remand the case for a new trial.

And after thus ignorantly permitting the jury to convict Clyatt he sentenced Clyatt to four years in a Federal prison, and, if my memory serves me correctly, imposed also a fine of $2,500.

Samuel M. Clyatt is a man of good character, a man of property, engaged, I think, in the turpentine business. This sentence of Clyatt by Judge Swayne far exceeds any sentence in a like case imposed in Georgia and Alabama by Federal Judges Speer or Jones. The motive of this excessive sentence of Clyatt lay in the fact that the parties alleged to have been returned to a state of peonage were negroes. Judge Swayne is a fanatic about the negroes' rights. He is and has been so fanatical about the negro race that in 1889 or 1890, being then in Jacksonville, Fla., he made himself as judge a party to a conspiracy to "stuff" the jury box with "true and tried Republicans" to try Democrats charged with "stuffing" the ballot box against negro voters or Republicans, which is almost the same thing in Florida. There are just about enough white Republicans in Florida to hold the Federal offices. Judge Swayne's course at that time in those political persecutions was so infamous that one of the attorneys in the case, afterwards Representative in Congress, Hon. Charles M. Cooper, made a withering reply to a remark of Judge Swayne:

There is a greater crime, your honor, than stuffing the ballot box, and that is the crime of stuffing the jury box.

With such Federal judges do the people of Florida have to deal in their personal and business relations.

Now, Mr. Chairman, a word to my party associates. In a sense this railway legislation is nonpolitical; but I affirm to my Democratic colleagues and friends that the placing of it in the national Democratic platform three times, in 1896 and in 1900 and in 1904, showed that the masses of the Democratic party in this country thought that more power should be placed in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Democratic masses of this country want full, comprehensive remedial legislation upon this great railway-trust question. And I affirm, and my position can be attested from the silence of the Republican party in their national platform, that the Republic-

ans are not committed to this reform, and never agreed to it in spirit, and were reluctant to enact any portion of it into law.

Now, I say to my Democratic colleagues here, without any fault-finding, without any criticism, that we are all working for two things. First, the good of the country; second, to defeat the Republican party. How shall we ever defeat the Republican party upon any issue, especially upon this great railway-trust question, unless the Democratic party in this body proposes some measure, some more remedial, entirely remedial, and properly remedial measure than the Republican organization of this House will stand for?

I know we are solidly Democratic in the South, unless something inadvertent happens, like Missouri dropping into the Republican fold two years ago. I know that from Virginia to Texas the South is solidly Democratic. But it takes something more than Southern votes to elect a Democratic President. What will you do in the great North and West, in those great sections giving the electoral votes, in order to elect a Democratic President? In the last campaign for governor I was in the State of New York, and I heard something of it. Every Republican candidate for Congress said: "Send me back and I will support President Roosevelt in his reforms," and every Democrat said: "Send me to Congress and I will more fairly support his railroad Democratic measures than Republicans." This was the burden of song in the canvass as evidenced by speeches and newspapers.

Now, I say that the proper place for a Democrat to accomplish those reforms is, in large part, on the floor of this House. I listened with pleasure to the able and eloquent speech of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD], lately made in this House. I cheered, as did other Democrats, the mention of the great name of Bryan. There is magic in the name.

But has the Democratic minority in this House framed a railroad rate bill commensurate with known railway evils and such a full remedial measure as Mr. Bryan would endorse if he were present? I deny it. And yet Mr. Bryan has expressed the opinion that only eventually through Government ownership can the people of the United States settle this great railroad problem, this railway trust question. Poll the Democrats on this side, and what would they say on the Government-ownership proposition? They would say: "We do not go as far as Mr. Bryan does, and we do not advocate ownership, but we do advocate governmental regulation of the railroads; we do advocate their control by the Government." I say to the Democracy of this body, representing in part the great national Democratic party in the country, if you deny to Mr. Bryan your support and your voice and your sympathy with Government ownership of railroads, then, in order to be logical, you must give him the benefit of full remedial legislation looking to governmental regulation and the control of railroads. Otherwise your conduct, if it is not insincere, is indefensible. I affirm that the national Democracy have a right to look to the Democrats in this House and to the Senate for leadership upon this great question. All the things looking to full remedial legislation or Government regulation of railroads you must adopt if you want to be just to yourselves and just to Mr. Bryan.

I introduced into this House, February 7th instant, an act to amend the "Hepburn rate bill."

It seeks to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the following powers over interstate railroads:

(1) To fix just and reasonable rates of railroad charges upon its own initiative.

(2) To prevent a railroad from increasing an existing rate without the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(3) To prescribe a uniform classification of freight and traffic throughout the United States.

(4) To ascertain the true value of interstate railroads, so as to fix the true basis for prescribing just and reasonable rates.

(5) To make rules and regulations to secure the safety of railway employees, and make all rules and regulations relating to the physical equipment of railroads and its safety for the public, and all rules and regulations as to division of cars among patrons, and matters relating to reciprocal demurrage of cars between shipper and carrier—these are all embraced under the comprehensive language of the bill.

I attach a copy of the bill to these remarks; also a copy of a letter from W. D. Marks, an authority upon that subject, as to the value of railroads in the United States.

Much has been said and written lately about the "car famine" or "car shortage" in the United States. Some of it is due, no doubt, to increased traffic. But much of it proceeds from two reasons:

(1) A desire to make the railway rate legislation unpopular.

(2) The cars have been largely given to favored shippers—friends of the high railway officials. The other patrons of the railroads have been left "out in the cold."

A still greater reason, perhaps, is that the owners of railroads have pocketed the earnings of the railroads upon their "wind and water" stocks and bonds and have let the equipment of their roads "run down." That is nearer the truth of the matter.

A Member in this House from New York [Mr. HEARST] placed in the rate bill he introduced in 1904 a very valuable provision; one that would largely have prevented the present "car shortage." It is as follows:

That whenever any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, shall fail or refuse, after reasonable notice, to furnish cars to shippers for the transportation of freight as interstate commerce, or to forward and deliver such freight at destination within a reasonable time, such failure or refusal shall be deemed to constitute unjust discrimination and undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage, and in any case or proceeding pending before the Commission or any circuit or district court of the United States based upon such failure or refusal on the part of any such common carrier, proof that in the furnishing of cars or forwarding or delivery of its traffic other shippers have been preferred shall not be required.

On an application for cars by a patron of a railroad, under the present law, it is required that he should show that in refusing cars to him that the railroad has discriminated against him individually. This is always difficult to prove. But the provision above, from the Hearst bill, threw the duty of proving the justice of their refusal upon the shoulders of the railroad company. Quite a difference. I offered this amendment, taken from the Hearst bill, at the time the Hepburn bill was being framed in Committee of the Whole, and it was voted down by Democrats and Republicans alike. Great is "conservatism" on railroad rate legislation.

APPENDIX No. 1.

[H. R. 25520, Fifty-ninth Congress, second session.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *February 7, 1907.*

Mr. LAMAR introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

A bill to amend an act to regulate commerce.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 15 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended June 29, 1906, be, and it is hereby, amended so as to read as follow:

"SEC. 15. That the Commission is authorized and empowered, and it shall be its duty whenever, after full hearing, either upon its own motion or upon a complaint made as provided in section 13 of this act or upon complaint of any common carrier, it shall be of the opinion that any of the rates or charges whatsoever demanded, charged, or collected by any common carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act for the transportation of persons or property as defined in the first section of this act, or that any regulations or practices whatsoever of such carrier or carriers affecting such rates are unjust or unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory or unduly preferential or prejudicial or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable rate or rates, charge or charges to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged, and what regulation or practice in respect to such transportation is just, fair, and reasonable to be thereafter followed; and to make an order that the carrier shall cease and desist from such violation to the extent to which the Commission find the same to exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate or charge for such transportation in excess of the maximum rate or charge so prescribed, and shall conform to the regulation or practice so prescribed. All orders of the Commission, except orders for the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than thirty days, and shall continue in force for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the Commission, unless the same shall be suspended or modified or set aside by the Commission or be suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction. Whenever the carrier or carriers, in obedience to such order of the Commission or otherwise in respect to joint rates, fares, or charges shall fail to agree among themselves upon the apportionment or division thereof the Commission may, after hearing, make a supplemental order prescribing the just and reasonable proportion of such joint rate to be received by each carrier party thereto, which order shall take effect as a part of the original order.

"The Commission may also, after hearing, either upon its own motion or on a complaint, establish through routes and joint rates as the maximum to be charged, and prescribe the division of such rates as hereinbefore provided and the terms and conditions under which such through routes shall be operated, when that may be necessary to give effect to any provision of this act and the carriers complained of have refused or neglected to voluntarily establish such through routes and joint rates: *Provided*, That no reasonable or satisfactory through route exists; and this provision shall apply when one of the connecting carriers is a water line.

"If the owner of property transported under this act directly or indirectly renders any service connected with such transportation or furnishes any instrumentality used therein, the charge and allowance therefor shall be no more than is just and reasonable, and the Commission may, after hearing, either upon its own motion or on a complaint, determine what is a reasonable charge as the maximum to be paid by the carrier or carriers for the service so rendered or for the use of the instrumentality so furnished, and fix the same by appropriate order, which order shall have the same force and effect and be enforced in like manner as the orders above provided for in this section.

"No rate or charge subject to the regulating power of said Commission shall be increased by any carrier subject to this act until after consent thereto has been given by said Commission.

"That the Commission be, and it is hereby, directed to formulate, publish, and enforce a classification or classifications for all traffic and every kind thereof carried by common carriers subject to this act,

within twelve months after approval hereof, unless within said twelve months said carriers shall have adopted and established a uniform system of classification throughout the United States.

"That the Commission is authorized and empowered, and it shall be its duty, to ascertain the value of all property owned by any common carrier subject to this act, or employed, used, or related to the movement of interstate traffic by any common carrier subject to this act. Such valuation shall be open to the public and shall show detailed values.

"The Commission is authorized and empowered, and it shall be its duty, by order to make such regulations as it deems appropriate for employees of common carriers subject to this act, and for the safety, convenience, dispatch, and transportation of freight and passengers by common carriers subject to this act.

"The foregoing enumeration of powers shall not exclude any power which the Commission would otherwise have in the making of an order under the provisions of this act."

SEC. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

APPENDIX No. 2.

[Senate Document No. 168, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session.]

Letter from William D. Marks, consulting engineer and statistician, of Philadelphia, Pa., regarding the overcapitalization of the steam-railway corporations of the United States.

DECEMBER 11, 1905.

Hon. WHARTON BARKER,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Referring to our verbal interviews regarding the overcapitalization of the steam-railway corporations of the United States, and more particularly in reply to your query of the 5th, current, "Let me know what you think a fair capitalization of the railroads or capitalization the public should pay for," I would say that in my experience of late years as a consulting engineer I have been struck by the deplorable and almost universal "watering" of securities in railway corporations practiced by our promoters of these enterprises.

Not only are our railways often wastefully built wholly upon the proceeds of the sale of bonds at figures far below par, but the promoters frequently add to the burden of the earnings of their enterprises by issuing as a bonus (to go with the bonds or appropriated by themselves) an equal or greater amount of stock representing a speculative profit in the future.

So invariably have I found this to be the case that I felt justified, after numerous individual experiences, in saying to you that more than one-half of the railway securities issued represented no real property or investment of cash.

Besides the "water" injected into securities by the original builders of a new railway, other and often larger percentages of it are poured in by financiers who have found their profit in combining a number of individual railways into a "system" by means of a holding and operating corporation.

As a result we frequently find stratum of securities piled upon stratum of securities, until a chart of the securities of a system of some railway systems very closely resembles a geological section.

There can (if my statement is correct) be but one of two results of these manipulations.

Either the public is robbed by overcharging to render these watered securities valuable to their owners, or innocent purchasers of them lose all of a portion of their investments if they have been led to believe that their securities represent real property.

Tersely, either the traveler and shipper is robbed or the purchaser of securities is swindled if he buys believing them to have been honestly issued.

The purchaser of "water" securities is either helping thieves to rob the public or is himself the victim of thieves.

But probably my general experience and feeling in these matters will not serve to convince you or others, and I will ask your careful attention to an analysis of the Massachusetts railroad commissioner's report, 1904:

Returns of year ending June 30, 1903.

Massachusetts railways:	Miles owned.
Total length of line	3,794
Total length of single track	7,601

The cost of construction of these lines, excluding equipment, land and buildings, securities of other companies, cash, and miscellaneous assets, is given as $293,236,332. In round figures, $73,800 per mile of roadbed; $38,600 per mile of single track.

This single track valuation is the important item, for it includes every foot of track, wherever or however used.

Omitting long bridges, tunnels, heavy rock cuts, extraordinary excavations, allowing 10,000 cubic yards excavation per mile, the cash cost of the average standard-gauge railway to the top of the rail head is from many instances about as follows, when prudently constructed:

Preliminary legal papers and rights of way	$700
Civil engineering construction to top of rail	11,000
Arch, stations, shops, and houses	1,500
Total	13,200

Of course we have excepted long bridges (say over 60-foot span) and other unusual features, but throughout Massachusetts and the United States there are very few railways requiring 10,000 cubic yards excavation ($3,500) per mile.

There are notable individual instances of costly and unavoidable engineering expense, but these will be balanced by the average savings from $13,200 allowance per mile for construction.

We see that the average book cost ($38,600) of construction is nearly three times the necessary cost ($13,200) of steam railways to the rail top.

The cost of equipment of the Massachusetts railways is given as $32,957,122. By this is principally meant the rolling stock. For the purpose of this comparison I will place very high figures upon it, though much of it is old and largely depreciated in value:

Locomotives, 2,277, at $10,000 each	$22,770,000
Passenger cars, 3,338, at $5,000 each	16,690,000
Baggage and mail cars, 650, at $3,000 each	1,950,000
Freight cars, 34,825, at $500 each	17,412,500
Gravel and construction cars, 1,865, at $400 each	746,000
Total	59,568,500

Many of these locomotives and cars are leased, but for the purpose of our discussion they should be valued, and so we had better fix their total cost at, say, $76,000,000 instead of $33,000,000, book value given.

There are 7,601 miles of single track owned, and with sufficient accuracy for our purposes we can put the first cost of equipment with rolling stock at $10,000 per mile, a very liberal estimate for the Massachusetts railways, which serve a denser population than exists in any other portion of the United States, and which, being a manufacturing community, must use its railways largely.

We have omitted occasional extraordinary expenditures, say, for the tunnels and long bridges over rivers and also for rock cuts and deep excavations.

We are perfectly safe, however, in allowing an average of $2,000 per mile of track, or $15,202,000 to cover the cash cost of these extras.

Recapitulating for the average honest cash cost of Massachusetts railways we have for each mile of single track owned:

Preliminary legal papers and right of way	$700
Civil engineering and construction to top of rail	11,000
Minor stations, machine shops, and houses	1,500
Equipment of locomotives and cars	10,000
Extraordinary expenditures	2,000
Estimated cost of construction and equipment per mile	25,200

Massachusetts has been selected because its railroad commissioners have largely reduced the usual amount of corporate dishonesty by their most careful examinations and enforced publicity of corporate accounts.

Its dense population requires a larger equipment than the average of the rest of the United States. Its costs of construction are increased, by reason of its rocky soil and hilly topography, far above the average of many other sections.

I have increased the stated book value of equipment from $33,000,000 to $76,000,000; I have added $15,000,000 to well-known standard average costs of construction; I have allowed $11,400,000 for architectural work, and as a result I have obtained an average cash cost per mile of $25,200, which I have no doubt substantially exceeds the true cost of railways.

In education, frugality, industry, and honesty Massachusetts's population stands in the first rank of these United States, and yet we have the following capitalization of the Massachusetts railways:

Funded debt	$133,435,355
Mortgages, etc	25,007,318
Capital stock	235,834,466
Total capitalization	394,277,139

Dividing this by 7,601 miles of single track we obtain about $52,000 capitalization per mile—51½ per cent of water, probably more.

Referring to gross assets of companies given on page 9 of Massachusetts railroad commission's report, June 30, 1903, we find as book accounts, but probably not the practical truth:

Construction	$293,236,332
Equipment	32,957,122
Land and buildings	1,497,218
Cash	40,880,067
Total	368,570,739
Stocks, bonds, and other property	64,210,110
Gross assets	432,780,849

The item of $64,000,000 probably represents "strategic purchases," having no proper relation to expenditures required to operate the roads for the convenience of the public and the profit of the stockholders.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, June 30, 1903, reports total miles of single track 283,821.51 (this is not the length of roadbed, which is less; it is the total length of all the tracks, wherever placed). Outside of Massachusetts, with a few exceptions, in the Eastern and Middle States the equipment rarely costs as much as $5,000 per mile, and we are liberal in putting the cash cost of construction and equipment of all at an average of $20,000 per mile, or $5,676,420,000. The total railway capital June 30, 1903, was (Interstate Commerce Commission report) $12,599,990,258, or about $7,000,000,000 watered securities and $5,600,000,000 actual value.

Experienced engineers (I mean those who have been through the mill) will tell you the same as I do as to actual costs of constructions and equipment, if not (as in most cases) prevented by personal fear of consequences from disclosing the truth.

You may, and probably will, have many instances of extraordinary cost of construction brought to prove to you the higher cost of our railways. Many of these instances are both unwise and unnecessary expenditures.

Do not forget that for every such case there are hundreds of miles of railway which honestly have not cost $17,500 per mile to construct and equip; on the contrary, very much less.

The fairest index of the proper cost of a railway is not its length of roadbed, but its length of single track.

Twenty thousand dollars per mile is an overestimate of the average cost of most railways crossing the vast prairies of the West.

You will note that I have not brought forward the many individual instances which have come to my notice upon which I based my former statements to you, but have delayed long enough to enable me to verify them, generally by a consideration of all the railways of Massachusetts.

For thirty-four years, beginning on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, as a civil engineer, in the days of the crimes of Fisk and Gould, of the Erie, I have watched the growth of this criminal method called "watering" securities, and to-day we find that their success has led to the perpetration by their imitators of a colossal fraud reaching $7,000,000,000 upon the citizens of this United States.

I wish you godspeed in trying to put a stop to it. If you succeed you will earn the gratitude of every honest man.

I return to you the bill, which could be much improved, and I also hand you Engineering News, November 2, 1905, containing a brief article of mine on "Railway rates for an electric railway," and the following papers: "What are the facts?" by Slason Thompson; "Facts about railroad rates," by H. T. Newcomb; "Solution transportation problem," by P. S. Grosscup; "Mass. R. R. I. Comm. Rept., June 30, 1903."

After you have read my article in the Engineering News I wish you would refer to Census Bulletins Nos. 3 and 21 just to see how carefully they have avoided giving the required data enabling the fixing of the cost of construction, equipment, and operation of the railways they pretend to deal with.

To the engineer's lot it falls to deal with the concrete and tangible,

and when he seeks help from these expensive publications by our Government he finds that because no one compiling the data in them appears to have power to demand replies, or practical experience and grasp, all our Government statisticians have fallen victims to the conspiracy of secrecy among railway promoters and operators, who above all things fear honest publicity for their deeds.

Very truly, yours,

WM. D. MARKS.

Mr. FOSS. I yield twenty minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HIGGINS].

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Chairman, I ask to have read the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESOLUTION CONCERNING FOREST RESERVES IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
January, A. D. 1907.

Resolved by this assembly:

Whereas there is now pending before the House of Representatives of the United States a bill providing for the establishment, by purchase, of Federal forest reserves in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and the southern Appalachian Mountains: Be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the general assembly of Connecticut that the establishment of these reserves is wise public economy, and that it is the opinion of this body that the interests of the State of Connecticut will be furthered by the protection of the forests at the headwaters of the Connecticut River, and that this general assembly urge upon Congress to pass the bill.

Passed house of representatives January 16, 1907.

Senate concurs January 16, 1907.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Office of the Secretary, ss:*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said State at Hartford this 31st day of January, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] THEODOR BODENWEIN, *Secretary.*

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Chairman, in response to these resolutions and in view of the importance of this legislation I feel that I would be lax in my duty to the people of the State that I in part represent, and who I know are intensely interested in this legislation, did I not call the attention of the House to this measure, now on the Calendar, and known as the "Appalachian and White Mountain Forest Reserve bill." This measure, proposed by the American Forestry Association and the National Board of Trade was recommended in the President's message and has been repeatedly indorsed by the Department of Agriculture and advocated by the press of the country. In the first session of this Congress this bill passed the Senate, and on May 22, 1906, was unanimously reported to this House by its Committee on Agriculture.

This legislation, Mr. Chairman, in my judgment, is of more pressing and vital interest and importance to the thirteen States whose rivers rise in the Appalachian and White mountains than any that has been considered during this session of Congress, and in consequence is of interest to the entire country. It only carries out well-established principles and does not commit the Government to any new policy.

One is so overwhelmed with the multitude of general and special bills pending that it falls upon those, as it rightfully should, who have for special reasons, responsive to the needs of their constituencies, to be particularly interested in certain legislation to single that out and call it to the attention of the entire body and urge its favorable consideration. President Roosevelt, in his message at the convening of this session of Congress, in referring to the Government forest reserves, said:

The forests of the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian regions should also be preserved, and they can not be unless the people of the States in which they lie, through their Representatives in Congress, secure vigorous action by the National Government.

Mr. Chairman, the particular branch of the National Government which at present needs to move is this House. All others have done their full duty.

This bill carries an appropriation of $3,000,000 and gives the Secretary of Agriculture the discretion to purchase such lands as may be readily acquired, and such as will be the best adapted to the purpose. The fact that the bill carries an appropriation ought not of itself to prevent recognition for its consideration by this House or militate against its passage if the proposition is in the interest of a wise economy and is right and just.

Mr. Chairman, when the other legislative branch has passed a measure I assume that no conclusive presumption exists per se that it has not had fair consideration by that body and its committees, especially so when the same proposition is considered and recommended by a great and painstaking committee of this House.

Abundant precedent can be found for this legislation. Millions of dollars have already been appropriated, and doubtless wisely spent, in the Reclamation Service. We have just appropriated over $80,000,000 for the improvement of our rivers and harbors; and there are now established and maintained by the Federal Government 138 forest reserves in seventeen different States and Territories of the Union, covering an area of 127,154,371 acres.

One is too apt to think of the forests either as a matter of sentiment or as something that has no end, and hence no need of protection. Yet, governors of States, legislatures, numerous commercial bodies, many granges, and large numbers of other organizations and individuals have prayed, petitioned, and resolved for the passage of this bill. I believe that the country would have but little sympathy with the argument that the machinery of this House would have to be overworked, as has been said, to secure a vote upon this measure. What the country would be especially concerned about, I take it, is whether the bill is right in principle and would in its result promote the general welfare.

A prima facie case at least, for its consideration has been made out when two Presidents have urged the favorable consideration, the Senate has passed the bill in three different sessions, and the Committee on Agriculture have unanimously recommended its passage. Is it not at least worthy of some consideration by this body, directly responsible to the people? All that is asked is that this measure be fairly brought before this House for a vote.

Mr. Chairman, speaking for a constituency that is vitally interested in this measure, responsible directly to that constituency for my course, I ask for its consideration, in the belief that the necessity and the wisdom of the enactment of the bill will appeal to the judgment and patriotism of the Members of this body. It ought not to be necessary to plead for the consideration of a measure of this importance, whose effect is so far-reaching. It almost seems needless and perhaps futile to give any extended reasons for the passage of this bill, for the wisdom of establishing these reserves has been so clearly demonstrated by actual test, not only by this country, but for years by other nations who were long ago compelled to recognize the necessity of supervision and control of their forests, as to challenge contradiction. Our supply of gold may diminish and our real wealth not decrease, but not so with our forests and all they do to conserve other natural forces necessary to our commercial life. The Connecticut River, which is 375 miles long and drains a basin of 677,178 acres in area, is absolutely dependent for its regulation upon the preservation of the forests of New Hampshire, as provided in this bill.

The committee, in making its report upon this bill, says:

The Connecticut, speaking only of the main river, has a total of 2,038 feet and is capable of being rendered one of the most valuable rivers in the world.

And quoting another authority: "The power developed at Holyoke, Mass., is the largest in the country, except that at Niagara." It is no wonder that this bill now on the Calendar has challenged the attention and won the approval of many not directly affected by its result. It offers the only means of protecting the territory covered by its provisions from the dire consequences of a deforested land. Already 24 per cent of the southern Appalachian region has lost the power to produce future forests, and in this section the rainfall is heavier than anywhere else on the continent, except on the northern Pacific coast. The New York Evening Post, in an editorial in its issue of December 28, 1906, says:

The rivers flowing into the Pacific have their headwaters protected by vast tracts of forest preserved from indiscriminate lumbering. Those flowing into the Atlantic, though their present commercial use is tenfold greater, rise in regions where the commercial lumberman generally has full sway. As the Senate committee reported last year, the New Hampshire rivers "contribute more largely to the prosperity of other States than to hers. She ought not to be expected to burden herself with debt for the benefit of her neighbors; nor can they be expected to purchase land outside their own borders for the creation of a forest reserve."

And, further, the same article in the New York Evening Post adopts the language of the committee report in speaking for the Appalachian Reserve, and says:

The various States in which it is proposed to locate this reserve have already by legislative acts conferred upon the United States Government the right to acquire title to these lands and exempted them from taxation. They can not, because of the proposed location of the reserve in more than one State and their own lack of funds, be expected to go much further.

And the Post closes its editorial by saying:

State cooperation is thus assured, and the project simply waits upon Congress.

All that has ever been urged in favor of a forest reserve, either on the floor of this House or elsewhere, can be said in support of this bill, for it affects a locality which is the most thickly settled in the Union and one where the natural resources are most dependent upon the preservation of the forests.

In New Hampshire, where the proposed White Mountain Reserve is located, are the sources of all the principal rivers of New England. In 1900, in the State of New Hampshire, there was

cut 177 board feet per acre of wooded area, which was the largest cut per acre recorded in any State in the Union. In the section covered in this bill there are no public lands. In 1878 a law was passed by which the President was authorized to set aside "any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall by public proclamation declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof."

Under this provision of law the forest reserves have been heretofore set aside. The Department does not intend to reforest this section. The preservation of the present forest lands is, particularly in the case of the White Mountain Reserve, in the interests of States which own no land where the forests are located.

This appropriation creates nothing. It preserves, and can not be regarded as an expenditure, but rather an investment which will yield a revenue to the Federal Government. The Secretary of Agriculture estimates that in five years the Department of Forestry will cost the taxpayer nothing. It is estimated that the standing timber now on the Government reserves is worth $700,000,000 and that the entire property is worth $1,400,000,000. Last year the receipts from these reserves amounted to $1,125,000. The Province of Ontario derives a revenue of over $3,000,000 annually from its forest lands. The net annual revenue from this source in France amounts to about $59,000,000, and Swiss forests yield a revenue of $8 an acre a year. At present there is but one forest reserve east of the Dakotas and none east of the Mississippi. The danger of a dearth of forests is increasing in a greater proportion than our population. Though steel has displaced wood for many uses, for fencing and shipbuilding, and though cement is displacing wood for building, and coal and gas for heating, still the uses of wood increase.

It is estimated that during the last forty years the consumption of wood has increased at the rate of from 3 to 5 per cent a year. To-day we have no knowledge of the amount of timber consumed annually. It is easy to point to uses made of wood that were unknown only a few years ago. The demands of the country for steam-railroad extension, with the increase of electric lines giving a cheaper form of power, telegraph and telephone commnication, with the wood-pulp mills, furnish a fitting illustration of the present day draft upon this article of commerce. J. T. Richards, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, says, in speaking on this subject:

> Many of the former sources of supply have been already exhausted. Our Pennsylvania roads now look chiefly to inland Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky for our white-oak ties, and the long-leaf yellow pine of the Southern States will soon disappear.

The Government Forester says, with reference to the necessity of taking hold of this matter in time, that—

> Forest lands are passing out of the Government's ownership every day, lands whose preservation is absolutely essential to the well-being of the country where they lie. It will eventually cost the Government of the United States hundreds of millions of dollars to become possessed again of the areas which it once held, which are now in private ownership, and which are absolutely essential to the welfare of all of us.

Statistics can not be secured of the damage by flood and freshet caused by the indiscriminate cutting and depletion of our forests and the denuding of our forest lands. In the southern Appalachian region alone, from April, 1901, to April, 1902, floods did a damage estimated at $18,000,000. The flow of all our rivers are dependent upon the conserving of the waters at their sources. A river is a nuisance rather than an advantage if its flow is to be spasmodic. We ought at least to be assured that it will furnish something more than freshets. To reach the full measure of usefulness intended by nature and essential to the commercial and material well being of the country, these rivers must be regulated in their flow and not intermittent. The falling of the leaves from the trees form a sponge which insures a well-regulated flow such as nothing else can furnish. The cupidity of man is such that the present generation would strip our forests without regard to those who might come after. It has been said that "it is the traditional policy of consumers of lumber and timber to ignore the possibility of the exhaustion of the timber supply, and invariably they fail to realize the fact until it has already taken place." Forests are peculiar in that they are an agency in place of which nothing can be substituted. With the great growth of our country the former wasteful methods of our lumbermen must stop. Our responsibility does not cease with providing for the present needs.

I am not unmindful of the force of the argument that what this bill seeks to accomplish could in some measure be accomplished by the several States, and I am not one that wants to see all the power of the State surrendered to the Federal Government with a consequent diminution of the State's responsibility in the Government. But we have passed many measures and provided for many conditions that the States might have legislated upon.

There is, however, a forestry department in my own State and a forest reserve. Trees are being planted, intelligent supervision exercised, a system of fire protection initiated, advice and cooperation given by the State forester to private individuals interested in preserving their own forest lands, and my State, alive to the necessity of such action, is doing its full duty to the extent of its power and ability. A plan is now being inaugurated in Connecticut to extend its present reserves, so that there will be established a forest reserve in each county in the State. It is to the credit of the foresight of many States that State reserves have been established. And the enactment of this bill does in no measure take away from the State's responsibility. The work of the Federal Government in this particular needs to be augmented by the States. It is not within the power of the thirteen States directly affected by this bill to control the sources of the principal rivers running through them, and the accomplishment of the purposes of this measure can not be secured except by its enactment into law. It is not an experiment. It is not a scheme. It preserves for future generations a necessity, and favorable action should be taken now to insure the full measure of benefit. [Applause.]

Mr. FOSS. I yield thirty minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I take advantage of the latitude allowed under the rule to discuss the question of the limitations of the authority of executive officers of the Government in the withdrawal of public lands from entry, amounting to a suspension of the land laws, and I shall more particularly address myself to the character and effect of certain orders, dated July 26, October 10, 15, 27, and 31, and November 12, of last year, under which approximately 64,000,000 acres, or an area more than twice the size of the State of New York, and located in the States of Colorado, North Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Wyoming, and the Territory of New Mexico, and all of the public lands in the Territory of Alaska were withdrawn from all forms of entry, filing, and selection.

The first order of withdrawal referred to was in the following language:

> INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
> COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
> *July 26, 1906.*
>
> SIR: In accordance with the wishes and instructions of the President, I have to direct that you immediately suspend and withdraw from entry, filing, or selection under the public land laws all of the public lands in the townships described in the list inclosed herewith until further orders from the Department. Said list of townships are those on which the Director of the Geological Survey has advised the Department "workable coal is known to occur."
>
> I also inclose for your information and for the files of your office copies of certain correspondence in relation to this matter.
>
> Very respectfully,
>
> THOS. RYAN, *Acting Secretary.*

This order of withdrawal was supplemented by several others withdrawing from *all* forms of entry under the public-land laws practically all the public lands believed to contain workable deposits of coal, and by departmental order of November 12, 1906, all public lands in Alaska were withdrawn from entry. By departmental order of December 17, 1906, these orders of withdrawal were modified so as to provide for the withdrawal of "said lands from coal entry merely." This order is as follows:

> Referring to departmental order of July 26, 1906, and all subsequent orders, withdrawing from entry, filing, or selection under the coal and other land laws the public lands in certain designated townships in various States and Territories, in which townships the Director of the Geological Survey alleged "workable coal is known to occur," you are advised that all of said orders are hereby modified so as to provide for the withdrawal of "such lands from coal entry merely."
>
> You will make this special and at once wire this modification to the local officers of the various land districts affected thereby.
>
> You are also advised that departmental order of November 12, 1906, is hereby modified and is to be construed as a withdrawal of the public lands in Alaska "from coal entry merely," and you will at once wire the local officers at Juneau accordingly.
>
> Very respectfully,
>
> E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

On January 15 these orders were further modified by a letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as follows:

> SIR: By direction of the President all orders heretofore issued withdrawing public lands from entry under the coal-land laws are hereby amended as follows:
>
> "Nothing in any withdrawal of lands from coal entry heretofore made shall impair any right acquired in good faith under the coal-land laws and existant at the date of said withdrawal."
>
> Very respectfully,
>
> E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

The only official statements which have been made as to the reasons for these withdrawals are contained in the annual mes-

sage of the President communicated by him to Congress at the beginning of this session, as follows:

It is not wise that the nation should alienate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the Geological Survey has indicated as containing, or in all probability containing, coal. The question, however, can be properly settled only by legislation, which, in my judgment, should provide for the withdrawal of these lands from sale or entry, save in certain especial circumstances. The ownership would then remain in the United States, which should not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system, the Government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive price was charged consumers. It would, of course, be as necessary to supervise the rates charged by the common carriers to transport the product as the rates charged by those who mine it; and the supervision must extend to the conduct of the common carriers, so that they shall in no way favor one competitor at the expense of another. The withdrawal of these coal lands would constitute a policy analogous to that which has been followed in the withdrawing of forest lands from ordinary settlement. The coal, like the forests, should be treated as the property of the public, and its disposal should be under conditions which would inure to the benefit of the public as a whole.

And in the President's message of December 17, as follows:

The present coal law, limiting the individual entry to 160 acres, puts a premium on fraud by making it impossible to develop certain types of coal fields and yet comply with the law. It is a scandal to maintain laws which sound well, but which make fraud the key without which great natural resources must remain closed. The law should give individuals and corporations under proper Government regulation and control (the details of which I shall not at present discuss) the right to work bodies of coal land large enough for profitable development. My own belief is that there should be provision for leasing coal, oil, and gas rights under proper restrictions. If the additional force of special agents and mining experts I recommend is provided and well used, the result will be not only to stop the land frauds, but to prevent delays in patenting valid land claims and to conserve the indispensable fuel resources of the nation.

In what I shall have to say relative to these acts of withdrawal I wish to have it clearly understood that I have no disposition to, or thought of, impugning the motives of anyone, much less of appearing in the rôle of a captious critic of, or faultfinder with, acts undertaken in good faith by any executive officer of the Government. In a discussion of the question of authority for these acts the question of good faith or of opinion as to the wisdom or unwisdom of acts of Congress held by executive officers can not properly be considered, and what I have to say I shall say because I feel it my duty to call to the attention of the House and of the country certain executive acts which I believe to be unauthorized by law and not warranted by any authority granted to executive officers either directly and specifically or by any possible construction of any statute and which, if unchallenged, will undoubtedly be considered as establishing a precedent for the exercise of even further and more far-reaching executive power in the same direction, if, indeed, that is possible, without a suspension by Executive order of all of the land laws.

It is very clear that the orders of withdrawal above referred to are an entirely new departure from any previous practice by the Executive or the Land Department and are wholly without precedent. They were not made pursuant to any authority of Congress or for the furtherance of any Congressional legislation, nor were they made for any public use. On the contrary, their direct effect and purpose was and has been to suspend the operation of the public-land laws over a vast portion of the public domain. As originally made the orders withdraw these public lands from all "entry, filing, or selection under the public-land laws," and for the space of some five months no entry, filing, or selection *of any character whatsoever* could be received for any of these lands. It is true that as modified by the recent order, of December 17, 1906, the withdrawal now extends only to entry under the coal-land laws, but the present and continued effect of the orders is to completely suspend the operation of the public-land laws relating to the disposition of coal lands. All lands known or believed to contain workable deposits of coal have been included in these withdrawals, and in the Territory of Alaska, to which the coal-land laws were extended by act of June 6, 1900, no coal entry can be made in any part of the Territory except that the order of January 15 now allows the perfection of entries by final proof and payment where rights were initiated under the coal laws prior to the orders of withdrawal.

To remain silent in the presence of the far-reaching effect of these orders amounts to an acquiescence in their validity, and, as I am unable to find warrant of law for them and further believe that no condition exists surrounding the acquisition of public lands which would warrant or necessitate such orders even were they legal, I feel it my duty to vigorously protest against them.

THE POWER TO RESERVE OR WITHDRAW PUBLIC LANDS.

Examination of the statutes, decisions of the Federal courts, the land decisions and records of the Land Department show that the Executive orders reserving or withdrawing public lands all fall into one of three classes:

(1) Reservations of public lands for a public purpose made pursuant to express legislative authority, or pursuant to a treaty of the United States. On this head come withdrawals for military reservations under the acts of July 26, 1834, section 4 (4 Stat. L., 687), and October 21, 1869 (18 Stat. L., 689); for naval and timber reserves under act of March 1, 1817 (3 Stat. L., 347); town sites under the act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. L., 754); Indian reservations under the acts of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. L., 819), and April 8, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 39), and under various special acts and treaties between the United States and Indian tribes; sites for reservoirs, ditches, and canals under the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 526); forest reserves under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), and the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 34), and for the reclamation of arid lands under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388).

In addition to these general acts there are numerous special acts of Congress disposing of public lands for public uses, and depending for their execution upon Executive order or proclamation of the President making a specific designation of the tracts reserved, the most important of which are the act of March 1, 1872, creating the Yellowstone National Park; the acts of September 25, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 478), and October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 650), creating the Yosemite National Park, and the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 993) creating the Mount Ranier National Park, in Washington. All these reservations, it will be observed, were made under express authority of Congress.

(2) Withdrawals of public lands by the Executive for the purpose of carrying out Congressional grants of public lands. In this class fall the withdrawal by the Interior Department of lands within the limits of the grants in aid of canals, wagon roads, railways, and other public improvements. In many cases the authority to withdraw lands within the grant limits is expressly conferred by the granting act, and in all cases the authority is necessarily implied in furtherance of the granting act. The granting act carries with it "by necessary implication not only the power, but the duty of the Land Office to reserve from sale the lands embraced in the grant; otherwise its object might be utterly defeated." (Walcott *v.* Des Moines Co., 681, 688.)

(3) Reservations of public lands by the Executive for *public purposes*, without specific authority of law, but under the general authority vested in him in the administration of the Government. Such were the reservations made by the President for military purposes prior to the act of June 26, 1834, and October 21, 1869, for naval stations, light-houses, etc.

The authority of the President to so reserve lands is recognized by the Supreme Court in the case of Grisar *v.* McDowell (6 Wall., 363), in which the court said (p. 381):

From an early period in the history of the government, it has been the practice of the President to order from time to time, *as the exigencies of the public service require*, parcels of land belonging to the United States to be reserved from sale and set apart for *public use*.

It is upon the authority and principle of this decision that the Land Department upholds its power to reserve public lands without specific authority of Congress. See 1 L. D., 704.

It is expressly stated, however, that the power of the President is to set apart for public uses, and not to suspend from operation of the general land laws, where no public use is to be made of the land. Furthermore, the exercise of this power has always heretofore been restricted to small parcels of land which were required for some definite public use.

Mr. LACEY. Will the gentleman from Wyoming yield for a question?

Mr. MONDELL. Certainly.

Mr. LACEY. I would like to ask my friend this question. It has frequently occurred that the Executive has selected a particular tract of land for a national park or for some other public purpose requiring legislation in order to set it apart for public use. In the communication to Congress requesting such legislation the Executive has given notice of the withdrawal of the land pending the action of Congress on the proposed bill. Has the gentleman considered whether or not the Executive has the power even to go that far?

Mr. MONDELL. I have gone into that quite carefully, and I can find no authority either in the statutes, decisions of the courts, or decisions of the Department for such exercise of executive authority, except as to parcels of land withdrawn for public purposes, such as forts, light-houses, and the like.

Mr. LACEY. That was done in Wind Cave, and I think in the Crater Lake.

Mr. MONDELL. That has been done in only one or two cases that I can recall by reservation of limited tracts of land temporarily, with a view to suggesting legislation for the disposition of such land; but I am of the opinion that there was no authority for such action, and where such action has been taken in the past it has never, in any instance, included more than a few hundred or, at the most, a few thousand acres of

land so valueless for general purposes that no one took any notice of it.

The consequences which would follow the unrestricted exercise of power by the Executive in land withdrawals are well pointed out by Secretary Lamar in the case of Fort Boise Reservation (6 L. D., 16), in which case a reservation was made by the War Department of more than 640 acres, authorized by the act of February 14, 1853. Recognizing the illegality of the Executive action in this respect, the Secretary stated (p. 19):

> Will such an act take the lands out of the class of public lands and require their disposal by special enactment? To so hold would indicate that the Executive might in violation of law put in reservation for military purposes *any amount* of lands, and thus take them out of the operation of the general laws. To assert such a principle is to claim for the Executive the power to repeal or alter the acts of Congress at will.

That it was not the intent of Congress to permit this exercise of the implied Executive power of reservation or withdrawal to be used, except in a limited way, is clearly shown by the laws for the disposal of the public lands in the Oregon country. By the act of September 27, 1850 (9 Stats., 496, 500), the President was given specific authority to designate portions of the lands in Oregon—embracing the present States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho—"for forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful public uses." Section 9 (10 Stats., 158, 159) specifically restricted, however, the area of land which could be thus designated and reserved. That section provides:

> That all reservations heretofore, as well as hereafter made, in pursuance of the fourteenth section of the act to which this is an amendment, shall, for magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful public uses, except for forts, be limited to an amount not exceeding 20 acres for each and every of said objects at any one point or place, and for forts, to an amount not exceeding 640 acres at any one point or place.

In 1873 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommended the establishment of an Indian Reservation at Chehalis, Wash., and the question of the authority of the Executive to reserve lands for such reservation was referred to the Attorney-General by the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Attorney-General Williams (14 Op., 181) rendered an opinion to the effect that in the absence of either conferred authority by treaty or by statutory provision it is not competent to the Secretary of the Interior to set apart any portion of the public domain for the purpose of an Indian reservation.

No clearer statement has ever been made of the limitations of Executive authority than that given in the decision by the Supreme Court in Kendall *v.* United States ex rel. Stokes (12 Pet., 524). In that case Congress by act of July 2, 1836 (6 Stat. L., 665), had passed an act directing the Solicitor of the Treasury to settle and adjust the claims of the relator for certain services performed in the transportation of mail. The Solicitor did so adjust and settle the claims in accordance with the act of Congress, but the Postmaster-General, on being notified of the award, refused to carry same into effect. The court held that a writ of mandamus would lie to compel the Postmaster-General to carry into effect the act of Congress and in the course of the opinion said these pertinent words with respect to the relation of the executive and legislative departments (p. 612):

> It was urged at the bar that the Postmaster-General was alone subject to the direction and control of the President with respect to the execution of the duty imposed upon him by this law; and this right of the President is claimed as growing out of the obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This is a doctrine that can not receive the sanction of this court. It would be vesting in the President a dispensing power which has no countenance for its support in any part of the Constitution and is asserting a principle which, if carried out in its results to all cases falling within it, would be clothing the President with a power entirely to control the legislation of Congress and paralyze the administration of justice.
>
> *To contend that the obligation imposed on the President to see the laws faithfully executed implies a power to forbid their execution is a novel construction of the Constitution and entirely inadmissible.*

Manifestly these withdrawals do not come within that implied power of the Executive defined in Grisar *v.* McDowell, supra, "to order from time to time, *as the exigencies of the public service require*, parcels of land belonging to the United States to be reserved from sale and set apart *for public uses*." No exigency of the public service exists at the present time any more than during the thirty-four years in which the present coal-land laws have been in existence. No public use can possibly be contemplated for this vast area of the public domain. The tracts withdrawn are not "parcels of land," but areas tens of thousands of square miles in extent.

As respects the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho it would seem that the provisions of section 9 of the act of February 14, 1853, supra, limiting the area the President is authorized to withdraw for "needful public uses, except for forts," to 20 acres at any one point or place and for forts to 640 acres at any one point or place forbid in terms any such wholesale reservation. This certainly was the opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Williams in the Chehalis Indian Reservation case, supra, in which he says "Those restrictions in terms apply to all reservations which the President is authorized to there make for public uses."

The plain if not the express purpose of these withdrawals is, in effect, to repeal or alter existing land legislation by the Executive. If the Executive is vested with this vast power over the public domain, it is clear, as said by Secretary Lamar in Fort Boise Hay Reservation, supra, that he "might in violation of law put in reservation any amount of lands, and thus take them out of the operation of the general laws. To assert such a principle is to claim for the Executive the power to repeal or alter the acts of Congress."

If an executive officer can do this, if he has the power to "repeal or alter a land statute," he has equally the power to repeal or alter any other statute, for the statutes can not be divided into classes, some of which may be set aside or annulled by Executive orders and some of which may not be. The land laws in no wise differ as to their force, validity, and effect from a tariff law. We may have a President some day who may not like some of the schedules of a tariff bill; he might consider them too high; he might be of the opinion that they harbored trusts and combinations; that their effect was to raise prices of necessities and to very greatly oppress and impoverish the people. Would he be justified in suspending or altering such schedules? If he has the right to alter, repeal, or suspend land laws, has he not the same right with regard to tariff laws?

I believe that the laws and decisions which I have cited very clearly indicate the limitations of the authority of the Interior Department to withdraw public lands from entry. Withdrawals of parcels of land can be temporarily made for public purposes; in other words, for such uses as are clearly public in their character for forts, custom-houses, post-offices.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask my friend another question. Suppose the Executive or the Land Department was furnished with information showing a widespread and general line of frauds being perpetrated in a State or land district, or was general in some particular locality? In the gentleman's opinion, would it not be within the power of the Executive to temporarily order all entries suspended in that location until further investigation could be had?

Mr. MONDELL. I was just going to discuss that proposition and I am glad my friend called my attention to it. Though it is true that there is no statute authorizing such action, nor has there been any decision of the courts recognizing such authority, so far as I know, Secretaries of the Interior have, in a very few instances, withdrawn limited tracts of land from entry temporarily where, in their opinion, there was imminent and immediate danger of the alienation of lands in violation of law, unless the entry of such lands was temporarily suspended. This has been done in but very few cases, generally affecting comparatively small areas of land, and in every instance the suspension has been very temporary. Such action has only followed upon report of conditions such as my friend refers to, but I desire to call to his attention the fact that these withdrawals are in no sense and in no way of the character that he refers to. Here is no claim of the existence of widespread frauds; no claim that coal lands were being taken under other laws, for if that was the case then a withdrawal from coal entry would be utterly ineffective.

The withdrawals in question were for the avowed purpose of preventing lands being acquired in *accordance with the provisions of law*, and no matter haw lawful, legal, and regular entries and applications may be they are refused and denied.

We should not lose sight of the very clear distinction between temporary withdrawal of limited areas of lands to prevent their being acquired contrary to law and vast withdrawals for the purpose of preventing citizens from acquiring lands in accordance with laws as in the cases in question. The fact that an executive officer may consider a law unwise or its operation harmful can not be argued as an excuse for suspension of the operation of a statute by Executive action. If that doctrine were tenable the operation of laws, the enjoyment by citizens of privileges under them would always depend upon the whim and pleasure of some executive officer. If all land laws can be suspended and rendered inoperative by Executive order over all Alaska and a large portion of the States the homestead law and all the other land laws may be suspended in a like manner over all the public domain.

There is one particularly important respect in which these withdrawals from entry differ from any withdrawal or reservation of lands which I can recall heretofore made in accord-

ance with specific or clearly implied authority of law, and that lies in the fact that under instructions given to the registers and receivers of land offices by the Secretary of the Interior for over five months homesteaders and other entrymen who had been in actual possession of their land for years, had resided upon and improved them, and were approaching the expiration of the period when by the operation of law they must make final proof were barred from doing so, and these entrymen can only be saved from the loss of their land through the suspension by the Interior Department of the law placing a limit within which final proof must be made on entries.

Mr. BONYNGE. Can the gentleman state at this point how many entries were thus suspended?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I am not informed just how many entries were thus suspended, but I know that they ran into the thousands. Occupying as great a territory as they do, it is impossible without careful search of the land records to find just how many entries were affected.

Mr. BONYNGE. I believe that there were some 300,000, in the neighborhood of that, entries pending the first of the last fiscal year or the first of the present fiscal year.

Mr. MONDELL. There were something less than 300,000 entries in all last year, but of course they were not all suspended, because the land laws were not suspended quite all over the United States.

Mr. BONYNGE. They were only suspended as to the lands that were withdrawn.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. BONYNGE. And the gentleman has no way of ascertaining how many of these entries were within that territory that was withdrawn.

Mr. MONDELL. It would not be difficult, I think, from a search of the records to find how many there were, but they surely run into the thousands. In the first place, it suspended all coal entries in the United States practically, and there were over 2,000 of them—something like 285 in the Juneau district of Alaska—and in the case of the coal entries, these suspensions prevented the opening of the coal mines at a time when the Northwest was suffering from the greatest shortage of coal ever known in the history of that region, at a time when we are importing coal from Australia for the Pacific coast, and this action fixed a monopoly in the hands of those already engaged in the coal business; this order made it impossible to relieve the coal shortage by opening new mines.

Coal and mineral entrymen, who prior to the promulgation of these orders had entered upon lands, made discoveries and improvements under the laws and filed statements declaratory of their intent to purchase said lands and pay the Government price therefor were barred from exercising the rights guaranteed by law. This situation has been relieved by the modifying orders referred to, it is true, but in the meantime valuable rights under the homestead and other laws were denied.

While the modifying orders have finally relieved some entrymen and are a tardy recognition of the fact that the original orders were unjust, oppressive, and a denial of rights guaranteed by law, the conditions surrounding their issuance affords the strongest possible proof of the wisdom of Congress in withholding from executive officers authority to make sweeping withdrawals of land, for it developed in the effort to secure a restoration of the land to entry, or at least a modification of the orders, that the executive officials who were responsible for the orders did not understand their purport or effect, and insisted when approached on the subject that the original orders related to coal entries only; so it transpires that all of the land laws were repealed and all rights of entrymen suspended in all of Alaska, and over 64,000,000 acres of public land in the States I have mentioned without the officers who issued the orders fully comprehending the fact.

And so, Mr. Chairman, we have the edifying spectacle presented to us of all the land laws being suspended and the rights of all homestead and other entrymen set aside over an area of 700,000 square miles without those responsible for such action understanding the effect of their own orders, and I submit this is a condition of affairs too serious in its present effect or its future influence to be overlooked or ignored. It is true that when the full effect of this injustice and wrong was realized the Interior Department graciously issued to its "subjects" in the "provinces" of the West an imperial rescript restoring a part of the rights under law which had been taken from them, and thus we have passed, so far as land laws are concerned, from a government under law and by statute to a government under which laws are annulled, suspended, or modified at the whim and pleasure of executive officials, and yet this is supposed to be a republican form of government with three distinct branches—executive, legislative, and judicial.

THE COAL LAND SITUATION.

Having given some attention to the question of the authority of the Executive Departments of the Government to suspend the land laws and withdraw lands from entry, I propose very briefly to state some facts pertaining to the situation and conditions surrounding public coal lands and in proof of my assertion that if authority existed for the suspension and withdrawals in question, no condition existed necessitating or warranting such action. No one knows, even approximately, the area of land on the public domain containing workable veins of coal or coal deposits which at some time in the future may pay for working. Over 64,000,000 acres, or, as I have before stated, an area more than twice as large as the State of New York, not including the withdrawals in Alaska, have been withdrawn from entry as coal land. It is well known that very considerable areas of these lands contain no coal whatever; that other large areas contain coal of such inferior quality or in such limited quantities that it is never likely to be worked. It is also true that there are possibly considerable coal areas not included in the withdrawals, and it is probably a fair estimate to place the public land areas containing coal in sufficient quantity and of a quality to some time pay for working at 65,000,000 acres, in addition to which we have known coal areas in Alaska estimated by the Geological Survey at 8,305 square miles, or 5,315,200 acres, with the probability that the total area will be found to be much greater.

For a great many years the public lands were sold at a nominal price or granted for military and other services without regard to the coal they contained. While a law was passed as early as 1864 providing for the sale of coal lands, no lands were thus sold until the passage of the act of June 3, 1873, providing for the sale of coal lands in tracts of 160 acres, at from $10 to $20 an acre, depending upon the distance from railroad, and the lands of the thirteen original States, as well as the public lands containing coal disposed of prior to 1873, including the vast and valuable deposits of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, aggregating over 125,000,000 acres, passed into private ownership as free grants or at the outside for $2.50 an acre.

Since March 3, 1873, we have had our present coal land law, and under this law we have disposed of 406,370 acres up to September 30 of the present year, the entries by years being as follows:

Statement, by fiscal years, of the disposal of coal lands from July 1, 1873, to September 30, 1906, under the act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. L., 607).

Fiscal year.	Entries.	Acres.	Receipts.
1874	8	1,181.59	$14,783.50
1875	14	1,904.95	22,249.50
1876	12	2,202.40	32,024.00
1877	9	1,115.00	13,500.00
1878	2	200.00	4,000.00
1879	2	200.80	2,416.00
1880	19	2,947.13	37,408.60
1881	49	5,615.58	70,404.50
1882	56	8,705.96	124,641.20
1883	119	19,361.04	356,941.40
1884	69	8,118.73	129,628.60
1885	44	5,955.13	94,282.80
1886	77	10,146.73	136,260.60
1887	106	15,741.30	210,513.50
1888	198	30,226.75	484,843.10
1889	211	31,829.00	554,549.70
1890	160	22,259.37	353,099.55
1891	73	9,625.83	164,940.80
1892	50	6,326.66	122,533.20
1893	86	12,288.84	207,938.50
1894	20	2,705.42	40,943.30
1895	34	3,650.10	71,402.00
1896	39	4,049.10	73,782.00
1897	40	4,209.85	56,895.90
1898	37	4,758.63	88,011.60
1899	55	5,591.93	102,905.60
1900	96	12,192.67	225,353.90
1901	119	14,355.91	270,733.00
1902	132	18,236.90	232,897.70
1903	282	42,168.72	549,075.80
1904	197	29,107.42	400,409.90
1905	171	21,336.35	289,802.40
1906	261	44,264.75	565,902.90
July 1, 1906, to Sept. 30, 1906	31	3,789.64	64,780.00
Total	2,878	406,370.18	6,169,854.55

These lands are located in the following States:

	Acres.
Alabama	239.40
Arizona	800.00
California	3,809.89
Colorado	190,687.37
Dakota	583.57
Idaho	288.79

Montana	34,390.54
Nevada	640.00
New Mexico	19,656.37
North Dakota	3,921.84
Oregon	5,143.72
South Dakota	160.00
Utah	33,136.04
Washington	41,971.10
Wyoming	70,941.55
Total	406,370.18

From these figures it will be seen that we have disposed of, under the coal-land law, in thirty-four years a trifle over 400,000 acres of coal land, or at the rate of less than 12,000 acres per annum. In the last five years the sales have been somewhat larger than any previous like period and have amounted to about 30,000 acres per annum. Last year the sales amounted to slightly in excess of 44,000 acres. Assuming that the remaining coal lands on the public domain, exclusive of Alaska, cover territory as great as that now reserved from coal entry and that the disposals are to continue at the rate of last year, it would require fifteen hundred and forty-five years to dispose of the public coal lands outside of Alaska.

While it is undoubtedly true that the demand for coal lands will very greatly increase in future, these figures are striking enough to furnish convincing proof of the fact that whatever it may be thought best to do with the remaining coal lands of the country, they are not now being absorbed with a rapidity that need cause any alarm or that would warrant their being withdrawn from entry.

Neither has there existed a condition relative to the enforcement and operation of the coal-land law that would warrant its suspension, even were there authority to do so by Executive order, for under our laws coal lands command the highest price of any class of Government land, while mineral lands, which may contain millions of values per acre, are sold at from $2.50 to $5 per acre, and other classes of lands are granted free under certain conditions or are sold at a nominal price. The coal entryman pays $20 per acre for his land if within 15 miles of a railroad and $10 per acre if at a greater distance. That the price is high is evidenced by the limited area sold.

It is alleged that in some instances entrymen under the coal laws have not taken up coal lands for their own exclusive use and benefit, but with a view of consolidating entries in a corporation or copartnership, in order to make large operations possible. It is probably true this has been done, for there are few places in the West where a coal mine can be successfully operated if confined to 160 acres of land, but certainly there is no violation of even the strained construction the Interior Department places on the law where the entryman retains an interest in the operations, as is often the case.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing in the coal-land law to indicate that it was the intent of Congress that the entryman should purchase the land for his own exclusive use and benefit. Certainly Congress had no idea that every man purchasing a tract of coal land would have money enough to open a mine. In fact, up to the time of the suspension and withdrawals to which I have referred, no entryman who made a purchase of coal land by what is known as private entry, under section 2347, was ever required at any stage of the proceedings to swear or state that he made the purchase for his own exclusive use and benefit, as is indicated by the form for such entries prescribed in the regulations of the General Land Office issued in a pamphlet entitled "Coal Land Law and Regulations Thereunder," first issued in 1882 and reissued at various times thereafter and as late as 1905.

The coal-land law provides for a sale outright of coal land, and if the Interior Department would so construe and administer it there would be slight reason for the criticism of it made by the President that "it puts a premium on fraud by making it impossible to develop certain types of coal fields and yet comply with the law."

In this, as in the case of a number of our land laws, the Department has placed a strained construction on the law and then proceeded to denounce and to attempt to prevent and punish as a fraud acts which violate neither law nor sound public policy.

Some agents and officials of the Department have gone so far in their attempt to attract attention to themselves and to pose as particularly vigilant guardians of the public domain as to report and loudly proclaim as fraudulent and tremendously threatening to the integrity of the public domain acts recognized and authorized by the laws, as, for instance, the location and entry of coal land through an agent.

The feature of the recent withdrawals that caused the greatest immediate hardship and resulted in the greatest injustice is contained in the instructions to registers and receivers not to receive the purchase money tendered by those who since the withdrawals have sought to purchase and pay for the lands in their possession under lawful claims established by them prior to the said withdrawals. This policy, which happily is no longer pursued, prevented the opening of new mines and the increase of the coal output at a time when the demand for coal was greater than it ever has been in the public-land States, when in many localities people were actually suffering for want of fuel.

The effect of this policy was to put a stop to new development in the entire intermountain and coast region and establish a monopoly in the mines already in operation. At the time the orders of withdrawal went into effect there were over 2,000 declaratory statements on file, 285 of them in the Juneau district of Alaska. Numbers of these intending purchasers offered their money to the land officers, who, under instructions, refused to receive it. Discouraged by this refusal, fearful that they would not be able to secure title to their lands, many ceased driving their entries, erecting buildings, putting in machinery, and a condition of stagnation, so far as new development was concerned, was established. Over a vast area where the cry for additional fuel is unceasing and where with the rapid increase of population and of industries the Government ought to be urging, aiding, and assisting the opening of new coal mines, all new development was strangled by the Secretary's orders. In the midst of limitless fields of coal and an ever-increasing demand for fuel, we were confronted with a Government notice to keep hands off.

PROPOSED NEW COAL-LAND POLICY.

I shall not attempt at this time to discuss at length the propriety or wisdom of the very radical change in our land policy involved in a proposed departure from our system of sale of lands in fee simple, and the adoption of a system under which coal, oil, and gas shall hereafter be retained in Government ownership, to be exploited and produced on a royalty basis, but I desire to emphasize the fact that there is nothing in the present situation warranting a suspension of the coal-land law, even were it authorized by law, during consideration of the policy of public ownership of all fuel in the public domain. Whatever one may think of the proposition of Government ownership of railways, there are few, I believe, who would applaud the wisdom of any action which would render impossible the building or betterment of railroads in certain sections of the country pending a discussion by Congress of a plan for acquiring all the railways of the nation, though the fact that all development was arrested might incline some timid souls to agree to any plan of paternalism if that seemed the only avenue of relief from the situation thus created.

I desire to suggest the thought that the very radical departure in policy involved in government ownership and operation of coal, oil, and gas mines and wells is rather too large a one to be undertaken offhand without serious consideration. It is the most tremendous step thus far suggested in the direction of that state socialism, paternalism, and centralization which just now seems to be so popular in certain quarters.

If this new and startling policy is to be undertaken with a view of correcting or preventing the evils of high prices of fuel, present or prospective, we ought at least to consider whether the proposed remedy is not worse than the disease, and not lose sight of the fact that in practically every part of the United States to-day, at least outside of the anthracite regions, there is the liveliest competition among coal operators, and the average price of coal at the pit mouth is, according to Government reports, but little over $1 a ton; that the factors which enter into local high prices to consumers are transportation and the profits of middlemen and of the retailer, none of which could be affected to any appreciable extent, if at all, by a system of Government leasing, but all of which can be relieved, if they are the result of combinations, by existing law. The admitted evils of the ownership and control of coal mines by railroads have already been directly treated by Congress in the railway-rate bill. It should be further remembered that no action which we could take relative to the remaining public coal lands of the United States could ever beneficially affect the coal market of the country east of the Missouri River, for transportation charges place the limit beyond which coal mined from the remaining public lands could not go, even though it were placed on board cars without any cost whatever; so that the proposed system, while it threatens the development of the West, could not change the coal situation east of the Missouri River.

If this proposed paternalistic government policy, of which up to this time the Russian Empire has had an unenvied monopoly, is undertaken with a view of securing vast sums to the Federal Treasury in the exploiting of western coal and oil lands, as is indicated by the measures which have been introduced on the subject, the people of the West may well protest

against a reversal of our governmental policy, under which private enterprise was encouraged, under which the Government secured its revenues from the people who developed its resources; and the adoption of a policy under which the West, already suffering under countless handicaps and struggling against great odds to develop its resources, is to be made to pay a tribute of heavy royalties for the benefit of the balance of the country.

A CENTRALIZING AND PATERNALISTIC POLICY.

The lengths of paternalism and centralization to which the proposed policy would carry us is strikingly illustrated in the provisions of Senate bill 8013, a bill reserving from entry and sale all rights to coal and other materials used for fuel. It proposes a new form of patent for all public lands, under which the entryman and purchaser under all laws is prohibited the use and enjoyment of any fuels found in the land, while the right of way and easement over all portions of his land for the purposes of mining and developing and producing coal, oil, and gas is retained for the Government and its lessees. It provides for constant, continuous supervision and inspection by the Government of every process and procedure in mining, control by the Federal Government of the terms of employment, the character of the employees, and generally of those matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the States.

As a fitting corollary of this centralization, State socialism and paternalism, the prospector with his pick and shovel, his grub stake, and his pack mule, is to be banished from the public lands of the United States. Section 11 of the bill provides that none, except some favored person armed with a Federal license, shall henceforth go forth into the mountains, over the arid plains, across the deserts, seeking out, exploring, finding and bringing to the attention of the world the mineral resources of the country. Any venturesome American citizen, hopeful, industrious, hardy, and optimistic, who shall dare to attempt, on his own motion, to commit the unpardonable crime of crossing the trackless desert, climbing mountains, suffering heat, cold, hunger, and fatigue for the purpose of bringing to light and to development the mineral fuel resources of the Union is hereafter to be branded a criminal and a malefactor under our new system, in which we are to have not a government of, for, and by the people, but a people of, for, and by grace of the Government.

I commend a perusal of the bill in question to those who desire to have a faint glimmering and outline placed before them of the road we shall travel when we embark upon these schemes and policies of centralization and paternalism. It is true that under the royalties prescribed in that bill and under the limitations of such a lease as could be obtained under it, none could afford to embark in an operation for the development of the fuels of the West. Development would be arrested, suspended, but in the philosophy of the true paternalist, why care for that? The time would come when the necessities of the dwellers in that region, with the slight increase of population that will come in spite of all handicaps, would compel acceptance of such a system, and then what a glorious thing it would be to have the Government in absolute control of all the mines, encouraging or retarding output to suit the purposes of an administration, deciding who should and who should not be employed and how, and wringing from the necessities of the people of that region vast sums for the benefit of other parts of the Union.

It would seem that even a most superficial examination of the situation in the States containing public coal lands would be sufficient to convince anyone that what is needed there is encouragement rather than discouragement of coal mining and gas and oil development. The oil output of the States still containing any considerable quantity of public land is but a fraction of 1 per cent of the production of the country, while all of the States to be affected by the proposed legislation together produce less than 5 per cent of the coal mined in the United States, the output last year being as follows:

	Tons.
Colorado	8,805,214
Wyoming	5,446,525
Washington	2,813,898
Utah	1,602,528
New Mexico	1,600,000
Montana	1,500,000
North Dakota	300,000
California	75,000
Oregon	125,000
Total	22,258,165

It is high time that we know whether the land laws of the country may be arbitrarily set aside by an executive officer of the Government. It is time that we knew what legislation is necessary to be written into a land law to prevent its repeal by Executive action and that we know what are the limitations on the authority of executive officers touching these matters.

The entire West is getting very restive under the policies and pronouncements of the present administration of the Interior Department. Our people are becoming alarmed at the growing menace of the usurpation of power by executive officers; over the growth of that system that now seems to be so strongly urged by certain Government officials, under which our public-land system is to be overturned, sales and dispositions of the public lands discouraged, and a system of permanent Federal landlordism established with an army of Federal spies, informers, inspectors, and tax gatherers to administer it. The withdrawal of all of our coal lands from entry and a demand for a leasing system is one of the manifestations of this policy. The effort being made with almost contemptuous disregard of the views of the people of the territory affected for the establishment of a system of Government range control under which settlement will be discouraged and retarded, the interests of a few large stockmen promoted at the expense of the small stockman, farmer, and homesteader is another.

We of the West are still believers in the Anglo-Saxon doctrine of private ownership of real estate. We believe that Government landlordism is but little more tolerable than private landlordism and, far removed from the influence of local public sentiment as its administration would be, might become much more intolerable.

The Congress is fully competent to pass upon the questions involved in the disposition and care of public lands; the Congress should be allowed to dispose of these questions free from undue influence on the part of the Executive Departments and free from Executive interference with the orderly operation of the laws.

Officers of the Interior Department have complained that there have been some violations of the land laws. All such violations that may have occurred pale into insignificance compared with the violation of law by the Department itself in the issuance of the orders to which I have referred. [Applause.]

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose, and Mr. DALZELL, acting as Speaker pro tempore, having resumed the Chair, Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 24925) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

DAM ACROSS SNAKE RIVER, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resolution from the Senate; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 7, 1907.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (H. R. 24928) "Authorizing the construction of a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington, by the Benton Water Company."

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 6691. An act granting to the Columbia Valley Railroad Company a right of way through Fort Columbia Military Reservation, at Scarborough Head, in the State of Washington, and through the United States quarantine station in section 17, township 9 north, range 9 west, of Willamette meridian, in said State of Washington, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 7502. An act providing for the appointment of an appraiser of merchandise for the customs collection district of Puget Sound, State of Washington—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 8128. An act granting to the St. Johns Light and Power Company a right of way for street railroad purposes through the United States military reservation of Fort Marion, in St. Augustine, Fla., and through other Government property in said city.

S. 8186. An act to construct and place a light-ship at or near Ohio Shoal, Narragansett Bay, R. I.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 8277. An act providing for stated leaves of absence to entrymen under the homestead laws.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 3393. An act granting an honorable discharge to Galen E. Green.

H. R. 24541. An act making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to—

Mr. SOUTHWICK to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of John V. Behan, H. R. 5652, Fifty-sixth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

Mr. HOGG to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of George W. Haney, H. R. 9764, Fifty-eighth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

Mr. HUFF to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Rev. J. H. Pershing, H. R. 8621, Fifty-ninth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of rents received from property in Washington purchased as a site for a Hall of Records—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of State, recommending legislation to permit certain officials of the United States Government to accept decorations from the Emperor of Japan—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolution of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. BURNETT, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 22346) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell the timber off of the lands in Mays Gulf of Little River in Alabama, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7572); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on the Territories, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12857) to validate certain acts of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico with reference to the issuance of certain bonds, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7574); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12858) permitting the county of Taos, in the Territory of New Mexico, to refund its indebtedness at a lower rate of interest, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7575); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 24655) to authorize the legislature of Oklahoma to dispose of a certain section of school land, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7578); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HARDWICK, from the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7120) to further provide for the Presidential succession, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7581); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LACEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House H. R. 24877, reported in lieu thereof a bill (H. R. 25550) confirming entries and applications under section 2306 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for lands embraced in what was formerly the Columbia Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, accompanied by a report (No. 7584); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WANGER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 5384) to amend rule 12 of section 4233 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to lights on water craft, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7567); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 5385) to amend an act entitled "An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions upon certain harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States," approved June 7, 1897, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7568); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 5386) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate navigation on the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters," approved February 8, 1895, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7569); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LACEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the resolution of the House (H. Res. 415) directing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House of Representatives relative to lands in New Mexico, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7573); which said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 21934) to provide for reports and registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7577); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GREENE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 24930) prohibiting the distribution of circulars and certain other advertising matter on private property within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7579); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 25475) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 7, 1906, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7580); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of California, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 7017) extending the time for making settlement, final proof, and payment on public lands in certain cases, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7582); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House H. R. 24644, reported in lieu thereof a bill (H. R. 25549) to amend section 653 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relative to assessment life insurance companies or associations, accompanied by a report (No. 7583); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bill of the following title was reported from committee, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. DIXON of Montana, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 17013) for the relief of Charles A. Going, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7576); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. BUCKMAN: A bill (H. R. 25541) to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the

Mississippi River at or near the village of Sauk Rapids, Benton County, Minn.," approved February 26, 1904—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 25542) to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River in the county of Morrison, State of Minnesota," approved June 4, 1906—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 25543) defining the rights of children born of marriages solemnized between white men and Indian women, members of the Osage tribe of Indians, and providing that such children shall participate in all regular annuity and special payments made to the members of said tribe, and for the payment to said children of all sums now in arrears—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 25544) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations for the better control in said District of markets and other places where foods are sold, and of laundries and other similar places, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 25545) to establish an experimental wood distillation laboratory—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 25546) amending an act entitled "An act for the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara River, for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes," approved June 29, 1906—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HEARST: A bill (H. R. 25547) to prevent corrupt practices at Federal elections, defining and fixing the penalty for the crime of bribery thereat, prohibiting campaign contributions by corporations and the employment of workers at the polls, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, a bill (H. R. 25548) to require railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce to furnish cars and other transportation facilities within a reasonable time after demand, and to regulate commerce among the several States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on the Judiciary: A bill (H. R. 25549) to amend section 653 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relative to assessment life insurance companies or associations—to the House Calendar.

By Mr. LACEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands: A bill (H. R. 25550) confirming entries and applications under section 2306 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for lands embraced in what was formerly the Columbia Indian Reservation in the State of Washington—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A resolution (H. Res. 823) directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with a statement of expenditures in the Philippine Islands and the revenues derived therefrom—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 824) asking information from the Secretary of the Treasury as to revenues received from the Philippine Islands—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FRENCH: Memorial of the legislature of Idaho, recommending the enactment of the House bill granting pensions to the participants, and their widows, of the battle of Beechers Island—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN: Memorial of the legislature of South Dakota, memorializing Congress to amend the Constitution relative to election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. HERMANN: Memorial of the legislature of Oregon, asking that relief be extended to certain settlers in Wasco County, Oreg.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MILLER: Memorial of the legislature of Kansas, recommending a revision of the tariff on certain commodities—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Kansas, recommending the abolishing of duty on certain articles—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 25551) granting an increase of pension to Starling Chandler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 25552) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 25553) granting a pension to Chesley D. Thompson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 25554) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Baughman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRANGER: A bill (H. R. 25555) granting an increase of pension to William Keirnan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 25556) granting an increase of pension to George W. Carney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERMANN: A bill (H. R. 25557) granting an increase of pension to Littleton Mathews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 25558) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Keefer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 25559) granting a pension to Angiline Carter—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 25560) for the relief of William J. Allen—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PUJO: A bill (H. R. 25561) for the relief of the heirs of John Schwartzenburg, sr., deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 25562) for the relief of the estate of Halcott T. Burges, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 25563) amending the act of Congress of June 28, 1906, in so far as it relates to the disposition of the lands in pasture reserve No. 3—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SCROGGY: A bill (H. R. 25564) granting an increase of pension to Joseph N. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHARTEL: A bill (H. R. 25565) for the relief of the heirs of Willis M. Allman, of Neosho, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 25566) to authorize the appointment of Ricardo Iglesias as a midshipman in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 25567) authorizing the Court of Claims to hear and adjudicate the claims against the Choctaw Nation of Samuel Garland, deceased—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 25568) granting a pension to Anna E. Curts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committee was discharged from the consideration of bill of the following title; which was thereupon referred, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 24611) granting an increase of pension to Volney B. St. John—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By the SPEAKER: Petition of Nome Miners' Union, No. 240, of Nome Alaska, for legislation for an eight-hour day and for at least three mining inspectors for Alaska—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of Custer Lodge, No. 191; Worcester Lodge, No. 237, and Atlanta Division, No. 207, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and other organizations of labor, for bill S. 5133 (the sixteen-hour law)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Sons of Veterans of Philadelphia; the Franklinville Gesang Verein, of Philadelphia; voters of Preston, Minn., and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fillmore County, Minn., against passage of the Littlefield bill (H. R. 13655)—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, for a waterway from Chicago to St. Louis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Edwin M. Stanton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Brighton, Pa., for retention of the pension agencies—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BATES: Petition of Central Labor Union of Erie, Pa., for extension of the Chinese-exclusion act to Japanese and Koreans—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRADLEY. Petition of First Congregational Church of Howells, N. Y., for legislation relating to child labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: House joint resolution No. 2 of the State of South Dakota, for an amendment to the Con-

stitution for electing United States Senators by direct vote of the people—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution No. 3 of the State of South Dakota, in accord with President Roosevelt's effort to secure equitable rates of railway transportation charges—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Alfred Johnson et al., for an amendment to the free-alcohol law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of H. A. Butler, of West Franklin, Me., favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of Typographical Union No. 515, of Iowa City, Iowa, for the copyright bill (H. R. 19853)—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of the Merchants' Association of New York City, for a new post-office on the site of the terminal of the Pennsylvania Railway in New York City (previously referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads)—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Petition of citizens of Whitley County, Ky., for increase of pay of the Army as per bill H. R. 23109—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Ellsworth Haggard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLOYD: Papers to accompany bill H. R. 23988—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company, of St. Louis, favoring bill H. R. 23017—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, for an appropriation for a deep waterway from Chicago to St. Louis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GARRETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mary J. Baughman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Petition of the Merchants' Association of New York City, for an appropriation for a new post-office building in New York City—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GRANGER: Petition of the Providence Gas Burner Company, against the passage of the bill H. R. 23825, to protect the rights of owners of letters patent—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. KELIHER: Petition of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, for $50,000 to investigate the water resources of the United States—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, for the bill S. 4953 (forest reserves)—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of soldiers and citizens of Winfield, Iowa, favoring the service pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Hezekiah Camp, heir of Ira Camp—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, for an appropriation for a deep waterway between Chicago and St. Louis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of the National Board of Trade, favoring reciprocity—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MARTIN: House joint resolution of South Dakota, for an amendment to elect United States Senators by direct vote of the people—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Petition of the Southern Brokerage and other firms and individuals, for legislation to secure reciprocal demurrage in railway transportation—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of the Woman's Temperance Union of Williamson, N. Y., and Mrs. C. Goodroe, of Waterloo, N. Y., for the Littlefield bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUJO: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Halcott T. Burges and the heirs of John Schwartzenburg—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William H. McClellan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, for the copyright bills (S. 6330 and H. R. 19853)—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SCROGGY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph N. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHARTEL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Willis M. Allman—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of August Stenguist et al., for an amendment to the free-alcohol bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry E. Schoppmeyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Joshua Hendrickson and Charles H. Rowley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, for the copyright bills (S. 6330 and H. R. 19853)—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Colonel Croasdale Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, of Reigelsville, Pa., against abolition of pension agencies—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WEBB: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William R. Watts (previously referred to the Committee on Pensions)—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, *February 9, 1907.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

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

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

AGRICULTURAL BANK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a cablegram from the president of the Economic Association of the Philippines expressing his approval of the action taken by Congress relative to the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippines; which was ordered to lie on the table.

ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all the appointments and regulations made with his approval under the present denatured-alcohol law; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 1st instant, a copy of all rules and regulations governing the Department of Commerce and Labor in its various branches; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table.

CHARLES S. HANKS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, stating, in response to a resolution of the 7th instant, that no person by the name of Charles S. Hanks has ever been employed by the Attorney-General in any capacity and that no payment has been made to him by the Department of Justice; which was ordered to lie on the table.

FINDINGS BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of The Trustees of Stony Creek Presbyterian Church, of McPhersonville, S. C., *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] to read the Farewell Address of George Washington on the 22d instant.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. ALLISON presented the credentials of JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER, chosen by the legislature of the State of Iowa a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1907; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

Mr. HEYBURN presented the credentials of William E. Borah, chosen by the legislature of the State of Idaho a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1907; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

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. 3593) granting an honorable discharge to Joseph P. W. R. Ross, with an amendment in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.