

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

Mr. SCOTT. I think it is only proper to state that there are Senators detained at home who are sick. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS] is at my hotel, and I know he is not able to come out, and I know the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MILLARD] is not able to be here.

Mr. LODGE. The Sergeant-at-Arms is, of course, aware of that.

Mr. GALLINGER. And the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER].

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER]. After a delay of several minutes,

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, it is now almost 9 o'clock, and sixteen Senators would have to be added to the list to make a quorum. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. KEAN. I trust the Senator will not insist on that motion.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 8 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, February 23, 1907, at 11 o'clock a. m.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 22, 1907.

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We bless Thee, Infinite Spirit, our Heavenly Father, for all the manifestations of Thy wisdom, power, and goodness round about us, but especially for those qualities of mind and soul which in great crises lift men above the sordid, above the selfish, and make them Godlike; that such a man was our revered Washington; strong in his intellectual gifts, strong in his moral character, strong in his fidelity to truth and justice, pure in his religious aspirations; a soldier, a statesman, a high-minded Christian gentleman whom we delight to call the "Father of his Country." He lived well, wrought well, and died beloved by a nation and respected and honored by all the world. Shine on, O soul divine, in thine immortal glory, that generations to come may copy thy virtues and emulate thy example. Hear us, our Father, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. There are some conference reports and matters on the Speaker's table that are of the highest privilege. If the gentleman from Florida will withhold his question of privilege temporarily, the Chair will recognize him later.

### APPEALS IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up House bill 15434, with Senate amendments, and ask that the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to call up the bill of which the Clerk will read the title, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 15434. An act to regulate appeals in criminal prosecutions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. JENKINS, Mr. BERDALL, and Mr. DE ARMOND.

### EXTENSION OF T STREET.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 5971) authorizing the extension of T street (formerly W street) NW., with a Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

### EXTENSION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 23576) to provide for the extension of New Hampshire avenue,

in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House joint resolution 246, authorizing the President to extend an invitation to the Twelfth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to hold its thirteenth congress in the city of Washington, with Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

### INCORPORATION OF BANKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following request of the Senate.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 6906) to provide for the incorporation of banks within the District of Columbia.

The request of the Senate was agreed to.

### EXTENSION OF W AND ADAMS STREETS NW.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up the conference report on the bill (S. 5119) authorizing the extension of W and Adams streets NW., and I ask that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin calls up the conference report on the bill S. 5119, and asks that the statement be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

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. 5119, "An act authorizing the extension of W and Adams streets northwest," 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 with an amendment as follows:

Strike out the matter inserted by said amendment, and on page 1, line 13, of the bill strike out the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "four;" and the House agree to the same.

J. W. BABCOCK,

S. W. SMITH,

T. W. SIMS,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

J. H. GALLINGER,

H. C. HANSBROUGH,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

The statement was read, as follows:

### STATEMENT.

The result of the conference report herewith submitted is that the House recedes from its amendment to the Senate bill and agrees to the same with an amendment cutting down the amount carried in the bill to be paid to the Prospect Hill Cemetery for the land taken to open the streets mentioned through the property of said cemetery. Under the terms of the bill neither the District of Columbia nor the United States will bear any portion of the expense involved, as the amount to be paid for the land taken will be assessed as benefits on property in that locality which will derive an advantage by reason of the improvement provided for in this measure.

J. W. BABCOCK,

S. W. SMITH,

T. W. SIMS,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The conference report was agreed to.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 2926. An act for the relief of the heirs of John Smith.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 8533. An act to authorize the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate the claims of the Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi in Iowa against the Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi in Oklahoma and the United States, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 17212. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias; and

H. R. 14464. An act for the relief of Wiley Corbett.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That the President be requested to return the bill H. R. 830, an act granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Dezarn.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1371) to refund to J. Tennant Steeb certain duties erroneously paid by him without protest on goods of domestic production shipped from the United States to Hawaii and thereafter returned.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

*Resolved.* That the Secretary be directed to furnish to the House of Representatives a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill (S. 7247) to provide for the establishment of an immigrant station at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the erection in said city, on a site to be selected for said station, of a public building.

#### 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. 526. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Cole;

H. R. 560. An act granting an increase of pension to Wilson M. Holmes;

H. R. 561. An act granting an increase of pension to Giles Townsend;

H. R. 654. An act granting an increase of pension to Amos J. Loranger;

H. R. 1171. An act granting an increase of pension to Alfred Nichols;

H. R. 1223. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Jarvis;

H. R. 1232. An act granting an increase of pension to John V. Buskirk;

H. R. 1242. An act granting an increase of pension to Luke Reynolds;

H. R. 1377. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Dallman;

H. R. 1474. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Fisher;

H. R. 1574. An act granting an increase of pension to Franklin Sampson;

H. R. 1665. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederick E. Hayward;

H. R. 1728. An act granting an increase of pension to George C. Vance;

H. R. 1767. An act granting an increase of pension to James H. Marcum;

H. R. 1838. An act granting an increase of pension to Asa J. Clothier;

H. R. 1851. An act granting an increase of pension to Ralph D. Parsons;

H. R. 1890. An act granting an increase of pension to Adam Leak;

H. R. 2064. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Sullivan;

H. R. 2270. An act granting an increase of pension to John Lehn;

H. R. 2821. An act granting an increase of pension to Turner J. Preble;

H. R. 2905. An act granting an increase of pension to Burr Clark;

H. R. 3239. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Stewart;

H. R. 3785. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Wagner;

H. R. 4150. An act granting an increase of pension to John C. McGinis;

H. R. 4533. An act granting an increase of pension to William R. Wilkins;

H. R. 4757. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward Willis;

H. R. 5029. An act granting an increase of pension to Beverly W. Sullivan;

H. R. 5050. An act granting an increase of pension to Ephraim M. Boltz;

H. R. 5162. An act granting an increase of pension to James F. Travis;

H. R. 5202. An act granting an increase of pension to Jennie R. Hunt;

H. R. 5388. An act granting an increase of pension to Silas Garrison;

H. R. 5627. An act granting an increase of pension to John C. L. Hargis;

H. R. 5634. An act granting an increase of pension to John Redding;

H. R. 5800. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph G. Maddocks;

H. R. 6206. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen J. Henning;

H. R. 6237. An act granting an increase of pension to David Bethurum;

H. R. 6353. An act granting an increase of pension to John Shobert;

H. R. 6767. An act granting an increase of pension to Hobart P. Sweet;

H. R. 7242. An act granting an increase of pension to Marcus Davis;

H. R. 7374. An act granting an increase of pension to Elijah C. Adolotte;

H. R. 7554. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Cramer;

H. R. 7565. An act granting an increase of pension to Orville Dickinson;

H. R. 7578. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi Hoskins;

H. R. 7634. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha G. Matlack;

H. R. 8408. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard Prost;

H. R. 8503. An act granting an increase of pension to David C. May;

H. R. 8682. An act granting an increase of pension to James P. Bledsoe;

H. R. 8770. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Burgess;

H. R. 8775. An act granting an increase of pension to Carrie Diefenbach;

H. R. 8785. An act granting an increase of pension to John Finch;

H. R. 9256. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Sanford;

H. R. 9448. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Hockley;

H. R. 9664. An act granting an increase of pension to Edwin C. Durfey;

H. R. 9785. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Lyon;

H. R. 9838. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Ferguson;

H. R. 9850. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Williams;

H. R. 10212. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Arnold;

H. R. 10241. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Parish;

H. R. 10301. An act granting an increase of pension to George N. Beymer;

H. R. 10431. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Kenisston;

H. R. 10739. An act granting an increase of pension to N. Delmont McReynolds;

H. R. 10889. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Garrison;

H. R. 10935. An act granting an increase of pension to Annie L. Boone;

H. R. 11198. An act granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Sandusky;

H. R. 11285. An act granting an increase of pension to William Kirkpatrick;

H. R. 11621. An act granting an increase of pension to Hollis Smith;

H. R. 11845. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Clark;



- H. R. 11848. An act granting an increase of pension to George E. York;
- H. R. 11995. An act granting an increase of pension to Wesley Layton;
- H. R. 12240. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert J. Ackerley;
- H. R. 12344. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Sproul;
- H. R. 12346. An act granting an increase of pension to Abraham D. Stouffer;
- H. R. 12349. An act granting an increase of pension to Edgar M. Barber;
- H. R. 12353. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Little;
- H. R. 12563. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew L. Hook;
- H. R. 12580. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Youtt;
- H. R. 12631. An act granting an increase of pension to James E. Leslie;
- H. R. 12969. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander Buck;
- H. R. 13012. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Cole;
- H. R. 13133. An act granting an increase of pension to Gilbert W. Clark;
- H. R. 13334. An act granting an increase of pension to Erastus A. Doe;
- H. R. 13810. An act granting an increase of pension to Abraham J. Simmons;
- H. R. 13816. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas McPeck;
- H. R. 13963. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Turner;
- H. R. 14104. An act granting an increase of pension to Milton Brown;
- H. R. 14228. An act granting an increase of pension to Abram Nussbaum;
- H. R. 14244. An act granting an increase of pension to Edwin R. Phillips;
- H. R. 14779. An act granting an increase of pension to Willard Wheeler;
- H. R. 15241. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel De Haven;
- H. R. 15452. An act granting an increase of pension to Solomon Stanfield;
- H. R. 15543. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Maynard;
- H. R. 15688. An act granting an increase of pension to Esther C. Kelly;
- H. R. 15879. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Salat;
- H. R. 16192. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Reed;
- H. R. 16221. An act granting an increase of pension to Job Clark;
- H. R. 16261. An act granting an increase of pension to John P. Bare;
- H. R. 16343. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis D. Matheny;
- H. R. 16439. An act granting an increase of pension to Patrick Bogan;
- H. R. 16607. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Denny;
- H. R. 16608. An act granting an increase of pension to Catharine McNamee;
- H. R. 16687. An act granting an increase of pension to Jefferson G. Turner;
- H. R. 16718. An act granting an increase of pension to James Miltimore;
- H. R. 16834. An act granting an increase of pension to Allan S. Rose;
- H. R. 16839. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Johnson;
- H. R. 16939. An act granting an increase of pension to Patterson Reese;
- H. R. 17002. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi Deater;
- H. R. 17091. An act granting an increase of pension to George Myers;
- H. R. 17245. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bateman;
- H. R. 17307. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Baker;
- H. R. 17394. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Boggs;
- H. R. 17655. An act granting an increase of pension to Fritz Dittmann;
- H. R. 18040. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Akin;
- H. R. 18110. An act granting an increase of pension to Asall Brown;
- H. R. 18396. An act granting an increase of pension to John Nix;
- H. R. 18515. An act granting an increase of pension to Martin Johnson;
- H. R. 18518. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Wertman;
- H. R. 18556. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. De Bruler;
- H. R. 18571. An act granting an increase of pension to Ann O'Neil;
- H. R. 18604. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Luman;
- H. R. 18653. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard Limbird;
- H. R. 18814. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis G. Knapp;
- H. R. 18831. An act granting an increase of pension to James R. Wilson;
- H. R. 18993. An act granting an increase of pension to James Shaw;
- H. R. 19065. An act granting an increase of pension to William R. Rodenberger;
- H. R. 19069. An act granting an increase of pension to Cornelius A. Willis;
- H. R. 19106. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Epperson;
- H. R. 19125. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary W. Humphreys;
- H. R. 19291. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Bachman;
- H. R. 19421. An act granting an increase of pension to Ella A. Hodges;
- H. R. 19580. An act granting an increase of pension to Jane Williamson;
- H. R. 19594. An act granting an increase of pension to Hosea Hudson;
- H. R. 19599. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Large;
- H. R. 19658. An act granting an increase of pension to Ary S. Bennett;
- H. R. 19739. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Miner;
- H. R. 19794. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Jewett;
- H. R. 19937. An act granting an increase of pension to Mildred L. Allee;
- H. R. 20003. An act granting an increase of pension to William Yahn;
- H. R. 20004. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Perkins;
- H. R. 20057. An act granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Marsh;
- H. R. 20062. An act granting an increase of pension to Philip Lape;
- H. R. 20082. An act granting an increase of pension to William Van Alst;
- H. R. 20155. An act granting an increase of pension to Frank L. Weiss, alias Louis Weiss;
- H. R. 20170. An act granting an increase of pension to Matthias Mannes;
- H. R. 20183. An act granting an increase of pension to Catherine Way;
- H. R. 20217. An act granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Kunkel;
- H. R. 20270. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Dunn;
- H. R. 20299. An act granting an increase of pension to Lizzie E. Enright;
- H. R. 20414. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert Launt;
- H. R. 20588. An act granting an increase of pension to Nicholas S. Cantine;
- H. R. 20590. An act granting an increase of pension to Hannah O. Reynolds;
- H. R. 20622. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shoener;

H. R. 20840. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Lord;

H. R. 20886. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Bell;

H. R. 20890. An act granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Doughty;

H. R. 20952. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Howe;

H. R. 20954. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry McDevitt;

H. R. 20956. An act granting an increase of pension to James Kenney;

H. R. 20959. An act granting an increase of pension to William G. Dickey;

H. R. 20961. An act granting an increase of pension to George F. Fogg;

H. R. 20963. An act granting an increase of pension to Rianzo M. Norton;

H. R. 20972. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Rothrock;

H. R. 20999. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Simmons;

H. R. 21040. An act granting an increase of pension to Ella C. Washburn;

H. R. 21052. An act granting an increase of pension to Edmund A. Locker;

H. R. 21055. An act granting an increase of pension to Archibald Bates;

H. R. 21073. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Harman;

H. R. 21085. An act granting an increase of pension to Anthony Patterson;

H. R. 21131. An act granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Shea;

H. R. 21141. An act granting an increase of pension to George E. Castor, alias George E. Custer;

H. R. 21244. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi E. Eldred;

H. R. 21262. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Adams;

H. R. 21267. An act granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Clark;

H. R. 21284. An act granting an increase of pension to William Farnest;

H. R. 21306. An act granting an increase of pension to James Pool;

H. R. 21336. An act granting an increase of pension to Hermann Hoffmeister;

H. R. 21337. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Barrows;

H. R. 21342. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Parker;

H. R. 21348. An act granting an increase of pension to William Seymour Alden;

H. R. 21430. An act granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Foster;

H. R. 21525. An act granting an increase of pension to John Short;

H. R. 21559. An act granting an increase of pension to William Ivers;

H. R. 21562. An act granting an increase of pension to Valentine Goebel;

H. R. 21608. An act granting an increase of pension to Louis Green;

H. R. 21659. An act granting an increase of pension to Rose Sevin;

H. R. 21711. An act granting an increase of pension to Thor Nelson;

H. R. 21734. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. H. Shanks;

H. R. 21746. An act granting an increase of pension to William N. Carlisle;

H. R. 21784. An act granting an increase of pension to William Hall;

H. R. 23235. An act granting an increase of pension to James L. Barney;

H. R. 24358. An act granting an increase of pension to John R. Cauley;

H. R. 14464. An act for the relief of Wiley Corbett;

H. R. 25482. An act to amend section 878 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia;

H. R. 24875. An act authorizing the extension of Forty-fifth street NW.;

H. R. 23218. An act to authorize the Kentucky and West Virginia Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Tug Fork

of Big Sandy River, at or near Williamson, in Mingo County, W. Va., to a point on the east side of said river in Pike County, Ky.;

H. R. 23201. An act to amend the act approved March 1, 1905, entitled "An act to amend section 4 of an act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901;"

H. R. 22350. An act to authorize the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia to recopy old records in his office, and for other purposes;

H. R. 19493. An act to reimburse Oscar Fulgham, ex-sheriff of Madison County, Ala., for judgment and costs rendered against him when acting in the service of the United States;

H. R. 19312. An act to authorize the Mingo-Martin Coal Land Company to construct a bridge across Tug Fork of Big Sandy River at or near mouth of Wolf Creek;

H. R. 18865. An act for the relief of John and David West;

H. R. 18020. An act for the relief of the Snare & Triest Company;

H. R. 14381. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company the amount due said company from the Post-Office Department;

H. R. 13367. An act to amend section 13 of an act of March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Débris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California;"

H. R. 12686. An act for the relief of Edwin T. Hayward, executor of Columbus F. Hayward, and the administrator of Charlotte G. Hayward;

H. R. 12000. An act for the relief of the heirs at law of M. A. Phelps and the heirs at law of John W. Renner;

H. R. 11676. An act for the relief of persons who sustained property damage caused by fire at the Rock Island Arsenal;

H. R. 9877. An act for the relief of James P. Barney;

H. R. 9289. An act for the relief of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha;

H. R. 8078. An act for the relief of Miss Bernice Farrell;

H. R. 7900. An act for the relief of John C. Ray, assignee of John Gafford, of Arkansas;

H. R. 7746. An act for the relief of Columbia Hospital and Dr. A. E. Boozer;

H. R. 7741. An act waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy in the case of Pay Clerk Walter Delafield Bollard, United States Navy;

H. R. 5622. An act for the relief of M. D. Wright and Robert Neill;

H. R. 5195. An act for the relief of the Milburn Wagon Company, of Toledo, Ohio;

H. R. 4271. An act for the relief of Patrick J. Madden;

H. R. 4233. An act to reimburse the Harpswell Steamboat Company, of Portland, Me., for expenses incurred and for repairing damages sustained by its steamer *Sebascodegan* in collision with the United States steamer *Woodbury*;

H. R. 3577. An act for the relief of Barclay H. Warburton;

H. R. 1078. An act for the relief of Hamilton D. South, second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; and

H. R. 129. An act for the opening of a connecting parkway along Piney Branch between Sixteenth street and Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia.

#### AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 25242) to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Light-House Establishment, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up a conference report and asks unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will read.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 25242) to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Light-House Establishment, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, and 14.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 11 and 12, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the language proposed insert the following:

"A tender for use in Hawaiian waters and elsewhere as may



be directed, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

JAMES R. MANN,  
F. C. STEVENS,  
W. C. ADAMSON.

*Managers on the part of the House.*

S. B. ELKINS,  
GEO. C. PERKINS,  
LEE S. OVERMAN,

For S. R. MALLORY.

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

The Clerk read the statement, as follows:

STATEMENT.

The result of the conference is that the Senate recedes from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, and 14. These include the additional aids proposed by the Senate at Greenville, New Jersey; Ohio Shoal, Rhode Island; Gull Island, Wisconsin; new tender in the twelfth district; Pigeon Point, California; Red Rock, California; Cape Spencer, Alaska; Eliza Island, Bellingham Bay, Washington; Orford Reef, Cape Blanco, Oregon.

And also recedes from its amendments striking out of the House bill beacon lights at La Trappe River, Maryland, and post lights on Fox River, etc., Wisconsin.

The House recedes from its disagreement to amendments numbered 11 and 12. Amendment number 11 is purely a verbal amendment, and number 12 provides for rebuilding, etc., of light and fog-signal station at Cape Arago, Oregon.

The House recedes from its disagreement to amendment numbered 9, and agrees to the same with an amendment as follows:

Strike out all of the Senate amendment numbered 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A tender for use in Hawaiian waters and elsewhere, as may be directed, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars."

The total amount carried by the amendments of the Senate which go out is six hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The amendments of the Senate agreed to by the House carry a total of two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

JAMES R. MANN,  
F. C. STEVENS,  
W. C. ADAMSON.

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

The question was taken; and the conference report was agreed to.

ANNE B. WHITCOMB.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 20718) granting an increase of pension to Anne B. Whitcomb, with a Senate amendment thereto.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

WILLIAM F. CLENDENING.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 20223) granting an increase of pension to William F. Clendenning, with a Senate amendment thereto.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

JOHN SHINOLT.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 17956) granting an increase of pension to John Shinolt, with a Senate amendment thereto.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

NANNY E. HAYES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 21639) granting an increase of pension to Nanny E. Hayes, with a Senate amendment thereto.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the house concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

CASPER W. TYLER.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 21415) granting an increase of pension to Casper W. Tyler, with a Senate amendment thereto.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

WILLIAM W. SPARKS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 21447) granting a pension to William W. Sparks, with Senate amendments thereto.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

ASA A. GARDNER.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 23367) granting an increase of pension to Asa A. Gardner, with a Senate amendment thereto.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

MARY E. BROWN.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 17011) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Brown, with a Senate amendment thereto.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

WILLIAM G. CUMMINGS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 23860) granting an increase of pension to William G. Cummings, with a Senate amendment thereto.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 17285. An act for the relief of Second Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry; and

H. R. 25513. An act extending the time for making final proof in certain desert-land entries.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 8182) authorizing the Twin City Power Company to build two dams across the Savannah River above the city of Augusta, in the State of Georgia.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 21574) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for other purposes.

INFORMATION REGARDING PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask the present consideration of the following privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida rises to a question of privilege, and offers the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution No. 823.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the House of Representatives at the earliest possible day the following information:

A statement of the amount of money expended by the United States for equipment, supplies, military operations in the Philippine Islands, and all other expenditures of any character whatsoever expended by the United States in, for, or on account of said Philippine Islands in any manner, from the date of the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain to the present time.

Also a statement of the amount of revenue of any and every character received by the United States from or on account of the Philippine Islands since the date of the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain to the present time, together with the amount expended in and about the collection or receipt of the same, so as to show the net amount of such revenue so received during the period aforesaid.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. One moment.

Mr. MANN. Is it a privileged matter?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is just trying to ascertain to what committee it was referred.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. The resolution was introduced on the 8th of February and sent to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and no report has been made.

The SPEAKER. Then the gentleman's motion is to discharge the committee, as the Chair understands.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida moves to discharge the Committee on Insular Affairs from the further consideration of the resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. My motion was for the discharge of the committee and for the present consideration of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. That is just what has been agreed to, otherwise it is with the committee, and it is a question of privilege to move to discharge the committee; and that is the motion that has just been put.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Now, a parliamentary inquiry. I desire to address myself to the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, some weeks ago I introduced in this House a bill providing for the sale of the Philippine Islands to Japan or some other foreign power which would pay the United States therefor the \$20,000,000 which under the terms of the treaty of peace between this country and the Kingdom of Spain we paid to the latter country for the islands mentioned, and in addition thereto the amount of money expended by us since the bargain and sale referred to in the construction of permanent improvements on said islands. This bill went to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and it is still there. I never expected it to be reported by that committee. I never expected that committee to even consider it, but I did expect the American people to consider it, and they are doing so from one end of this country to the other; and whether this particular bill meets the requirements of the situation or not, there can be no question, considering the press of the country as the mirror in which is reflected the public opinion of the land, that the masses of our people have reached the conclusion that we must relinquish these oriental possessions.

Following the introduction of this bill I introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish the House with a statement showing what the retention of the Philippines has cost us since we took possession. That resolution also went to the Committee on Insular Affairs and has quietly been resting there for more than two weeks past. I had no idea that it would ever be reported. There seems to be a reluctance to give the people of this country the facts in relation to the expense incurred in the government of these islands, and without that information I desire to submit a few remarks with reference to the general situation.

I shall not undertake at this time to discuss the causes which produced our late war with Spain. No matter what the cause, no matter whether originally our cause was just or not, no matter whether by the exercise of wise diplomacy it could have been avoided and the thousands of American lives and millions of American treasure saved from sacrifice, it came, and the sons of the Republic from every nook and corner of our broad land patriotically responded to the call of country, and within a few short months the proud old Kingdom of Spain, with her colors trailing in the dust of defeat, was prostrate at the feet of American soldiery suing for mercy. In comparison with the nations of the earth we had at the outbreak of that war no large standing army and no navy commensurate with the needs of a country lying broadside to two oceans in such manner as to expose us to the attack of every well-equipped navy upon the high seas. Our experience at that time convinces me that the safety of a nation lies not so much in the size of its standing army, the equipment of its naval forces, and the completeness of its coast defenses as in the patriotic love of its people. When governments, of whatever nature, begin to lose the respect, confidence, and love of the people, at that selfsame moment such governments begin to decay, and when one, whether monarchy or republic, can only be held together by a show of glittering bayonets upon the land and the frowning cannon upon the decks of sea monsters beneath every sky, then it requires no prophet to foretell that the days of that government are numbered. These United States are so circumstanced in location, so rich in agriculture, in manufactures, in mines, and in every other quality which goes to make a people great, powerful, and independent that as long as we adhere to that fundamental principle of the Republic of staying at home, attending to our own business, and allowing other peo-

ples to attend to theirs, we can with a very small standing army and a very modest navy successfully defy the combined armies of the Old World. But when the very flower of the Spanish navy went down at Manila and Santiago and Spain lay prostrate at our feet, the Republican party, being in full possession of every branch of our Government, became recklessly drunken with the wine of conquest, and started us as a nation for a journey on strange and unknown seas. The fathers of the Republic never dreamed that the time would come when the people of the United States would embark in the business of acquiring and governing territory more than 8,000 miles from our shores, and that, too, without the consent of the people to be governed.

Why, Mr. Speaker, there can be no just government without the consent of the people governed, and indeed, sir, this contention on the part of our forefathers was the impelling cause which forced the people of the thirteen original colonies to secede from the British Government and declare themselves to be "free and independent States." For seven long years of bloody war with the mother country the Revolutionary patriots contended for this principle, established it upon these shores, and bequeathed it to us as a priceless heritage. Yet one hundred and thirty years after this revolt against tyranny and the establishment here of the best Government in all the world, we find the Republican party in absolute control of every department of the Government undertaking to govern and control, without their consent, 10,000,000 of people of an alien race and more than 8,000 miles away! This is a complete subversion of the purposes of our creation as a Government, and the sooner we abandon the colonial policy and send to the rear with a "get thee behind me Satan" our dreams of becoming a great "world power" on the seas of militarism and imperialism, the better will it be for the future of our beloved country. [Applause.]

Our destiny is to become a "world power" among the nations of the earth, but let us fervently hope that we shall become such by virtue of our superiority in agriculture, manufactures, mines, commerce, education, Christian living, and other like things which go to make a people really and truly great. Let us abandon for all time the bluster and braggadocio of the bully and take our rightful stand at the head of all nations in the glorious march toward the goal of lasting universal peace. [Applause.]

But, Mr. Speaker, we can not assume this position and carry with us in international conferences the weighty influence that should attend the United States as long as we persist in the policy of governing and holding in subjection to our will and against their protest millions of people who have absolutely nothing in common with us and who are, and must remain, thousands of miles from us. If on that historic morning in May some nine years ago the gallant Dewey, after destroying the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, had quietly sailed away, leaving the Filipino to "work out his own salvation," thousands of American lives and millions of American treasure would have been saved to us and we would not now be engaged in the task of building huge sea monsters at an enormous expense to ourselves and to the serious detriment of our own internal improvements for the sole purpose of protecting the "little brown man" from the avarice of eastern nations in order that American plutocrats and trust magnates may exploit him and his. [Applause on Democratic side.] One of the noblest traits in the character of the true man is to promptly acknowledge his mistake when he finds he has made one, and then set himself to the task of righting the wrongs which have resulted therefrom. A political party or a nation should do no less, and the whole civilized world ever stands ready to applaud such an act.

The original purchase of the Philippine Islands by our Government was a serious blunder and a most grievous wrong—wrong to the Filipino, wrong to our people, and wrong to all the nations of the earth. More than eight years of possession and attempted government on our part has demonstrated the folly of our continuance of the experiment a day longer, and the question now is, Has the Republican party the courage to "right-about face" on this question and sell or otherwise dispose of this "gold brick" which was worked off on us by Spain in the Paris treaty and for which we handed her twenty millions of good American dollars?

It is utterly impossible, Mr. Speaker, to secure from the War Department any statement of the money of the people of these United States that has been expended by this present Administration in and on account of the Philippines, either on account of permanent public improvements or on account of current expenses for the equipment and maintenance of our Army in the islands, the equipment and maintenance of our great naval



establishment, made necessary by our ownership of the archipelago, and other expenditures that we have been forced to undergo by virtue of our ownership of this foreign and distant territory.

Why all this secrecy? Have not the people of this country the right to know the amount of their money being expended by their servants, how and where it has been and is being expended, and all about it? Surely we are traveling on a strange road when the creature can and does defy the creator; when the agent flatly denies the right of his principal to know what disposition has been made of the funds of the principal which have been committed to the keeping of the agent and the servant stoutly refuses to make an accounting to his master!

There is no shadow of reason why the people should not know how much of their money has been spent in or on account of the Philippine Islands, in what manner it has been spent, and in fact everything in any wise pertaining to our occupation of these islands. Without the data which has been asked for, and not obtained, I think it is entirely safe to say that in addition to the \$20,000,000 paid Spain out of the Treasury of the United States in pursuance of the terms of the Paris treaty, which was the purchase price of these lands, and the "little brown men" thrown in for good measure, we have expended three or four times the purchase price in improving and retaining them. While millions of the people's money can be and is being spent in the building of good roads and other internal improvements in these far-away islands, it seems to be utterly impossible to get the "powers that be" to appropriate one penny for good roads in our own land.

Gentlemen prate about the duties we owe to the Filipinos, and they seem willing to deplete the Treasury of the United States in the maintenance of an immense Army and Navy, in the construction of coast defenses, and in building permanent improvements on these islands for the sole benefit of this alien race, which has nothing in common with us, and to whom we owe absolutely nothing.

When we purchased these islands and this alien race with them, the deed was nothing more nor less than traffic in human beings, and it is no greater wrong for individuals to traffic in humanity than it is for nations to make bargain and sale of human beings. The purchase of these islands and the people who inhabit them was a great moral wrong on the part of this great Christian country; it was a great wrong to our form of government; it was a great wrong to humanity, and it placed a black stain upon our own boasted civilization. Having committed this wrong and knowing now that it is wrong, what does the dominant party intend to do with this distant territory and this alien people? What will you do with this brown man of the Orient? Have you evolved a policy as to your own future relations with him? If you have, do you not think it is about time for you to take the American people—your masters—into your confidence and tell them what that policy is? If you have not, after more than eight years of effort, evolved some policy, don't you think you ought to candidly admit your inability to deal with the subject, and at least give the suggestions of others for a solution of the problem a fair test?

Mr. Speaker, I can conceive of but three ways in which to dispose of this vexatious problem, which the shrewd diplomacy of Spain and the asinine blundering of the Republican party has saddled upon us [applause on Democratic side], viz:

First. To incorporate the Philippine Islands and the inhabitants thereof as a part of the United States, giving to those people every right and privilege enjoyed under the Constitution by our own people;

Second. To hold the Philippine Islands and the people who inhabit them as the property of the United States, under some sort of colonial government, in which these people shall have no voice; and

Third. To dispose of the Philippine Islands and the people who inhabit them, either to the Filipinos themselves, Japan, or any other eastern nation that may desire them, for whatever we can get toward reducing the enormous financial loss we have incurred on account of our original investment, reserving at some desirable place a coaling and naval station.

And I want to say right here, Mr. Speaker, that the fact of our buying the Philippine Islands, and holding them only a few days, put this country, and the Congress representing it, in the embarrassing position of enacting legislation which sought to throttle the power of a sovereign State at the behest of the Mikado of Japan. [Applause on the Democratic side.] This boasted world power, this great American Republic, doing the bidding of Japan, and in the doing of it strangling the sovereignty out of a great State of this Union. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Here are three highways open for us to travel. Which shall

it be? Which is best for us? I say, "Which is best for us," because I believe that our first duty is to ourselves, and we have no right, legal or moral, to spend millions of the people's money to ameliorate the condition of others to whom we owe nothing, while our own people are staggering under the burdens of government and begging for necessary internal improvements. "Charity begins at home," and, I will add, should stay at home until the wants and necessities of the home people have been fully met and supplied. Looking at this question from the view point of what is best for us, what says the party in power? Which road shall we take? Shall it be the first? Shall we take this brown man into the family circle and make him one of us? Surely not. And yet, without altering our whole form of government, I do not see how we can keep him at all except it be on terms of perfect political equality.

Are gentlemen ready to admit this brown man of the Orient to citizenship in the United States upon terms of perfect political equality with themselves and their race? The proud Caucasian race planted the seeds of liberty in this Western Hemisphere which took deep root and flourished, until now behold the most majestic tree of liberty which adorns the forest of nations. Have gentlemen no pride of race? Are you willing to admit that the African, the Mongolian, and the Asiatic is your equal? Are you willing to assimilate with these people? With no pride of your race and with no love of your past, do you intend to attempt the alteration of the eternal decree of God Almighty in his placing the seal of superiority upon the white man? [Applause on the Democratic side.] If you do so intend, and you should be successful in carrying out your policy, what would you accomplish? You would only succeed in dragging the white man down to the level of the African, the Mongolian, and the Asiatic, and the future citizen of these United States would be a mongrel, not entitled to the respect of decent people anywhere.

I have no patience, Mr. Speaker, with that class of my race who, for the enjoyment of a "little brief authority" secured by pandering to the whims of a few addle-brained fanatics and the impossible demands of inferior races, would consign their posterity to a status which the Creator never intended them to occupy. Two totally distinct races of people, the one the superior of the other, never have and never will live together under one government upon terms of perfect equality, either political or social.

Mr. Lincoln, I believe, said that "the Republic can not exist half slave and half free." Neither can the Republic exist with one half of its citizenship composed of the proud Caucasian race and the other half composed of the African, Mongolian, and Asiatic races under laws seeking to compel absolute political or social equality. Neither can the Republic exist with one half citizen and the other half serf. In order for this Republic to exist and go onward to the goal of its high destiny among the peoples of the earth the bars must be put up and none allowed to come to us from other lands to make their homes with us in this God-favored land, except those of the white race who can assimilate with us, thus giving us a homogeneous population and insuring the preservation of the integrity of our civilization.

If then, Mr. Speaker, we are to preserve the integrity of our race and save our institutions for the benefit of humanity in the coming centuries we can not take this alien from the far-away islands of the Pacific into our household as a real member of the family and upon terms of perfect social or political equality.

Does the dominant party intend to adopt the second plan I have mentioned? Do you intend to forever hold these people as your property, controlling and governing them without their consent in order that American money sharks may continue to plunder them? Do you think that the holding in subjection to your will by force of arms of this distant alien race is in consonance with our form of government? What warrant have we under the Constitution of this great Republic to either own or control this alien and unassimilable race? Where in all our history does the Republican party find authority for the establishment of colonies and colonial forms of government? Why, Mr. Speaker, within the last few days I have heard gentlemen upon the floor of this House speak of our "colonial possessions." This smacks of empire. It breathes of imperialism. It suggests royalty. It does not indicate the simplicity of republican government, where every citizen is a sovereign, but it produces visions of kingly rule. Has the experiment of "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" proven to be a failure? Was George III right and our forefathers wrong in 1776? Have we been mistaken for more than a century in our contention that the people should rule?

Is the Republican party willing to go to the country with the

declaration that it is the purpose of that party to perpetuate a colonial form of government in the Philippine Islands? If not, then when do you propose to make a change? What do you propose to substitute for the present form of rule in the islands? You can not maintain the present status and preserve the Republic, because "colonial possessions" have no place in a republican form of government. If, however, we propose to discard for the future our republican government and clothe ourselves in the habiliments of the empire, have we counted the cost of maintaining these distant island possessions? In time of profound peace this precious property has cost us millions upon millions of money, and the end is not yet. If, unfortunately, we should be plunged into war with some strong eastern power, "our colonial possessions" would fall an easy prey to the enemy before we could get our forces well started across the seas, and then it would probably bankrupt us to retake them, as retake them we would, no matter what the cost in both blood and treasure. Is it good policy for us to continue in the "colonial-possession" business at so frightful a cost as confronts us? We say we want peace with all nations, yet our ownership of the Philippine Islands is a constant invitation for war to every eastern power. We have planted ourselves 8,000 miles from home "with a chip on our shoulders," daily challenging all the nations of the East to "knock it off." Can we afford to continue this performance? Shall we by its continuance abandon the form of government established by the fathers of the Republic, and which by careful nurture has made for us the grandest and most powerful government beneath the sun? No; a thousand times no, Mr. Speaker.

What then shall be our course? If it were in my power to provide a solution of this vexed problem, I would sell the Philippine Islands, only reserving a coaling and naval station, for what I could get, and thus reduce the amount of the losses we have already incurred by the amount received from the purchaser and escape the future millions of losses which their retention will inevitably bring to us. I would give the Filipinos the first opportunity to buy, and if they did not or could not buy, I would then offer them to Japan or some other eastern nation, and if I could not find a purchaser at all, I would simply withdraw and leave the "little brown man" of the Orient alone in his glory to "work out his own salvation with fear and trembling."

We have one race question already to solve, Mr. Speaker, and why will certain politicians insist on giving us another? Why not let us work out a just and proper solution of the one which is now with us, and which has challenged the best thought of our wisest statesmen for more than fifty years, before we fly to the Far East in search of another one? So far as I am concerned, I know that I have nothing but the kindest feeling for the brown man of the Philippines and the black man of continental America; I know that my people wish them no harm, and would elevate rather than degrade them. We have shown this by taxing our people for more than forty years to build and maintain schools for negro children; we have aided them constantly in the building and maintenance of their churches; we have in every conceivable way endeavored to lift them up in the scale of morality and right living. We have done everything in our power to ameliorate their condition, except to sacrifice the integrity of our race by receiving them as our social equals, and, we might as well be plain, this we shall never do so long as the world shall stand. There is no power under the sun that can make us do that, because the time will never come when we, our children, and our children's children, down to the latest generation, and to the time when the angel Gabriel shall announce to a listening world that time shall be no more, would not prefer death and complete extermination, rather than amalgamation with this inferior people. [Applause.]

While I am dealing with this subject, Mr. Speaker, I desire to call attention briefly to two bills that have been introduced in this House during the present Congress. I refer to the bills introduced respectively by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET], each bill having for its object the reduction of representation from the Southern States in this House and in the Electoral College on account of the alleged suppression of the negro vote in those States. I believe that both of the gentlemen in their bills name, among others, the State of Florida, and they propose to give my State only two Representatives in this House instead of the three she is entitled to and now has. Why do these gentlemen propose this proceeding as to Florida? They say that we have disfranchised the negro in Florida. In what way has the negro in Florida been disfranchised? I make the unqualified statement that neither of the gentlemen can point out a single line either in the constitution of Florida or the

statute law of Florida which disfranchises the negro or which directly or indirectly seeks so to do.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman is not now speaking to his resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OLMSTED). The gentleman from New York makes the point of order that the gentleman from Florida is not speaking to his resolution. The point of order seems to be well taken.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman from New York was not listening and does not know what the gentleman from Florida was talking about.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I would like to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman from Florida was recognized in his own right and has the right to proceed for one hour.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman was recognized in his own right, and has one hour to speak upon his resolution, but not upon the question of representation in Florida. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I want to be heard for a moment on that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The point is very clear, and the gentleman will be recognized to speak to his resolution. The Chair does not care to hear argument on the point of order.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. All right. If the Chair decides I can not be heard, it is perfectly agreeable to me. I want to show that these gentlemen do not know what they were talking about. That is all. But, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from New York does not want to hear it I shall have to be content. I have been at some trouble to secure some little information as to the money that has been expended in the Philippine Islands. This Committee on Insular Affairs declines to deal with it; they decline to allow the people of this country to ask what the Secretary of War has done with their money, but I have been enabled to find out something about it, and I will inform the House as to it.

#### INCREASED EXPENDITURES DUE TO IMPERIALISM.

1. *Army and Navy.*—The most striking illustration of the unwisdom of the colonial policy is found in the fact that the appropriations for military and naval purposes were more than three times as great in 1906 as they were in 1898, before we unfortunately entered upon that evil policy.

In 1898 the appropriation for the Military Academy at West Point was \$479,572. In 1906 it was \$1,664,707, about three and one-half times as great as it was in 1898. And this increase at the fountain head is kept up all down the stream. In 1898 the appropriation for the Army was \$23,129,344. In 1906 it was \$71,817,165, an increase of \$48,687,821. The appropriation in 1906 was not quite three times as great as that of 1898. As to the Navy, the appropriation in 1898 was \$33,003,234. In 1906 it was \$102,091,670, an increase of \$69,088,436, considerably more than three times as great as it was in 1898—three millions and nearly eighty-three thousand dollars more than three times as great.

The increase cost of these three items, due to our colonial policy, and due mainly to our occupation of the Philippines, in respect of which alone we are threatened with international complications and wars, is therefore, in the aggregate, \$175,773,542 a year at this time, and the expense is still growing.

2. *Other expenses.*—But the vast sum of \$175,773,542 a year does not by any means measure the whole increase due to this new venture in world politics. Our pension list has grown and will continue to grow as long as we hold the islands, thus entailing a permanent increase of taxation. We have paid out \$3,000,000 to relieve the people of the islands from famine caused by our policy of "reconcentration," borrowed from General Weyler—from Weyler the beast, who devastated Cuba, and thereby brought us into conflict with Spain. We have paid \$179,000 for the first Philippine Commission. We have paid \$100,000 for coal mines in Batan Island, from which we have so far received no returns. We have paid within the last year \$400,000 more than it was worth to transport coal from this country to the Philippines, in order to placate the already over-protected vessel owners of this country, who for the last forty years have had their lobby here at every session of Congress begging for legislation that would exempt them from paying the paltry fees which the States allow pilots at the ports of the country to collect from them in order to maintain a pilotage system for the protection of life and property at sea. How much more we have paid in extortionate transportation charges on other items I do not know, nor does anyone else. We have paid to Spain \$20,000,000 for a title to the Archipelago which we had already gained by conquest. We have paid to the



friars \$7,500,000 for lands there. We have been called upon during the present session of Congress to pay \$363,030 for damages to church property in the islands caused by our troops; and we may yet have to pay ten times as much more to satisfy the claims growing out of damages, including damages done by insurrectos, for which the President and the Secretary of War have recommended payment.

Up to June 30, 1903, we had paid out on account of the Philippines not less than \$647,599,250, and in the last four years they have undoubtedly cost us half as much more. In all, then, they have cost us not less than \$1,000,000,000 in nine years, or about \$110,000,000 a year, on an average.

LOSSES IN HEALTH, PRESTIGE, AND NATIONAL CHARACTER.

But this money cost is by no means the greatest burden imposed by our new policy. It is undermining the health and the morality of the nation and impairing its prestige. For eighteen months we kept an army of 71,000 American soldiers in that wretched climate, and aside from deaths in battle, thousands died from disease, and thousands more were afflicted with insanity and other maladies due to climatic causes, and then are put in this outfit over here—St. Elizabeth's—and if I had, Mr. Chairman, thirty minutes' time, I believe I could show that it is so reeking with corruption that even the man in the moon, when he crosses over St. Elizabeth's at night, is compelled to hold his nose.

The army there has been reduced to 15,000; but there are, besides these, between 865 and 1,000 American teachers and 3,300 American officers and employees of the Philippine civil service, making in all nearly 20,000 Americans exposed to the evil effects of residence there, and the number is increasing. This is all bad enough, but it is not the worst. Only a few days ago we saw a bill passed in this House which was the result of a quarrel with Japan. That bill was in effect a confession of weakness and fear on the part of this Government lest Japan should take away from us by force of arms these same islands. It was also the furthest step ever yet taken in the direction of imperialism, for it involved the overthrow of the right of one of the sovereign States of the Union to manage its own schools and an abdication by Congress of its exclusive right to make laws for the government of the United States. This vicious piece of legislation has done far more to injure the prestige of this country as a world power than the war with Spain did to increase it, and it has, moreover, discredited the legislative branch of this Government among our own people. Such a price was never before paid for peace by this once proud people of ours, nor would it ever have been paid if we had not become vulnerable by reason of our position in the Philippines.

COMMERCIAL GAINS TRIFLING.

And what have we received in return? We have secured for the shipbuilders and shipowners and army contractors a profit of about 25 per cent on an export trade ranging from \$4,500,000 to \$12,200,000 a year for seven or eight years and on an import trade ranging from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 a year for the same period. According to the Statesman's Year-Book for 1906, the value of imports from the Philippine Islands into the United States and of the domestic exports from the United States to the Philippine Islands in the fiscal years 1901 to 1905, inclusive, was:

Imports.—1901, \$4,420,912; 1902, \$6,612,700; 1903, \$11,372,584; 1904, \$12,066,934; 1905, \$12,657,904.

Exports.—1901, \$4,014,180; 1902, \$5,251,867; 1903, \$4,028,677; 1904, \$4,832,900; 1905, \$6,200,620.

But trifling as these commercial advantages are, they constitute the only offset to the immense and irreparable losses sustained by this country in the attempt to govern an alien people in a distant land without their consent and in violation of the basic principle of the American Constitution. [Loud applause.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, this resolution calls for the expenditures of the Government on account of the Philippine Islands since the treaty of peace and also for the revenues received from those islands. Of course every Member of the House knows that this information has been fully covered from time to time in the reports submitted to Congress. The resolution has answered its full purpose, and there is no reason that it should survive, and I therefore move that it lie on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] moves to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from New York [Mr. SULZER] rise?

Mr. SULZER. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] a question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] that the resolution do lie on the table.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. SULZER. I demand a division, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, to save the time of the House, I think we had better have the yeas and nays on this.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 166, nays 104, present 8, not voting 99, as follows:

YEAS—166.

Allen, Me.	Denby	Kennedy, Ohio	Perkins
Ames	Dickson, Ill.	Kinkaid	Pollard
Bannon	Dixon, Mont.	Knapp	Powers
Barchfeld	Draper	Knopf	Prince
Bartholdt	Dwight	Knowland	Reeder
Bates	Edwards	Lacey	Reyburn
Bede	Ellis	Lafean	Reynolds
Beldier	Englebright	Landis, Chas. B.	Rives
Bennet, N. Y.	Esch	Lawrence	Rodenberg
Bennett, Ky.	Fletcher	Lilley, Conn.	Samuel
Birdsall	Frdney	Littauer	Schneebell
Boutell	Foss	Littlefield	Scott
Bowersock	Foster, Vt.	Longworth	Sibley
Bradley	Fowler	Loud	Slomp
Brick	French	Lovering	Smith, Cal.
Brooks, Colo.	Gainnes, W. Va.	McCarthy	Smith, Iowa
Brown	Gardner, Mich.	McCreary, Pa.	Smith, Pa.
Brownlow	Gilhams	McGavin	Smyser
Burke, Pa.	Goebel	McKinlay, Cal.	Snapp
Burke, S. Dak.	Graham	McKinley, Ill.	Southard
Burleigh	Greene	McKinney	Sperry
Butler, Pa.	Gronna	McMorran	Stafford
Calder	Grosvenor	Madden	Sterling
Calderhead	Hale	Mann	Sulloway
Campbell, Ohio	Hamilton	Marshall	Tawney
Capron	Haskins	Martin	Thomas, Ohio
Cassel	Haugen	Michalek	Tirrell
Chaney	Hayes	Miller	Townsend
Chapman	Hedge	Mondell	Voilestead
Cole	Henry, Conn.	Moore, Pa.	Vreeland
Conner	Hill, Conn.	Morrell	Wadsworth
Cooper, Pa.	Holliday	Murdock	Wanger
Crumpacker	Howell, N. J.	Needham	Washburn
Currler	Howell, Utah	Nelson	Watson
Cushman	Hubbard	Olcott	Weeks
Dale	Hull	Olmsted	Wiley, N. J.
Dalzell	Humphrey, Wash.	Otjen	Wilson
Darragh	Jenkins	Overstreet, Ind.	Wood
Davidson	Jones, Wash.	Parker	Woodyard
Davis, Minn.	Kahn	Parsons	Young
Dawes	Keifer	Payne	
Dawson	Kennedy, Nebr.	Pearre	

NAYS—104.

Adamson	Flood	Lee	Robinson, Ark.
Alken	Galnes, Tenn.	Lever	Rucker
Bartlett	Garber	Lewis	Russell
Beall, Tex.	Garner	Lindsay	Ryan
Bell, Ga.	Garrett	Lloyd	Saunders
Bowers	Gill	McCall	Shackleford
Brantley	Gillespie	McLain	Sheppard
Broussard	Glass	McNary	Sherley
Brundidge	Goulden	Macon	Sims
Burgess	Granger	Meyer	Slayden
Burleson	Gregg	Moore, Tenn.	Smith, Ky.
Burnett	Griggs	Moore, Tex.	Smith, Md.
Butler, Tenn.	Gudger	Murphy	Smith, Tex.
Byrd	Hardwick	Norris	Southall
Candler	Hay	Overstreet, Ga.	Sparkman
Clark, Fla.	Heffin	Padgett	Stanley
Clark, Mo.	Hill, Miss.	Page	Stephens, Tex.
Clayton	Hinshaw	Patterson, N. C.	Sullivan
Davey, La.	Houston	Patterson, S. C.	Sulzer
Davis, W. Va.	James	Pujo	Thomas, N. C.
De Armond	Jones, Va.	Rainey	Underwood
Dixon, Ind.	Kellher	Ransdell, La.	Wallace
Elerbe	Kitchin, Claude	Reid	Watkins
Field	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Rhinock	Weisse
Finley	Lamar	Richardson, Ala.	Williams
Fitzgerald	Lamb	Robertson, La.	Zenor

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—8.

Fassett	Howard	Kline	Talbot
Hopkins	Humphreys, Miss.	Sherman	Webb

NOT VOTING—99.

Acheson	Dresser	Law	Ruppert
Alexander	Driscoll	Le Fevre	Scroggy
Allen, N. J.	Dunwell	Legare	Shartel
Andrus	Floyd	Lilley, Pa.	Small
Babcock	Foster, Ind.	Livingston	Smith, Ill.
Bankhead	Fulkerson	Lorimer	Smith, Mich.
Bingham	Fuller	Loudenslager	Southwick
Bishop	Gardner, Mass.	Lowden	Spight
Blackburn	Gardner, N. J.	McCleary, Minn.	Steenerson
Bonyuge	Gilbert	McDermott	Stevens, Minn.
Bowle	Gillett	McLachlan	Taylor, Ala.
Broocks, Tex.	Goldfogle	Mahon	Taylor, Ohio
Brumm	Graff	Maynard	Towne
Buckman	Hearst	Minor	Trimble
Burton, Del.	Henry, Tex.	Moon, Pa.	Tyndall
Burton, Ohio	Hepburn	Mouser	Van Duzer
Campbell, Kans.	Hermann	Mudd	Van Winkle
Cockran	Higgins	Nevin	Wachter
Cocks	Hogg	Palmer	Waldo
Cooper, Wis.	Huff	Pou	Webber
Coudrey	Hughes	Randell, Tex.	Weems
Cousins	Hunt	Rhodes	Welborn
Cromer	Johnson	Richardson, Ky.	Wharton
Deemer	Klepper	Riordan	Wiley, Ala.
Dovener	Landis, Frederick	Roberts	

So the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The following pairs were announced:

For the session:

Mr. SHERMAN with Mr. RUPPERT.

Mr. VAN WINKLE with Mr. McDERMOTT.

Mr. DEEMER with Mr. KLINE.

Until further notice:

Mr. FULLER with Mr. HOPKINS.

Mr. FASSETT with Mr. HOWARD.

Mr. LILLEY of Pennsylvania with Mr. GILBERT.

Mr. LORIMER with Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi.

Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. COCKRAN.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania with Mr. RIORDAN.

For the day:

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas with Mr. POU.

Mr. COUDREY with Mr. HUNT.

Mr. COUSINS with Mr. LEGARE.

Mr. CROMER with Mr. JOHNSON.

Mr. DOVENER with Mr. TOWNE.

Mr. GILLET with Mr. LIVINGSTON.

Mr. HUFF with Mr. RICHARDSON of Kentucky.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER with Mr. TRIMBLE.

Mr. LOWDEN with Mr. VAN DUZER.

Mr. MAHON with Mr. SPIGHT.

Mr. MUDD with Mr. WILEY of Alabama.

Mr. ACHESON with Mr. BOWIE.

Mr. ANDRUS with Mr. BROOKS of Texas.

Mr. BABCOCK with Mr. BANKHEAD.

Mr. BONYNGE with Mr. FLOYD.

Mr. BURTON of Delaware with Mr. HEARST.

Mr. WACHTER with Mr. TALBOTT.

Mr. DUNWELL with Mr. HENRY of Texas.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin with Mr. GOLDFOGLE.

Mr. ALEXANDER with Mr. SMALL.

Mr. COCKS with Mr. RANDELL of Texas.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan with Mr. MAYNARD.

For the vote:

Mr. HEPBURN with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.

Mr. SOUTHWICK with Mr. WEBB.

Mr. ANDRUS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote "yea."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OLMSTED). The Chair would inquire of the gentleman from New York whether he was listening when his name should have been called?

Mr. ANDRUS. I was called out before the roll call was commenced.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is afraid the gentleman does not come within the rule.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

#### PENSION BILLS.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a number of pension bills passed by the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent that they be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent to consider pension bills, in order to-day under the rules, in the House as in Committee of the Whole House. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

#### RELF BLEDSOE.

The first pension business was the bill (S. 990) granting an increase of pension to Relf 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 Relf Bledsoe, late captain Company K, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory 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.

#### SMITH BLEDSOE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1896) granting a pension to Smith 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 Smith Bledsoe, late unassigned recruit, general service, United States Army, war with Mexico, and pay him 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.

#### MARY O. FOSTER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1980) granting an increase of pension to Mary O. 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 Mary O. Foster, widow of Arthur Foster, late of Captain Sanford's company, First Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Black Hawk 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.

#### ELISHA T. ARNOLD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2109) granting an increase of pension to Elisha T. 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 Elisha T. Arnold, late of Company H, First Regiment Kentucky 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.

#### SAMUEL ELLIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3432) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Ellis.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Ellis, late of Company G, Second Regiment Ohio 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.

#### ANN H. BARNES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4028) granting an increase of pension to Ann H. 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 Ann H. Barnes, widow of Thomas H. Barnes, late second lieutenant Captain Stone's company, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, 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.

#### MARY A. BRADY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4762) granting a pension to Mary A. Brady.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Brady, widow of John Brady, late of Company B, Gray's battalion, Arkansas Volunteers, war with Mexico, 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.

#### LOUISA ANNE MORTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6177) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Anne Morton.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Anne Morton, widow of James W. Morton, late of Company B, Thirtieth 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.

#### MARY A. JACKSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6726) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Jackson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Jackson, widow of Thomas J. Jackson, late first lieutenant, First 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

#### BESSIE SHARP PETTIT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7244) granting an increase of pension to Bessie Sharp Pettit.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to



the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Bessie Sharp Pettit, widow of James S. Pettit, late lieutenant-colonel Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said James S. Pettit until they reach the age of 16 years.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ZADOK K. JUDD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7696) granting an increase of pension to Zadok K. Judd.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Zadok K. Judd, late of Company E, Mormon Battalion Iowa 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.

HENDERSON STANLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7722) granting an increase of pension to Henderson Stanley.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henderson Stanley, late of Captain Picket's company, 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.

WILLIAM H. LONG.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7803) granting an increase of pension to William H. Long.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Long, late of Captain Cone'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.

ELEANOR P. BIGLER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7912) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor P. Bigler.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eleanor P. Bigler, widow of Henry W. Bigler, late of Company B, Mormon Battalion Iowa 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH A. BONNER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8144) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Bonner.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 A. Bonner, widow of James C. N. Bonner, late of Company E, First Regiment Virginia 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANN E. MACY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8147) granting an increase of pension to Ann E. Macy.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 E. Macy, widow of Eli O. Macy, late of Company G, 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.

ARABELLA J. FARRELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8197) granting an increase of pension to Arabella J. Farrell.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Arabella J. Farrell, widow of Rufus Farrell, late of Company A, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

AZELIA MITTAG.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8212) granting a pension to Azelia Mittag.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Azelia Mittag, widow of Thomas W. Mittag, late of Company G, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Thomas W. Mittag, until they reach the age of 16 years.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JEREMIAH BOWMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8214) granting a pension to Jeremiah 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 Jeremiah Bowman, late of Troop D, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, and Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, 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.

ELIZABETH P. HARGRAVE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8225) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth P. Hargrave.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 P. Hargrave, widow of William L. Hargrave, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Louisiana 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LYDIA IRVINE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8237) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Irvine.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Irvine, widow of Caleb E. Irvine, late of Company D, United States Mounted Riflemen, 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.

MARTHA L. BOHANNAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8263) granting an increase of pension to Martha L. Bohannan.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 L. Bohannan, widow of Miles L. Bohannan, late of Company D, Easton's battalion, Missouri 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.

MARGARET BABER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8456) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Baber.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Baber, widow of William Baber, late of Company B, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANN HUDSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8485) granting an increase of pension to Ann 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 Ann Hudson, widow of Rufus Farrell, late of Company A, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer 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.

Hudson, widow of Christopher C. Hudson, late ensign Captain Tatum's company, Tennessee Volunteers, Creek 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.

EDWIN B. LUFKIN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7) granting an increase of pension to Edwin B. Lufkin.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 B. Lufkin, late of Company E, Thirteenth 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.

NANCY LITTLEFIELD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 12) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Littlefield.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Littlefield, widow of Josiah P. Littlefield, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Maine 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.

RUTH E. ROGERS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 161) granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Rogers.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Rogers, widow of Alexander B. Rogers, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Fourth Regiment United States Veteran 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.

ALVAH D. WILSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 177) granting an increase of pension to Alvah D. 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 Alvah D. Wilson, late of Company E, Fourth 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.

LUTHER H. CANFIELD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 435) granting an increase of pension to Luther H. Canfield.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Luther H. Canfield, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota 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.

JUSTIN C. KENNEDY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 463) granting an increase of pension to Justin C. Kennedy.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Justin C. Kennedy, late lieutenant-colonel Thirteenth 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 YOUNG.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 496) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Young.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Young, late of Company A, Forty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Seventh 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 a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. CRANE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 570) granting an increase of pension to John W. Crane.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Crane, late of Companies B and A, Seventy-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; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PRISCILLA L. HAMILL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 588) granting an increase of pension to Priscilla L. Hamill.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Priscilla L. Hamill, widow of William A. Hamill, late first lieutenant and adjutant One hundred and fifty-sixth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS A. WILLSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 883) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Willson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Willson, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa 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 E. FOSTER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 913) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. 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 Charles E. Foster, late of Company G, Second 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; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WARREN W. WHIPPLE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1136) granting an increase of pension to Warren W. Whipple.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 W. Whipple, late of Company B, Third Regiment Colorado 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.

EDWIN P. RICHARDSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1261) granting an increase of pension to Edwin P. 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 Edwin P. Richardson, late acting third assistant engineer, United States Navy, 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; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LUDWIG SCHULTZ.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1299) granting an increase of pension to Ludwig Schultz.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ludwig Schultz, late of Company A, Fiftieth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.



## MICHAEL CULLEN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1350) granting an increase of pension to Michael Cullen.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Cullen, late of Company A, First Regiment New Jersey 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.

## ELIZABETH STRONG.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1515) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Strong.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Strong, widow of Charles H. Strong, late of Company I, Forty-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.

## LAURA M. FREEMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1520) granting an increase of pension to Laura M. 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 Laura M. Freeman, widow of Jason E. Freeman, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Vermont 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.

## THEODORE W. GATES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1526) granting an increase of pension to Theodore W. Gates.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 W. Gates, late of Company A, Ninety-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; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## JANE AGNEW.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1622) granting a pension to Jane Agnew.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Agnew, widow of John Agnew, late acting third assistant engineer, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## CHARLES CHURCH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1935) granting an increase of pension to Charles Church.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Church, late of Company B, Ninety-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 a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## LUCINDA L. McCORKLE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2011) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda L. McCorkle.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lucinda L. McCorkle, widow of James A. McCorkle, late of Company H, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act granting a pension to Lucinda L. McCorkle."

## ASA K. HARBERT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2083) granting an increase of pension to Asa K. Harbert.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 K. Harbert, late of Company I, Ninth 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 a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## MARY G. POTTER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2181) granting an increase of pension to Mary 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 Mary G. Potter, widow of Nelson Potter, late of Company E, Eighty-ninth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## WILLIAM W. HERRICK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2285) granting an increase of pension to William W. Herrick.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Herrick, late of Company H, Forty-eighth 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.

## WILLIAM T. GRAFFAN, ALIAS WILLIAM RIVERS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2315) granting an increase of pension to William T. Graffan, alias William Rivers.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 T. Graffan, alias William Rivers, late of Company G, Sixth 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.

## ANNIE E. SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2336) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. 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 Annie E. Smith, widow of Henry H. Smith, late of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and sixteenth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, 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.

## HARVEY SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2387) granting an increase of pension to Harvey 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 Harvey Smith, late of Company E, Twelfth 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.

## JOHN A. J. TAYLOR.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2394) granting an increase of pension to John A. J. 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 John A. J. Taylor, late of Company I, First Regiment Missouri State Militia 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.

## STEPHEN M. FITZWATER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Stephen M. Fitzwater.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 M. Fitzwater, late of Companies K and B, Third Regiment, and Company C, Eleventh 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT J. HENRY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2729) granting an increase of pension to Robert J. 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 Robert J. Henry, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$45 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 B. MOREHEAD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2743) granting an increase of pension to Daniel B. Morehead.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 B. Morehead, late of Company G, Eighty-third 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.

JOEL R. SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2748) granting an increase of pension to Joel R. 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 Joel R. Smith, late of Company C, United States Voltigeurs, war with Mexico, and 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. OGAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2792) granting an increase of pension to John W. Ogan.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Ogan, late of Company B, Fifty-seventh 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.

HANNAH WELCH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2954) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Welch.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Welch, widow of David E. Welch, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Tenth Regiment Michigan 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; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY O. BENNUM.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2971) granting an increase of pension to Henry O. Bennum.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 O. Bennum, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Delaware 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.

HIRAM FOCHT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3197) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Focht.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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

Focht, late of Company I, Fiftieth 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; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM P. M'KEEVER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3266) granting an increase of pension to William P. McKeever.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. McKeever, late of Company H, Nineteenth 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.

GEORGE C. VEILE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3267) granting an increase of pension to George C. Veile.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Veile, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Eighth Independent 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB A. WARD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3268) granting an increase of pension to Jacob A. Ward.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 A. Ward, late of Company D, One hundred and seventy-sixth 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 J. HARRISON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3275) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Harrison.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Harrison, late of Company D, Sixteenth 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.

CHARLES M. CANFIELD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3434) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Canfield.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Canfield, late of Company H, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Ohio National Guard 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.

ROWLAND SAUNDERS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3435) granting an increase of pension to Rowland Saunders.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rowland Saunders, late of Company F, Thirteenth 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.

ANNA M. WOODBURY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3446) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Woodbury.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Woodbury, widow of Roger W. Woodbury, late captain Company B, Third 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.

JOSEPH H. BOUCHER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3495) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Boucher.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 H. Boucher, late of Company B, First Battalion District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, 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.

SAMUEL S. WATSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3527) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Watson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 S. Watson, late of Company C, Forty-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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH P. WILCOX.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3552) granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Wilcox.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 P. Wilcox, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ORIN D. SISCO.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3563) granting an increase of pension to Orin D. Sisco.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Orin D. Sisco, late of Company K, Seventy-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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SALLIE NOBLE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3652) granting an increase of pension to Sallie Noble.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sallie Noble, widow of Charles Noble, jr., late captain Company G, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania 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.

DANIEL R. EMERY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3672) granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Emery.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 R. Emery, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio 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.

LEVI W. CURTIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3852) granting an increase of pension to Levi W. Curtis.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 W. Curtis, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant Company E, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment United States Colored 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.

ELLEN L. STOUGHTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3929) granting an increase of pension to Ellen L. Stoughton.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 L. Stoughton, widow of Homer L. Stoughton, late lieutenant-colonel Second Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, 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.

JACOB BERRY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3997) granting an increase of pension to Jacob 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 Jacob Berry, late of Company E, Seventh 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.

THOMAS WARNER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3998) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Warner.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Warner, late of Company D, 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES V. NASH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4208) granting an increase of pension to Charles V. 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 Charles V. Nash, late of Company A, Eighty-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.

THOMAS S. ELSEBERRY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4461) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Elsberry.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 S. Elsberry, late of Company A, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia 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.

HORATIO S. BREWER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4501) granting an increase of pension to Horatio S. Brewer.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Horatio S. Brewer, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Thirteenth 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.

LEVI M. STEPHENSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4531) granting an increase of pension to Levi M. Stephenson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 M. Stephenson, late captain Company K, Ninety-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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN A. WAGNER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4559) granting an increase of pension to John A. 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 John A. Wagner, late captain Company H, Fourth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY STEGMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4562) granting an increase of pension to Henry Stegman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Stegman, late of Company G, Twenty-fifth 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.

LORIN N. HAWKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4890) granting an increase of pension to Lorin N. Hawkins.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lorin N. Hawkins, late of U. S. S. Michigan, Potomac, and Princeton, 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.

WILLIAM HALE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4580) granting an increase of pension to William Hale.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Hale, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia 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.

MARY JANE MILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4629) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane 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 Mary Jane Miller, widow of Worth Miller, late of Company H, One hundred and sixty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and unassigned, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania 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; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

IRVIN M. HILL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4693) granting an increase of pension to Irvin M. 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 Irvin M. Hill, late of Company D, 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.

JAMES W. MUNCY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4865) granting an increase of pension to James W. Muncy.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Muncy, late of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky 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.

NATHAN S. WOOD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4875) granting an increase of pension to Nathan S. 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 Nathan

S. Wood, late of Company F, Eleventh 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.

D. LANING ROSS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4873) granting an increase of pension to D. Laning 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 D. Laning Ross, late of U. S. S. Peri, 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.

LORIN N. HAWKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4890) granting an increase of pension to Lorin N. Hawkins.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lorin N. Hawkins, late of U. S. S. Michigan, Potomac, and Princeton, 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.

JACOB GRELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4936) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Grell.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Grell, late of Company B, Fifteenth 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM W. DUFFIELD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4958) granting an increase of pension to William W. Duffield.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Duffield, late colonel Ninth 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.

NANCY A. E. HOFFMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5125) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. E. Hoffman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. E. Hoffman, widow of Nimrod N. Hoffman, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and first lieutenant Company A, First Regiment West Virginia 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.

MORGAN H. WEEKS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5144) granting an increase of pension to Morgan H. Weeks.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Morgan H. Weeks, late of Company B, One hundred and 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.

JENNIE H. MARSHALL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5171) granting an increase of pension to Jennie H. 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 Jennie H. Marshall, widow of James M. Marshall, late of Company B, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and first lieutenant Company D, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteers, 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.

ROBERT H. WHITE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5191) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. 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 Robert H. White, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Rhode Island 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.

JOHN H. PETERS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5361) granting an increase of pension to John H. Peters.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Peters, late lieutenant-colonel Fourth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

STEPHEN A. BARKER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5261) granting an increase of pension to Stephen A. 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 Stephen A. Barker, late of Company C, First Regiment Rhode Island 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.

RICHARD JONES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5380) granting an increase of pension to Richard 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 Richard Jones, late of Company E, One hundred and seventy-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.

GREENBERRY B. PATTERSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5383) granting an increase of pension to Greenberry B. 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 Greenberry B. Patterson, late of Company F, Twenty-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.

JOHN A. CHASE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5400) granting an increase of pension to John A. 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 John A. Chase, late lieutenant-colonel One hundred and eighty-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.

THOMAS W. GILPATRICK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5420) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Gilpatrick.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 W. Gilpatrick, late of Company D, First Regiment Maine 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.

WILLIAM M. TINSLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5423) granting an increase of pension to William M. Tinsley.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Tinsley, late of Company C, Sixteenth 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; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARCELLUS CASH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5456) granting an increase of pension to Marcellus Cash.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Marcellus Cash, late of Company G, Seventh 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT TEETS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5457) granting an increase of pension to Albert Teets.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Teets, late first Lieutenant Company C, Third 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.

GEORGE PAYNE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5558) granting an increase of pension to George Payne.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Payne, late of United States ships Constitution and Savannah, 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.

SHEFFIELD L. SHERMAN, JR.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5578) granting an increase of pension to Sheffield L. Sherman, 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 Sheffield L. Sherman, jr., late of Company A, First Regiment Rhode Island 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.

FREDERICK BUEHRLE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5621) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Buehrle.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Buehrle, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri State Militia 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.

NICHOLAS M. HAWKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5623) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas M. Hawkins.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 M. Hawkins, late of Company M, Fifth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, 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 GRANT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5681) granting an increase of pension to William 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 William Grant, late first lieutenant Company H, First Regiment Oregon 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.

MARGARET E. CRAIGO.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5692) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Craigo.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Craigo, widow of George W. Craigo, late of Company F, Second Regiment Wisconsin 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.

WILLIAM D. HOFF.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5718) granting an increase of pension to William D. Hoff.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 D. Hoff, late first lieutenant Company D, Fifteenth 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE C. SAUL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5724) granting an increase of pension to George C. Saul.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Saul, late of Company E, Sixty-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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM O. SPELMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5730) granting an increase of pension to William O. Spelman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 O. Spelman, late of Company B, One hundred and 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.

RUTH M. HOAG.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5752) granting an increase of pension to Ruth M. Hoag.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 M. Hoag, widow of Levi G. Hoag, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Michigan 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.

CHARLES A. BELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5756) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. 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 Charles A. Bell, late major, 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.

OCTAVE L. F. E. FARIOLA.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5782) granting an increase of pension to Octave L. F. E. Fariola.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Octave L. F. E. Fariola, late captain Company D, Seventy-seventh Regi-

ment, and lieutenant-colonel Ninety-sixth 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.

MARSHALL T. KENNAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5813) granting an increase of pension to Marshall T. Kennan.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 T. Kennan, late of Company E, Ninth 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.

CYRUS PALMER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5884) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus 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 Cyrus Palmer, late of Company G, Twenty-second 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY BITTLESTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5940) granting an increase of pension to Henry Bittleston.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Bittleston, late of Company A, Tenth 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.

JULIA A. HORTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5970) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. 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 Julia A. Horton, widow of Issiah Horton, late of Company F, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, 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 H. LA VAQUE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5981) granting an increase of pension to John H. La Vaque.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. La Vaque, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota 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.

FRANKLIN CRAIG.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5992) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Craig.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Craig, late of Company L, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Engineers and Mechanics, 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. ARNOLD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6044) granting an increase of pension to John H. 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 John H. Arnold, late of Second 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.



## JOHN M'KNIGHT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6076) granting an increase of pension to John McKnight.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 McKnight, late of Company B, Eleventh 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## ELIJAH B. HUDSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6078) granting an increase of pension to Elijah B. 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 Elijah B. Hudson, late of Company F, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and commissary-sergeant, Third Regiment Tennessee 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.

## HESTER A. COLLIER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6093) granting a pension to Hester A. Collier.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 A. Collier, widow of Eli H. Collier, late assistant surgeon Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## WILLIAM P. VISGAR.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6103) granting an increase of pension to William P. Visgar.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Visgar, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-fourth 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.

## JOHN R. CALLENDER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6127) granting an increase of pension to John R. Callender.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Callender, late captain Company K, Forty-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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## JULIA A. BIRGE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6140) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Birge.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Birge, widow of Wilbur W. Birge, late first lieutenant Company F, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## SUSAN MAHANY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6245) granting an increase of pension to Susan Mahany.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Mahany, widow of Michael Mahany, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Signal Corps, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Michael Mahany until they reach the age of 16 years.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## JOSEPH C. BOWKER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6281) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Bowker.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 C. Bowker, late first lieutenant Company D, Ninth 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## ANGUS FRASER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6319) granting an increase of pension to Angus Fraser.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Angus Fraser, late of Company C, First Regiment Michigan 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.

## JOSIAH B. KINSMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6380) granting an increase of pension to Josiah B. Kinsman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 B. Kinsman, late lieutenant-colonel and additional aid-de-camp, United States Volunteers, 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 M. SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6467) granting an increase of pension to John M. 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 John M. Smith, late of Company H, Seventy-seventh 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.

## HARVEY KEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6475) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Key.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harvey Key, late of Company F, Sixth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## WILLIAM H. STILES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6518) granting an increase of pension to William H. Stiles.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Stiles, late captain Company G, Seventh 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.

## FRANCIS A. DORY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6531) granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Dory.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Dory, late of Company M, 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## GEORGE C. GIBSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6567) granting an increase of pension to George C. 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 George C. Gibson, late of Company B, 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. COLE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6570) granting an increase of pension to George W. 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 George W. Cole, late of Company C, Twenty-eighth 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.

ALEXANDER SHOLL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6606) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Sholl.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Sholl, late captain Company B, One hundred and eighteenth 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 SHANK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6609) granting an increase of pension to John Shank.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Shank, late of Company B, Fiftieth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ISAAC JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6610) granting an increase of pension to Isaac 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 Isaac Johnson, late of Company B, Ninety-fourth 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.

GEORGE H. McCLUNG.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6612) granting an increase of pension to George H. McClung.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. McClung, late of Company K, Eighty-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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB P. CROOKER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6616) granting an increase of pension to Jacob P. Crooker.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 P. Crooker, late captain of Company I, Twelfth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN P. MURRAY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6634) granting an increase of pension to John P. 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 John P. Murray, late of Company I, Sixth 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN A. MORRIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6635) granting an increase of pension to John A. Morris.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Morris, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, 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 H. LOCKWOOD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6652) granting an increase of pension to Hiram H. Lockwood.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 H. Lockwood, late first lieutenant Company B, Forty-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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS M. CHASE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6663) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. 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 Thomas M. Chase, late of Company A, Sixth 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL B. T. GOODRICH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6665) granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. T. Goodrich.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 B. T. Goodrich, late of Company B, Seventh 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.

TIMOTHY B. LEWIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6669) granting an increase of pension to Timothy B. 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 Timothy B. Lewis, late of Company F, Eleventh 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.

HANNAH PEAVEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6672) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Peavey.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Peavey, widow of Daniel Peavey, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire 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.

CHARLES E. DU BOIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6702) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Du Bois.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Du Bois, late second lieutenant Tenth Battery, Indiana 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.



HARVEY B. F. KELLER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6711) granting an increase of pension to Harvey B. F. Keller.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harvey B. F. Keller, late of First Battery, Kansas 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.

JAMES L. SHORT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6713) granting an increase of pension to James L. 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 James L. Short, late of Company B, Tenth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY W. GRANNISS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6724) granting a pension to Mary W. Granniss.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Granniss, widow of John H. Granniss, late surgeon's steward United States ships Thomas Freeborn and Sophronia, United States Navy, 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.

ELIZABETH H. RICE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6731) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth H. Rice.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 H. Rice, widow of Edmund Rice, late colonel Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and brigadier-general, United States Army, retired, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 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 C. SNELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6734) granting an increase of pension to John C. Snell.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Snell, late of U. S. S. Kingfisher and Princeton, 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.

JAMES B. HACKETT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6774) granting an increase of pension to James B. Hackett.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 B. Hackett, late of Company E, Eleventh 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.

JOHN E. HAYES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6768) granting an increase of pension to John E. 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 John E. Hayes, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Iowa 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 E. ANTHONY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6818) granting an increase of pension to John E. Anthony.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Anthony, late of Battery D, First Regiment 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL SHEPHERD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6838) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shepherd.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Shepherd, late of Company I, One hundred and tenth 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; was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE H. NYE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6899) granting an increase of pension to George H. 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 George H. Nye, late major and colonel Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, 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; was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6909) granting an increase of pension to William 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 William H. Adams, late of Company G, Sixteenth 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; was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE F. CHAMBERLIN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6910) granting an increase of pension to George F. 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 George F. Chamberlin, late of Company A, 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; was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE A. BOYLE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6911) granting an increase of pension to George A. Boyle.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Boyle, late of Company C, First Regiment Rhode Island 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; was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES G. HARVEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6912) granting an increase of pension to James G. 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 James G. Harvey, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island 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; was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL C. MURDOUGH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6913) granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Murdough.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 C. Murdough, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire

Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and sixty-eighth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, 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; was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARTIN A. RUBERT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6952) granting an increase of pension to Martin A. Rubert.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 A. Rubert, late of Company I, Twenty-third 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY MATTER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6954) granting an increase of pension to Henry Matter.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Matter, late of Company A, Fifth 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; was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ABRAM W. VANDEL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6955) granting an increase of pension to Abram W. Vandel.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 W. Vandel, late of Company L, Twelfth Regiment Illinois 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; was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SYLVESTER O. PEVEAR.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7044) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester O. Pevear.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sylvester O. Pevear, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire 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 a third reading; was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELI FORD, ALIAS JACK BUTLER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6956) granting an increase of pension to Eli Ford, alias Jack 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 Eli Ford, alias Jacob Butler, late of Company I, One hundred and seventy-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 a third reading, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANKLIN RUST.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6962) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Rust.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Rust, late of Company B, Fourth 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 a third reading, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALONZO W. FULLER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6970) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo W. 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 Alonzo W. Fuller, late of Company A, Eighteenth 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, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN SNYDER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6996) granting an increase of pension to John Snyder.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Snyder, late of Company F, Third Regiment Pennsylvania 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, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD G. BURNET.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7004) granting an increase of pension to Edward G. Burnet.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 G. Burnet, late of Company K, Fortieth 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, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HUGH K. M'JUNKIN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7021) granting an increase of pension to Hugh K. McJunkin,

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 K. McJunkin, late of Company H, Third Regiment Pennsylvania 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, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM CURRAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7038) granting an increase of pension to William Curran.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Curran, late of Company G, Twenty-ninth 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 a third reading, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7039) granting an increase of pension to Robert Hamilton.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Hamilton, late of Company A, Seventeenth 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 a third reading, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES H. CLAPP.

The next pension was the bill (S. 7054) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Clapp.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Clapp, 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.

GILBERT BAILLE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7058) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert Bailie.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Bailie, late of Company E, 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HUGH M'NAUGHTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7061) granting an increase of pension to Hugh McNaughton.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 McNaughton, late of Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment, and Company J, One hundred and second 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.

WILLIAM T. HASTINGS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7063) granting an increase of pension to William T. Hastings.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 T. Hastings, late of Company G, Thirty-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.

EDWARD T. BLODGETT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7064) granting an increase of pension to Edward T. Blodgett.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 T. Blodgett, late of Company F, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, 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.

RICHARD B. HALL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7068) granting an increase of pension to Richard B. 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 Richard B. Hall, late first lieutenant, Second Independent Battery, Massachusetts 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.

DANIEL SCHAFFNER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7078) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Schaffner.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Schaffner, late of Company E, Gasconade County Battalion Missouri Home Guards, 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.

HENRIETTA TEAGUE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7098) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Teague.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henrietta Teague, widow of George H. Teague, late captain Company B, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and Company B, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Colored 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.

SUSAN J. CHANDLER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7129) granting an increase of pension to Susan J. Chandler.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 J. Chandler, widow of John C. Chandler, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CORNELIA W. CLAY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7136) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia W. Clay.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 W. Clay, widow of Green Clay, late major, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, 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 a third reading, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE H. ALLEN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7138) granting an increase of pension to George H. 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 George H. Allen, late of Company C, Sixth 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 a third reading, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN BELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7150) granting an increase of pension to John 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 John Bell, late of Company E, Fourteenth 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, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL A. MILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7154) granting an increase of pension to Samuel 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 Samuel A. Miller, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-fifth 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; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD B. SHEPHERD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7168) granting an increase of pension to Edward B. Shepherd.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 B. Shepherd, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Fourth 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.

MARGARET HOLDEN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7171) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Holden.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Holden, widow of John Holden, late of Company K, Sixty-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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LAWRENCE OVER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7194) granting an increase of pension to Lawrence Over.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lawrence Over, late of Company K, Twenty-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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. HUBBARD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7196) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hubbard.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Hubbard, late of Company E, Thirty-sixth 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.

SAMUEL D. THOMPSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7218) granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. 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 Samuel D. Thompson, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and Third Battery Iowa 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.

SYLVESTER BYRNE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7222) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Byrne.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sylvester Byrne, late of Company A, Seventy-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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH W. LITTLE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7223) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. 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 Joseph W. Little, late of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, 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.

OSCAR F. RICHARDS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7231) granting an increase of pension to Oscar 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 Oscar F. Richards, late of Company G, One hundredth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL M'CONNELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7237) granting an increase of pension to Daniel McConnell.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 McConnell, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and colonel Third 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.

DEWAYNE W. SUYDAM.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7268) granting an increase of pension to Dewayne W. Suydam.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Dewayne W. Suydam, late of Company C, Sixth 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.

GEORGE W. COOK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7272) granting an increase of pension to George W. 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 George W. Cook, late first lieutenant and captain Company C, Twelfth 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.

ROBERT K. LEECH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7305) granting an increase of pension to Robert K. Leech.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 K. Leech, late of Company F, Ninety-fourth 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.

NATHANIEL LEWIS TURNER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7329) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Lewis 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 Nathaniel Lewis Turner, late captain Company E, 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSHUA T. JELLISON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7334) granting an increase of pension to Joshua T. Jellison.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 T. Jellison, late of Company C, First Regiment Maine 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.

MENZO S. BISHOP.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7341) granting an increase of pension to Menzo S. 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 Menzo S. Bishop, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-second 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.

CLARA P. COLEMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7344) granting an increase of pension to Clara P. Coleman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 P. Coleman, widow of Frederick W. Coleman, late captain Company B, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Fifteenth 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.

WILLIAM M'HENRY PLOTNER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7355) granting an increase of pension to William McHenry Plotner.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 McHenry Plotner, late of Company F, Ninety-second 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.

LEVI S. BAILEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7357) granting an increase of pension to Levi S. Bailey.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 S. Bailey, late of Company F, Sixteenth 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.

JEREMIAH THOMAS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7373) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah 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 Jeremiah Thomas, late of Company C, Thirty-first 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.

MARY E. DOUGHERTY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7379) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Dougherty.



The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Dougherty, widow of John C. Dougherty, late first lieutenant Company M, One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 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.

ANDREW J. HARRIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7380) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Harris.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Harris, late of Company B, Tenth 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.

HENRIETTA C. COOLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7394) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta C. Cooley.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henrietta C. Cooley, widow of Morgan Cooley, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts 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.

ELEANOR N. SHERMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7420) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor N. Sherman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eleanor N. Sherman, widow of Francis Trowbridge Sherman, late colonel Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE L. DANFORTH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7427) granting an increase of pension to George L. Danforth.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 L. Danforth, late of Company C, 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.

CAROLINE A. GILMORE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7429) granting an increase of pension to Caroline A. 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 Caroline A. Gilmore, widow of William A. Gilmore, late of Company C, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month, such pension to cease upon proof that the soldier is living.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY F. JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7430) granting an increase of pension to Mary 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 Mary F. Johnson, widow of Gilman B. Johnson, late first lieutenant and quartermaster, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 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.

THOMAS HARROP.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7452) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Harrop.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Harrop, late of Company D, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Chicago Mercantile Battery Illinois 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.

WILLIAM F. BURNETT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7470) granting an increase of pension to William F. Burnett.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Burnett, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Kansas 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 M. GILLILAND.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7473) granting an increase of pension to John M. Gilliland.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Gilliland, late of Company G, Seventh 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PATRICK COONEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7477) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Cooney.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Cooney, late of Company I, Thirty-eighth 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.

OLIVER S. BOGGS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7476) granting an increase of pension to Oliver S. 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 Oliver S. Boggs, late of Company I, Second 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.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7478) 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 first lieutenant Company A, 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE L. COREY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7479) granting an increase of pension to George L. Corey.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 L. Corey, late of Company K, Twenty-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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN BOWEN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7480) granting an increase of pension to John Bowen.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Bowen, late second lieutenant Companies D and A, First Regiment Oregon 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.

ALANSON W. EDWARDS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7481) granting an increase of pension to Alanson W. 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 Alanson W. Edwards, late captain Company L, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Cavalry, 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.

WILFORD HERRICK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7482) granting an increase of pension to Wilford Herrick.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Wilford Herrick, late unassigned, Third Regiment Wisconsin 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.

MARINDA D. BEERY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7483) granting an increase of pension to Marinda D. Beery.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Marinda D. Beery, widow of Seth L. Beery, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia 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; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LESTER M. P. GRISWOLD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7485) granting an increase of pension to Lester M. P. Griswold.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lester M. P. Griswold, late of Company F, Ninety-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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANNA V. BLANEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7491) granting an increase of pension to Anna V. Blaney.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 V. Blaney, widow of Elbridge G. Blaney, late of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts 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.

GEORGE ARTHUR TAPPAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7493) granting an increase of pension to George Arthur Tappan.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Arthur Tappan, late second lieutenant Company H and first lieutenant Company G, Eighty-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.

GEORGE W. BAKER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7503) granting an increase of pension to George W. 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 George W. Baker, late of Company K, Seventh 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.

DAVID DECKER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7504) granting an increase of pension to David 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 David Decker, late of Company I, 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM T. BENNETT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7509) granting an increase of pension to William T. 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 William T. Bennett, late colonel Thirty-third 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.

WILLIAM F. LETTS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7531) granting an increase of pension to William F. Letts.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Letts, late of Company A, First Regiment United States Cavalry, and Company E, Third 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.

JOSEPH KICHLL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7532) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Kichll.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Kichll, late of Company B, First Regiment Michigan 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.

ORVIL DODGE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7533) granting an increase of pension to Orvil 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 Orvil Dodge, late of Company A, First Regiment Oregon 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.

ADOLPHUS P. CLARK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7533) granting an increase of pension to Adolphus P. 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 Adolphus P. Clark, late of Company B, Eleventh 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES T. PIGGOTT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7555) granting an increase of pension to James T. Piggott.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Piggott, late of Company F, One hundred and 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES A. WOODWARD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7561) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. 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 Charles A. Woodward, late of Company K, Third 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM BOOTH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7567) granting an increase of pension to William 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 William Booth, late second lieutenant Company C, Second 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.

GEORGE W. HAPGOOD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7570) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hapgood.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Hapgood, late of Company D, Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, 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.

WARREN M. FALES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7572) granting an increase of pension to Warren M. Fales.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 M. Fales, late of Company I, Sixth 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.

EMILY J. LARKHAM.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7574) granting an increase of pension to Emily J. Larkham.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Larkham, widow of Henry Larkham, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Connecticut 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.

JESSE C. NEWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7598) granting an increase of pension to Jesse C. Newell.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 C. Newell, late first lieutenant Company D, Thirteenth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M. MORGAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7604) 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 \$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.

JUDIAH B. SMITHSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7605) granting an increase of pension to Judiah B. Smithson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Judiah

B. Smithson, late of Company B, One hundred and thirtieth 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.

SAMUEL REEVES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7606) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Reeves.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Reeves, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment New Jersey 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.

THOMAS STRONG.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7609) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Strong.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Strong, late of Company K, 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK KURZ.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7610) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Kurz.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Kurz, late of Company B, Tenth 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.

EZEKIEL C. FORD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7616) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel C. 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 Ezekiel C. Ford, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-fourth 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.

GEORGE K. TAYLOR.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7622) granting an increase of pension to George K. 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 George K. Taylor, late second lieutenant Company B, Ninety-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 P. WILDMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7628) granting an increase of pension to John P. Wildman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Wildman, late of Company K, First 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.

ELIAS W. GARRETT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7632) granting an increase of pension to Elias W. Garrett.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 W. Garrett, late of Sixteenth Independent Battery, Ohio 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.

## CHARLES SHATTUCK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7634) granting an increase of pension to Charles Shattuck.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Shattuck, late of Company A, Sixth 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.

## SAMUEL M. BRECKENRIDGE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7636) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Breckenridge.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 M. Breckenridge, late of Company D, Second Regiment Nebraska 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.

## OLIVER H. P. RHOADS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7642) granting an increase of pension to Oliver H. P. Rhoads.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oliver H. P. Rhoads, late of Company F, 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## FRANCIS G. BROWN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7655) granting an increase of pension to Francis G. 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 Francis G. Brown, late of Company K, Fifth 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.

## HARMAN GRASS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7657) granting an increase of pension to Harman Grass.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harman Grass, late of Company D, Twelfth 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.

## TRUE SANBORN, JR.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7666) granting an increase of pension to True Sanborn, 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 True Sanborn, jr., late captain Company K, Fourth 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.

## HENRY LUNN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7667) granting an increase of pension to Henry Lunn.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Lunn, late unassigned, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, 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.

## HENRY H. BUZZELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7668) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Buzzell.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Buzzell, late of Battery C, First Regiment United States 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.

## SARAH E. LUNGREN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7670) granting a pension to Sarah E. Lungren.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Lungren, widow of Norris L. Lungren, late of Company C, First Regiment Delaware 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.

## CHARLES H. ALDEN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7671) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. 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 Charles H. Alden, late quartermaster-sergeant, First Battalion, Nineteenth 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.

## JOSEPH KENNEDY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7678) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Kennedy.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Kennedy, late of Company H, Ninth 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## GEORGE M. SHAFFER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7679) granting an increase of pension to George M. Shaffer.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 M. Shaffer, late of Company D, Sixth 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## WILLIAM WAKEFIELD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7683) granting an increase of pension to William Wakefield.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Wakefield, late of Company G, Thirty-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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## ALBION W. TEBBETTS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7685) granting an increase of pension to Albion W. Tebbetts.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Albion W. Tebbetts, late major Thirty-third 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 it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## FANNIE S. GRANT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7698) granting a pension to Fannie S. 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 Fannie S. Grant, helpless and dependent child of Columbus Grant, late of Companies B and C, Ninth Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her 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.



## SUE A. BROCKWAY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7708) granting an increase of pension to Sue A. Brockway.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sue A. Brockway, widow of Orlando P. Brockway, late captain, Fifth Regiment United States Colored 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.

## FREDERICK WOOD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7745) granting an increase of pension to Frederick 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 Frederick Wood, late acting ensign, 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.

## JACOB S. HAWKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7763) granting an increase of pension to Jacob S. Hawkins.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 S. Hawkins, late of Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, First Regiment Missouri 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.

## DAVIS GILBORNE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7764) granting an increase of pension to Davis Gilborne.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Davis Gilborne, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-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; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## ALONZO P. MANN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7768) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo P. Mann.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 P. Mann, late of Company A, Eighth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## ELLEN DOUGHERTY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7772) granting a pension to Ellen Dougherty.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Dougherty, widow of Daniel Dougherty, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Delaware 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.

## HENRY F. REUTER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7782) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Reuter.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 F. Reuter, late of Company G, Second 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.

## CARLO J. EMERSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7785) granting an increase of pension to Carlo J. Emerson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to

the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Carlo J. Emerson, late of Company E, Second 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.

## CHAUNCEY M. SNOW.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7786) granting an increase of pension to Chauncey M. Snow.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Chauncey M. Snow, late of Company K, 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## EDWARD BIRD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7818) granting an increase of pension to Edward Bird.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Bird, late of Company F, Fifth 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.

## BENJAMIN B. CRAVENS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7820) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin B. 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 Benjamin B. Cravens, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, 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 N. BRONSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7822) granting an increase of pension to William N. Bronson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Bronson, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-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.

## GARRET P. ROCKWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7825) granting an increase of pension to Garret P. Rockwell.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Garret P. Rockwell, late of Company L, Tenth 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.

## WILBUR A. STILES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7830) granting an increase of pension to Wilbur A. Stiles.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Wilbur A. Stiles, late of Company D, Sixth 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.

## WILLIAM H. GRANDAW.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7831) granting an increase of pension to William H. Grandaw.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Grandaw, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts 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.

## OLE GUNDERSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7838) granting an increase of pension to Ole Gunderson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ole Gunderson, late of Tenth and Ninth Batteries, Wisconsin Volunteer Light 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.

## LEWIS A. TOWNE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7840) granting an increase of pension to Lewis A. Towne.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Towne, late musician, band, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

In line 8, after the word "of," 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## FRANK DE NOYER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7841) granting an increase of pension to Frank De Noyer.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 De Noyer, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Minnesota 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.

## EVARTS C. STEVENS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7842) granting an increase of pension to Evarts C. 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 Evarts C. Stevens, late of Company F, Twelfth 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.

## ISAAC OAKMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7843) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Oakman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Oakman, late of Company M, First Regiment Maine 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.

## ELIAS LAUGHNER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7862) granting an increase of pension to Elias Laughner.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Laughner, late of Company C, Fourth 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.

## ALBERT BENNINGTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7870) granting an increase of pension to Albert Bennington.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Bennington, late of Company K, Forty-sixth 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; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## CATHARINE HAYES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7871) granting a pension to Catharine 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 Catharine Hayes, widow of Thomas Hayes, late of Company B, First Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her 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.

## GILBERT H. KECK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7872) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert H. Keck.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 H. Keck, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## THOMAS D. MARSH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7877) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. 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 Thomas D. Marsh, late of Company I, Forty-fifth 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; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## RICHARD J. GIBBS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7878) granting an increase of pension to Richard J. Gibbs.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 J. Gibbs, late of Company E, Sixth 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.

## SARAH E. STOCKTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7880) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Stockton.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Stockton, widow of William C. Stockton, late chaplain Twenty-fourth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

## HENRY ZACHER, ALIAS CHARLES STEIN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7890) granting an increase of pension to Henry Zacher, alias Charles Stein.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Zacher, alias Charles Stein, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Rhode Island 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.

## WILLIAM WALLACE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7895) granting an increase of pension to William Wallace.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Wallace, late of Company I, Two hundred and thirteenth 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.

## WILKISON B. ROSS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7907) granting an increase of pension to Wilkison B. 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 Wilkison B. Ross, late of Company G, Eighty-ninth Regiment Indiana Vol-



unteer 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 M. HOWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7915) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Howell.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 M. Howell, widow of Robert H. Howell, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, 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.

ROYAL T. MELVIN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7918) granting an increase of pension to Royal T. Melvin.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Royal T. Melvin, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Kansas 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.

WILLIAM H. BRADY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7923) granting an increase of pension to William H. Brady.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Brady, late first lieutenant Company I, Second Regiment Delaware 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.

JOSEPH HARE, JR.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7930) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Hare, 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 Joseph Hare, jr., late of Company G, Sixth 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.

LIBERTY W. FOSKETT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7936) granting an increase of pension to Liberty W. Foskett.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Liberty W. Foskett, late of Company D, Thirty-sixth 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.

JOHN W. MESSICK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7938) granting an increase of pension to John W. Messick.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Messick, late of Company K, Fourth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES G. SWEET.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7947) granting an increase of pension to Charles G. 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 Charles G. Sweet, late of Company A, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, 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.

JANE TATE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7948) granting an increase of pension to Jane Tate.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Tate, widow of John W. Tate, late of Company A, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, 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.

JAMES SLATER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7968) granting an increase of pension to James Slater.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Slater, late of Company I, Thirty-first 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.

SAMUEL DUBOIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7983) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Dubois.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Dubois, late of Company I, Second Regiment California 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.

ASHLEY WHITE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7995) granting an increase of pension to Ashley 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 Ashley White, late of Company E, Fifty-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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT B. LUCAS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7996) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Lucas.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Lucas, late of Company K, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, war with Mexico, and captain Company D, 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.

GARRETT F. COWAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8005) granting an increase of pension to Garrett F. Cowan.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Garrett F. Cowan, late of Company G, Twelfth 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.

EPAMINONDAS P. THURSTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8006) granting an increase of pension to Epaminondas P. Thurston.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Epaminondas P. Thurston, late of Company C, Fourth 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.

SAMUEL B. HUNTER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8015) granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. Hunter.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 B. Hunter, late surgeon Seventh Regiment Maine 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.

WATSON L. CORNER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8017) granting an increase of pension to Watson L. Corner.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 L. Corner, late of Company B, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard 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 F. MARTINE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8021) granting an increase of pension to John F. Martine.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Martine, late of Company G, Second Regiment Wisconsin 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.

HARRY N. MEDBURY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8023) granting an increase of pension to Harry N. Medbury.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harry N. Medbury, late of Company B, Second 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SUSAN J. ROGERS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8024) granting an increase of pension to Susan J. Rogers.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 J. Rogers, widow of J. Sumner Rogers, late captain Company M, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB M. F. ROBERTS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8034) granting an increase of pension to Jacob M. F. 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 Jacob M. F. Roberts, late of Company B, 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.

JOHN F. ACKLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8038) granting an increase of pension to John F. Ackley.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Ackley, late of Company A, Thirteenth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL C. SWARTZ.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8049) granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Swartz.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 C. Swartz, late of Company A, Two hundred and eighth Regiment Penn-

sylvania 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 H. FOUNTAIN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8056) granting an increase of pension to William H. Fountain.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Fountain, late of Company I, Second 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 a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CARLOSS TROWBRIDGE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8064) granting an increase of pension to Carloss Trowbridge.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Carloss Trowbridge, late of Thirteenth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH ICKSTADT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8079) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Ickstadt.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Ickstadt, late of Second 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.

WILLIAM H. COCHRAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8081) granting an increase of pension to William H. Cochran.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Cochran, late of Company A, Forty-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; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN HAZEN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8084) granting an increase of pension to John Hazen.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Hazen, late of Company D, Sixteenth 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.

MARY E. JACOBS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8089) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Jacobs.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Jacobs, widow of William H. Jacobs, jr., late of Company D, First Regiment Wisconsin 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; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

INGER A. STEENSRUD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8090) granting an increase of pension to Inger A. Steensrud.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Inger A. Steensrud, widow of Anthon A. Steensrud, alias Anthony Olson, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Twenty-first 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; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.



JACOB B. GETTER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8101) granting an increase of pension to Jacob B. Getter.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Getter, late first lieutenant Company K, Forty-sixth 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.

HENRY SHELLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8104) granting an increase of pension to Henry Shelley.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Shelley, late of Company I, Fifty-fourth 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; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANNA ARNOLD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8105) granting an increase of pension to Anna 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 Anna Arnold, widow of Frederick Arnold, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Missouri 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.

LEONIDAS OBENSHAIN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8107) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas Obenshain.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Leonidas Obenshain, late of Company D, Seventieth 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.

BENJAMIN T. WOODS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8120) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin T. Woods.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 T. Woods, late of Companies L and G, 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.

MARY O. CHERRY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8125) granting an increase of pension to Mary O. Cherry.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Cherry, widow of Watson Cherry, late of Company D, Second Regiment New Jersey 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; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY B. JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8153) granting an increase of pension to Henry 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 Henry B. Johnson, late surgeon One hundred and fifteenth 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.

ASA E. SWASEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8195) granting an increase of pension to Asa E. Swasey.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 E. Swasey, late of Company C, Fifteenth 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, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL J. GEARY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8196) granting an increase of pension to Michael J. Geary.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Geary, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-ninth 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, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CLARA A. KEETING.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8201) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Keeting.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 A. Keeting, widow of Charles W. Keeting, late captain Company C, Eighty-second Regiment, and Company K, Eightieth 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, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PETER WEDEMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8207) granting an increase of pension to Peter Wedeman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Wedeman, late of Company D, Fifty-second 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.

JAMES W. LENDSAY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8215) granting an increase of pension to James W. Lendsay.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Lendsay, late of Third Battery, Iowa 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.

JAMES H. HUNTINGTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8235) granting an increase of pension to James H. Huntington.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Huntington, late of Company A, Sixth Battalion District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, 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.

MARY B. YERINGTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8258) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Yerington.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 B. Yerington, widow of Almon Yerington, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her 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.

HENRY B. LOVE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8259) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Love.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 B. Love, late of Company F, Ninety-third 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.

CALVIN HERRING.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8278) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Herring.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Herring, late of Company E, One hundred and eighteenth 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.

EDWARD DUNSCOMB.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8279) granting a pension to Edward Dunscomb.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Dunscomb, late captain Company K, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, 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.

ELLA B. MORROW.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8302) granting a pension to Ella B. Morrow.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 B. Morrow, widow of Carlos Morrow, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Carlos Morrow until they reach the age of 16 years.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANNIE C. STEPHENS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8317) granting an increase of pension to Annie C. 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 Annie C. Stephens, widow of Edward W. Stephens, late major First Regiment West Virginia 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.

MARIA L. PHILBRICK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8340) granting an increase of pension to Maria L. Philbrick.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 L. Philbrick, widow of Chase Philbrick, late lieutenant-colonel Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts 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.

FRANK HOLDERBY, ALIAS FRANK GILES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8345) granting an increase of pension to Frank Holderby, alias Frank Giles.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Holderby, alias Frank Giles, late of Company I, First Regiment, and Company H, Fourteenth 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.

ERVIN F. MANN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8347) granting an increase of pension to Ervin F. Mann.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ervin F. Mann, late of Companies E and A, Third Regiment Rhode Island 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.

CORNELIUS E. BLISS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8348) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius E. Bliss.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 E. Bliss, late of Fifth Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Light Infantry, and Company D, Twenty-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.

MARY ELLEN VAN AMRINGE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8349) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ellen Van Amringe.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Ellen Van Amringe, helpless and dependent child of James S. Van Amringe, late of First Battery Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her 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.

ELI B. WOODARD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8378) granting an increase of pension to Eli B. Woodard.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 B. Woodard, late of Company F, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Sixth 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.

BERTHA MARIA JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8379) granting an increase of pension to Bertha Maria 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 Bertha Maria Johnson, widow of Martin Johnson, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota 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.

JOSEPH H. KINSMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8390) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Kinsman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 H. Kinsman, 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARTIN PEACOCK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8397) granting an increase of pension to Martin Peacock.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 Peacock, late of Company I, Eighteenth 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.

NELSON W. JAMESON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8404) granting an increase of pension to Nelson W. Jameson.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nelson W. Jameson, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Signal Corps, United States Volunteers, 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.



REUBEN C. WEBB.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8407) granting an increase of pension to Reuben C. Webb.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 C. Webb, late of Company H, 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.

OVERTON E. HARRIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8422) granting an increase of pension to Overton E. Harris.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Overton E. Harris, late second lieutenant, Company A, First Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, 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.

FANNY M. GRANT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8443) granting a pension to Fanny M. 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 Fanny M. Grant, widow of William H. Grant, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS L. HEWITT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8469) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Hewitt.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Hewitt, late of Company A, First 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.

CHARLES B. SAUNDERS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4008) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Saunders.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 B. Saunders, late of Company H, Second Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and Seventh Independent 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.

WILLIAM T. COOPER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7283) granting an increase of pension to William T. Cooper.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 T. Cooper, late of Company G, Fourth 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE E. PURDY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7993) granting an increase of pension to George E. Purdy.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Purdy, late of Company G, One hundred and twentieth 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.

JAMES P. WORRELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8314) granting an increase of pension to James P. Worrell.

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The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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. Worrell, late captain Company B, Eighty-sixth 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.

MIRANDA W. HOWARD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8508) granting an increase of pension to Miranda W. Howard.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Miranda W. Howard, widow of Seaver Howard, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and Twenty-fourth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, 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 H. KELLEN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 24390) to correct the military record of Charles H. Kellen.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That Charles H. Kellen, late sergeant, Company F, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been mustered into the military service of the United States as a second lieutenant of the said Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry on December 8, 1862, and to have continued in said service as second lieutenant of said regiment until the date of his death, to wit, the 7th day of December, 1862, *Provided*, That no pay, compensation, or remuneration of any kind or nature whatsoever shall accrue or become due or payable to any person or persons whatsoever by reason or on account of the passage of this act.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Military Affairs was read as follows:

In line 10 after the word "the" strike out the word "seventh" and insert the word "twenty-eighth."

The amendment was agreed to, the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and being engrossed it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

CATHERINE DE ROSSET MEARES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 7903) granting an increase of pension to Catherine De Rosset Meares.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 De Rosset Meares, widow of Gaston Meares, late captain Arkansas 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 bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS F. WALTER.

The next business was the bill (S. 4964) for the relief of Thomas F. Walter.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to review the record of Thomas F. Walter, late first lieutenant of Company A, Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to revoke the order of courts-martial promulgated in orders dated April 16, 1865, and grant him an honorable discharge as of the date of his separation from the service: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall accrue 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.

GEORGE L. DANCY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 8511) granting an increase of pension to George L. Dancy.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he 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 L. Dancy, late of Company F, First Regiment Florida Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CALDERHEAD, a motion to reconsider the various votes by which the several bills were passed was laid on the table.

JOHN F. MARTINE.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the bill (S. 8021) granting an increase of pension to John F. Martine was passed, and that the bill lie on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on laying the bill on the table.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. BOUTELL in the chair (in the temporary absence of Mr. WATSON).

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, at the time the committee rose last evening there was pending an amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BURKE] and a substitute for that amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], to which points of order were reserved by me in both cases.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Do I understand the gentleman makes the point of order upon this amendment?

Mr. TAWNEY. I have reserved the point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], the Chair understands, offered a substitute for the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota, and that is now pending.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, after examining the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota, I am of the opinion that it is not subject to the point of order. It is a limitation upon this appropriation, and I will withdraw the point of order, or will not make it, and will allow the substitute offered by the gentleman from Wyoming to be made at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming is not in the nature of a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota, but seems to be an independent amendment coming in at a different point of the bill.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota. If there be no objection, the Clerk will report the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota again.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 96, line 15, after the word "dollars," insert: "Provided, That no portion of the amount herein appropriated shall be used in examining or investigating any entry or final proof heretofore made under the homestead laws upon which final receipt has been issued unless there shall have been filed against said entry some charge of fraud or noncompliance with the law."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MONDELL. Now, Mr. Chairman, I offer the following substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming offers a substitute for the amendment just reported.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the examination of lands embraced in any entry on which final proof has been made unless the Department has information furnishing good grounds to suspect fraud or noncompliance with the law as to that specific entry.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the substitute.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I suppose I have the floor to be heard upon my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota is entitled to the floor.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. I first desire to ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to proceed for ten minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the effect of the amendment which I have proposed will limit the appropriation which is made in the paragraph. The expenditure will be limited so that no portion of it can be expended to investigate any entry under the homestead laws where final proof has heretofore been made. I want to state in the outset that I am in favor of liberal appropriations or of any legislation that may be suggested that will improve the present conditions in regard to

the land laws of the country, and that I am just as anxious that fraud may be prevented as any other Member of this House or any man connected with the Land Department. On December 18 last an order was issued by the President suspending all entries where final proof had been made, and that order in effect provided that thereafter no final proofs should be accepted and receipts issued until after there had been an inspection of the land by an agent of the General Land Office.

Mr. Chairman, I am not taking any exceptions, and I do not object to the order so far as it may affect the future. If the Department thinks that it is desirable before issuing a final receipt that the land affected should be inspected by an agent of that Department, I am not going to object to it, but after final proof has been made before the order in question was issued, made in accordance with the law and in accordance with the rules, regulations, and practice governing final proof that have been in force for many, many years, I do object to saying that those entries may be suspended pending an examination by an inspector of the General Land Office.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this amendment is limited to final proofs heretofore made. The order of December 18 practically prevents the making of any further commutation final proofs until an investigation is had. If this amendment prevails and this bill becomes a law, the appropriation will not be available until July 1. At that time the entries that would be affected by this amendment must have been made prior to December 18 last. So they would have been made for a period of about six months, and many of them for a much longer period.

I say that in that class of entries there should be no expenditure of money for the purpose of investigating them unless there shall have been filed against said entries some charge of fraud or noncompliance with the law. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that that is a reasonable provision and one that ought to prevail, and I can not see how there can possibly be any objection to it. I certainly hope that the gentleman in charge of the bill will be willing to accept this amendment.

I want to say, further, if you will observe the language of the amendment you will see that it is limited to homestead entries only. I have not broadened it to include entries under the timber or the mineral or the desert land laws, but simply confine it to settlers who have made proof under the homestead laws.

I want to say, further, that if this appropriation in this bill of \$250,000 is not sufficient to enable the Department in the future to employ such a force of special agents as they believe to be necessary to carry out the policy of the Department as indicated by recent orders which have been issued, then I am in favor of increasing that appropriation; but I certainly do object to appropriating money to investigate entries where final proof will have been made more than six months by the time the appropriation will be available, and to permit going back, in some instances perhaps eighteen months, and investigating to ascertain whether or not the entryman had complied with the law.

Understand me, Mr. Chairman, I am not objecting to the most liberal investigation of all classes of entries at any time and at all times prior to making final proof, but I do object, as I stated before, to going back and looking into those cases where final proof has been made for many months.

I have here, Mr. Chairman, a case where it appears that final proof was made on July 19 last. That entry comes under the order of the President of December 18 and is not in the class of cases within the President's modified order of February 12, and yet it appears that in this particular case the special agent of the General Land Office was present when the final proof was made, and that he approved and recommended that the entry go to patent; but it does not appear that he actually visited and examined the lands. Consequently, the Assistant Commissioner, in his letter of February 12, says that the case does not come within the exceptions named in the President's order of January 25, and therefore the patent can not issue until after an investigation of the land by a special agent. If that entry is not investigated when this bill under consideration becomes a law, the proof will have been made for a period of about one year, and I say that, in the absence of some protest or some contest or some charge against the entry, it ought not to be further suspended, and that the patent ought to issue. The letter referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1907.

Hon. CHARLES H. BURKE,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 2, 1907, asking whether patent can not be issued to George W. Rinehart's H. E. No. 5226, Chamberlain public series, made July 18, 1904, C. C. No. 2097, July 19, 1906, you having been informed that



a special agent of this Office was present at the submission of final proof.

In reply, you are advised that, while the records show that Leroy O. Moore, a special agent of this Office, has recommended that the proof be approved, it does not in any manner appear that he was present at the taking of the proof nor that he ever made an examination on the ground.

The case therefore does not come within the exceptions named in the President's order of January 25, 1907, suspending the issuance of patents on all forms of entry, and for the present patent can not issue on the entry named.

Very respectfully,

G. F. POLLOCK,  
Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. Chairman, I have lived in a public-land State for almost twenty-five years, and I am personally familiar with the homestead settler, and, as a rule, I know him to be honest and sincere and striving to better his condition and to acquire a home for himself and family. Senator CARTER, of Montana, in a speech recently delivered in the Senate, paid tribute to the benefits of the homestead laws in a few words, and in more expressive language than I am capable of using, and I want to repeat what he said, as follows:

The homestead law has been one of the chief inspirations of home life, domestic virtue, State pride, and national patriotism in the West for nearly half a century. Homes, States, counties, cities, yes, and a typical sterling manhood and womanhood are its imperishable monuments.

In the same speech, referring generally to homestead settlers, he stated:

They are the same class of people who felled the trees, grubbed the stumps, and prepared the fertile fields of Ohio; they are the same class of people who turned the sod of Indiana and Illinois; they are the same class of people who gave to the country men of the Lincoln stamp; they are the same class who brought the rolling prairies of Iowa from a state of nature to a state of superb fertility; they are the same people who reduced Kansas and Nebraska and conquered every arable acre under cultivation between the Alleghenies and the Pacific Ocean. For this class of people this hearing is sought. They are as honest to-day as when they felled the trees and grubbed the stumps in Ohio; they are as honest to-day as when they cheerfully gave their best manhood in defense of the flag of this Republic. They are entitled to the consideration of a fair hearing and to a just, honest, and fair-minded administration of the laws of this land.

Homestead settlers are, as stated by Senator CARTER, entitled to the consideration of a fair hearing, and to a just, honest, and fair administration of the laws of this land, and I say that when a settler files upon his homestead and makes his final proof in accordance with the law and the regulations of the Department, which require him to publish a notice for a period of thirty days in some paper of general circulation, nearest his land, a copy of which notice is also posted in the land office and another copy mailed to the special agent of the General Land Office who may be located within the district in which the settler resides, and that when on the date of proof he appears and submits his testimony with that of two of his neighbors, which proof is under the solemnity of an oath and satisfactory to the register and receiver of the local office, and a final receipt has been issued, and the claimant has paid the price of the land, that then, after a reasonable time, he is entitled to his patent, and the same should not be withheld upon a mere suspicion that his entry is fraudulent. As soon as the final proof is made and receipt has been issued as aforesaid, by the receiver of the land office, the claimant then acquires a vested right, and it was held by the honorable Secretary of the Interior in the case of the Kern Oil Company v. Clarke (30 L. D., 556) that—

In the disposition of the public lands of the United States under the laws relating thereto, it is settled law: First, that when a party has complied with all the terms and conditions necessary to the securing of title to a particular tract of land, he acquires vested interest therein, is regarded as equitable owner thereof, and thereafter the Government holds the legal title in trust for him; second, that the right to a patent once vested is, for most purposes, equivalent to a patent issued, and when, in fact, issued patent relates back to the time when the right to it became fixed.

In the case of Witherspoon v. Duncan (4 Wallace, 210), in disposing of the case, the court said:

In no just sense can lands be said to be public lands after they have been entered at the land office and a certificate of entry obtained. If public lands before entry, after it they are private property. \* \* \* But it is insisted that there is a difference between a cash and a donation entry; that the one may be complete when the money is paid, but the other is not perfected until it is confirmed by the General Land Office and the patent issued. \* \* \* If the law on the subject is complied with and the entry conforms to it, it is difficult to see why the right to tax does not attach as well to the donation as to the cash entry. In either case, when the entry is made and certificate given, the particular land is segregated from the mass of public land and becomes private property. In the one case the entry is complete when the money is paid; in the other when the required proofs are furnished. In neither can the patent be withheld if the original entry was lawful.

The last decision is in accordance with the decisions generally of the courts, and it certainly shows that after final proof has been made conditions are altogether different than before proof, and I maintain that after a reasonable time has elapsed that an entry should not be subject to any investigation by a

special agent unless, as stated in my amendment, some protest or charge has been filed alleging fraud or noncompliance with the law. As I have already stated, final proofs are made by the claimant, supported by two witnesses, all under oath, and their attention is directed to the penalties to which they are liable in case they commit perjury.

On the blanks furnished by the Land Office for these final proofs is printed section 5392 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows:

TITLE LXX—CRIMES—CH. 4.

SEC. 5392. Every person who, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000, and by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years, and shall, moreover, thereafter be incapable of giving testimony in any court of the United States until such time as the judgment against him is reversed. (See sec. 1750.)

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Just a question. I only have a minute or two.

Mr. MANN. Supposing that the Department has suspicions and no protest and no charge has been made, ought not the Department to have the authority to make an investigation?

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Suppose the Department has a suspicion as to all of them?

Mr. MANN. Suppose it has.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that in view of their own reports, showing that not to exceed 15 per cent of the contested cases reported by special agents are finally canceled, that there is any justification for the suspicion that all entries are fraudulent.

Mr. Chairman, I want to incorporate in my remarks a report of the Secretary of the Interior touching on the amount of fraud as well as the number of indictments that have been found in South Dakota, and I also want to submit the decision of the court that was rendered over a month before the report was made, where a verdict of acquittal was directed by the court against four of the defendants who appear in the Secretary's report as being under indictment. I simply want to put it in to correct a misleading statement that appears in this report as to the number of indictments pending in South Dakota.

In the report of the Secretary of the Interior, dated November 30, 1906, on page 29, under the heading "South Dakota," appears a statement which is as follows:

Indictments are pending in the State of South Dakota as follows: For conspiracy to defraud the Government, John I. Newell, Thomas H. Ayres, John F. McGuire, and Howard Binford; for perjury, Carl Pitan, eight indictments, and Lizzie Burke; for subornation of perjury, John Q. Anderson, four indictments, and Elmer Hawkes; for forgery, A. H. Cobb and Royal B. Stearns. Proceedings against Carl Pitan for conspiracy to defraud the Government have resulted in a sentence of twelve months in the county jail and a fine of \$1,000, to stand committed till paid.

At the time the report in question was made the first four parties named had been tried, and for the purpose of showing the disposition made of that case and to also show that the report is misleading, so far as indicating the number of indictments pending against these defendants, I submit herewith a copy of the proceedings and the memoranda opinion by the court, filed October 23, 1906, which was over a month prior to the date of the Secretary's report, as I have before stated. The copy of the proceedings is as follows:

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA, IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

The United States of America, plaintiff, v. John I. Newell, Thomas H. Ayres, Carl Pitan, John McGuire, and Howard A. Binford, defendants.

At the close of the plaintiff's testimony the defendants made the following motion:

"The defendants move the court to advise the jury in this case to acquit the defendants, and that the defendants be discharged, upon the ground that there has been no testimony in this hearing in any way, shape, or manner tending to prove or sustain the allegations of the indictment that any conspiracy of any kind or character was ever entered into by these defendants, or either of them; upon the ground, further, that there is no evidence whatever to show any conspiracy entered into by the defendants, or either of them, to defraud the Government of the United States out of anything, or out of these lands, or the title, possession, and use of the same.

And as a part of this motion I desire to ask the court on behalf of the defendants at this time to take judicial notice of the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in the case of Townsend against Patterson (18 Land Decisions, 241), to the case of Lamb against Ulrich (10 Land Decisions, 528), and to the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in the case of In re Ella I. Dickey (22 Land Decisions, 351), and to the decision of the Secretary of the Interior reported in the case of In re Elmira Jates (33 Land Decisions, 41).

At the close of the defendant's motion the court gave the following oral opinion:

"The indictment in this case does not charge the defendants with entering into a conspiracy for the purpose of committing a crime against the United States. It does charge the defendants with entering into a conspiracy for the purpose of defrauding the United States, and the indictment charges that these defendants entered into a conspiracy to defraud the United States by means of false, feigned, fraudulent, untrue, illegal, and fictitious entries of said lands under the homestead laws of the United States.

"So far as the defendants, Ayres, McGuire, and Binford, are concerned, there is no doubt that there is no evidence whatever upon which a conviction could be sustained.

"It remains to consider the case of John I. Newell, the other defendant, the defendant Carl Pitan having heretofore pleaded guilty and been disposed of by a judgment of this court."

Now, the evidence introduced by the United States, with all the legitimate inferences that can be drawn from it, I think tends to show the following facts:

"That Pitan, desiring land for the use of himself as a pasture, talked with the defendant Newell about the matter, and Newell said that he could obtain the filings of soldiers' widows to be made upon land; that they did not have to reside upon the land, and that after filing they could lease the same to Pitan. It is further shown that in pursuance of said talk that Pitan advanced in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred dollars and in the course of time receives leases for certain lands described in the indictment."

It also appears that Wallace, in the employ of Newell and under his instructions, went to Minnesota and procured these women who have testified to go out to the city of Pierre and file upon these lands, and that they were at no expense whatever, the same being paid by Wallace, who was reimbursed by Newell, and leases were executed by the women immediately upon their filing to certain parties.

Now, in view of this state of the case, it is to be determined by the court whether there is any evidence or any inference that the jury may legitimately draw from it upon which they can find a verdict of guilty of the defendant Newell—that is, assuming for the purpose of this motion, that the testimony of the prosecution is true.

There is nothing that the court can see in any of these filings that made them illegal in themselves. There is nothing in the making of these leases by the widows, under the law as it then stood, which made the leasing of the land unlawful. Now, it is true that as a result of the acts of Pitan and Newell Pitan was able to get this land and fence it as a pasture; but if there was nothing illegal about the entry and nothing illegal about the lease the court is unable to understand how it becomes illegal simply because there were fifteen or twenty of them and not only one. Now, if Pitan should have put up the money and Newell should have taken the money and given it to Wallace, or done it himself, gone to Minnesota and got one woman to come there to Pierre, and she had made one of these filings and then immediately leased it to somebody else, the only possible illegality about that entry would be perhaps that the entry was wholly for the benefit of Pitan and Newell, and that would be evidenced by either a conveyance of the land after it was proved up on to Newell or Pitan to show the whole thing to be a fraud. But in this case these parties had a right to make these filings; they had a right to make the lease. Now, merely because there were fifteen or twenty of them, does not change what would be legal if there were one to an act which would defraud the United States. If it was legal for these women who made these filings to lease that land, then the United States was not defrauded in any manner, could not be.

So the whole case against this defendant Newell turns upon the question whether the getting of these women to file upon this land and execute a lease to Pitan constituted an obtaining of the land or defrauding the United States out of the land in any way or for any purpose. Of course if these entries had been followed up by the widows making proof and making final entry, and they had conveyed the land over to Newell or over to Pitan so that the United States lost the title thereto, why the court, of course, could see that the United States perhaps had been defrauded out of the land.

Now, in order to convict these defendants it must be shown under this indictment, on the part of the prosecution, that an agreement was entered into between these parties to defraud the United States in some way, for some purpose, by reason of the kind of entries that are described in this indictment. The women have been upon the stand and the filings or original entries have been introduced, but there is nothing here that impeaches the entries in any respect whatever, except that there was an agreement on the part of Pitan and Newell to get these widows to file. The papers themselves are all straight so far as the testimony is concerned here; they were in accordance with law, and the widows did all that the law required.

I am unable to come to any theory of the case which would allow a jury upon this evidence to convict these defendants of conspiracy to defraud the United States. Being of that opinion, I must sustain the motion of the defendants.

It is shown by the authorities cited by counsel for defendants that at the time all the transactions were had which are alleged in the indictment it was the law as laid down by the Secretary of the Interior that soldiers' widows were not required to live upon land filed upon by them, and that where the land filed on was valuable chiefly for grazing that a lease of the land was not unlawful. The evidence shows that the land in question was valuable only for grazing. In December, 1903, the law or ruling of the General Land Office was changed so as to require residence of soldiers' widows on lands filed on by them; but that was after the commission of the act complained of.

[Indorsed.]

No. 1168, district court of the United States, district of South Dakota, southern division. United States v. John I. Newell et al. Memorandum opinion. Filed October 23, 1906.

OLIVER S. PNDAR, Clerk,  
By ODIN R. DAVIS, Deputy.

I also want to submit the following letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to show the number of final proofs suspended in South Dakota by the order of December 18,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1907.

Hon. CHAS. H. BURKE,  
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, requesting to be informed as to the number of final proofs from South Dakota pending in this Office, the issuance of patents to which are suspended

until examinations on the ground can be made by special agents in pursuance of the departmental order of December 18, 1906, you are informed that there are 1,948 final proofs from South Dakota pending and awaiting examination by special agents.

Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDS,  
Commissioner.

I will also submit the following statement to show the total number of entries examined by special agents and the number of entries canceled from 1890 to 1905:

Land entries and cancellations, 1890 to 1905.

	Entries.	Protested by special agents.	Canceled.
1890.....	467,480	6,838	520
1891.....	394,958	5,323	920
1892.....	135,392	3,951	641
1893.....	24,150	2,379	327
1894.....	137,499	2,031	267
1895.....	232,523	1,800	548
1896.....	234,219	1,737	814
1897.....	272,845	1,527	1,301
1898.....	235,231	2,050	788
1899.....	286,206	2,499	1,305
1900.....	257,750	2,962	598
1901.....	276,540	3,316	739
1902.....	294,721	5,468	921
1903.....	309,878	18,340	955
1904.....	323,025	18,445	1,231
1905.....	296,743	16,548	1,519
Total.....	4,179,160	95,194	13,394

<sup>a</sup> 2½ per cent of entries.

<sup>b</sup> 15 per cent of entries protested—one-third of 1 per cent of total entries.

Mr. MONDELL rose.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to be recognized in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa wish to be heard in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota?

Mr. LACEY. I wish to be heard in opposition to both amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Iowa in opposition to the amendments first.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Chairman, there was an order issued of a very wide and sweeping nature by the President in regard to the proof upon various land entries. That order has already been several times modified. It has not been modified as fully as I think it ought to be nor as fully as I think it will be. But there is no reason why, because we think the order is broader than it ought to be, we should enact a law that would hamper the Land Department or the Department of the Interior in their efforts to protect the public land against fraud and for the use and benefit of the actual bona fide settlers and homesteaders.

The proposition offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BURKE] is that no part of the appropriation for special agents shall be expended in investigating or examining any entry heretofore made or final proof under the homestead laws where a final receipt has been issued.

Now, we know that in the State of Arkansas some years ago very large entries of land under the homestead laws were made on coal lands, land that was not subject to homestead entry at all. These entries were fraudulently made, patents were issued, suit was brought to cancel the patents, and the cases went to the Supreme Court of the United States and the patents were canceled.

Here is a proposition now to prevent the examination unless there has already been actual notice of fraud; that there shall be no examination—none made, perhaps, for fear that they may find fraud.

We have appropriated \$250,000 in this bill for special agents. What for? To investigate the fraudulent entries and other violations of the land laws of the United States.

Now, they propose frauds committed shall be immune after making final proof, either in commutation or after five full years' alleged residence or pretended residence, which would be the question involved in this case—that no agents shall receive any pay for going and looking at them. Take South Dakota, the State of my friend. There has been a vast area that some years ago people would not even look at; they would not take it at all. We put the commutation down to 50 cents an acre under the Sioux treaty. Six or seven years of abundant rain has brought that land into the market to such an extent that people want to get it. Thousands want to get it, perhaps, merely to sell, I assume. Perhaps I am wrong about it, but that is the suspicion that I have harbored in my mind. The attraction of buying land at 50 cents an acre, a quarter section for \$80 for a commuted homestead, is pretty strong, and many people, I



have no doubt, have gone out to that region for the very purpose of getting a quarter section at \$80, and many of them will be tempted to stay there and become permanent residents. If they remain, the whole area will be settled, and there is no doubt that large numbers of people who have passed beyond the fourteen months' stage or beyond the eight months' residence, as required for commutation, have filed their proof. Now, how easy it is to send a special agent through that region, hurriedly examining that whole country, and he can come back and report that practically there is nothing to justify specific examination.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, right at that point I wish to say this: That in every land district in this country to-day, and in the land district in which I live, there is a special agent who is going over that district all the time, and every final proof notice when it is issued is sent to the special agent.

Mr. LACEY. Very well. The gentleman proposes to put in this appropriation bill a provision forbidding the examination of any case after the final proof has been filed, forbidding the examination of any case unless some charge of fraud or non-compliance with the law has been made, or, in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], unless the Department has information furnishing good ground to suspect fraud or non-compliance with the law as to a specific entry. They propose that these agents shall not get their pay if they look at a claim, unless there has already been some charge against that particular claim. We ought not to do foolish things here simply because we think an order has been made that is too broad, an order that in some respects may have worked a hardship against some individuals.

Mr. GRONNA. Is it not true that, according to the rules of the Department, there is a special agent present, a Government agent present, at every final proof that has been taken, and that that has been the rule for some time?

Mr. LACEY. I think that has been done in several localities; in some localities it has not been done.

Mr. GRONNA. It has been done for several years.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I do not think the gentleman wants to put me in the position of stating what he undertakes to say I did state. If this bill becomes a law, I will ask him when it will go into effect?

Mr. LACEY. The 1st of July.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. As no final receipts have been issued since December 18, unless there was an investigation, therefore the final proofs would have been made about six months. Now, I say that if there has not been some protest up to that time, they ought not to investigate that class of entries.

Mr. LACEY. Why should it not be investigated after six months?

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. How long would the gentleman hold him from patent before he would issue the patent?

Mr. LACEY. That is a matter I would leave with the Land Department. There has been no serious injustice done to claimants heretofore. There has been, I think, in this order. It is too sweeping an order. It is liable to bring about injustice, but it will not justify the change of the law, and this limitation upon the appropriation is just as effective as a change in the law itself.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If this amendment—and I presume it is the one offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BURKE] that the gentleman is talking about—is passed, would it not preclude the Government investigating a claim, if afterwards found to be one which should be investigated?

Mr. LACEY. It would if, as a matter of fact, the final proof had heretofore been made. That is, it would preclude sending an agent to see in that particular locality or that particular claim whether there ought to be any action taken to set aside the final proof. Let me take, for instance, entries under the Kinkaid law. We have passed a law there giving a section of land. I have reason to believe, and at least reason to suspect, a good many of the entries under that law have been colorable. The temptation to take a whole section of sand hills under the homestead law by one individual as a homestead has led a good many people making filings there who really would not live in the sand hills, and who never expect to live in there, to take them up. They want to get the land in order to arrange with the cattlemen to authorize them to fence the same. No doubt most of the entries are bona fide.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LACEY. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The gentleman is chairman of

the Committee on Public Lands, of which I happen to be a member. From his observation or from the evidence that we have had before the committee this winter, does the gentleman see any necessity for tying the hands of the Government in the manner that this amendment proposes to curtail them and preclude the Government from looking into any wrongful entry or taking of land?

Mr. LACEY. I will answer that in this general way, that the original order as issued, I think, was entirely too broad. The President, when his attention was called to it, modified it, and undoubtedly I think will make such further modification as will relieve the hardships my friend has in his mind. Now, many of his constituents feel that they have not been justly treated by reason of the severity of this order, and I sympathize with them, but not to the extent of making such change in the law as would interfere with the action of the Department in suppressing fraud.

Mr. CUSHMAN. Did I understand the gentleman from Iowa to say that there was no wrong or hardship perpetrated upon public-land entrymen except this last general order, which was modified?

Mr. LACEY. The trouble always comes when somebody does wrong that an innocent man is liable to suffer for it. There has been fraud upon the public domain, fraud not only against the Government, but against the very homesteaders my friend desires to aid in this matter, by taking the land for other purposes than homesteads that ought to be reserved for homesteads and homesteaders alone.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. My amendment only affects the homesteaders.

Mr. BONYNGE. Can the gentleman from Iowa state what percentage of claims that have been contested have actually been canceled on the ground of fraud?

Mr. LACEY. I do not think anybody can state. There have been attempts to state. The President of the United States picked out four districts. He limited it to four districts, and I do not know what districts they were, and in his message he did not state what the districts were. But if the conditions are as bad as stated in those four districts there ought not to be many homesteads allowed final entry without a specific examination. But I am inclined to think those four districts have probably been exceptional.

Mr. BONYNGE. Were not those cases in which the agent had simply reported adversely and upon which no final conclusion had been reached?

Mr. LACEY. I think so, and I presume the agent reported as he believed to be right.

Mr. GRONNA. I want to set the gentleman right on these figures. They were not cases of an entire district. They were certain cases picked out in certain townships, and the percentage was figured on a certain number of cases, and not on a percentage of the whole.

Mr. LACEY. I care nothing about those percentages.

Mr. GRONNA. That is my point.

Mr. LACEY. The per cent of the number of people who are convicted of larceny, as compared with the general public, is not large, but at the same time that fact would not justify the repeal of the laws against larceny, nor justify limitations against various law officers forbidding them from drawing their pay unless the people they prosecuted were shown to be guilty before commencing proceedings.

Mr. GRONNA. Will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. LACEY. No; I can not.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. LACEY. I yield simply for a question.

Mr. GRONNA. The gentleman says it makes no difference whether the percentage is figured on the whole or not. Take, for instance, the Devil's Lake district—

Mr. LACEY. I thought the gentleman wanted to ask a question.

Mr. GRONNA (continuing). Where last year some three thousand proofs were made. Now, this percentage is figured on 100 cases picked out in certain townships. They were figured on those specific cases—

Mr. LACEY. And I have made no argument, Mr. Chairman, based on percentages. There have been frauds; there have been a great many convicted of fraud under the land laws, and no one connected with this House ought to shelter those frauds, and the effect of this amendment would be to interpose the shelter of this House as against the detection of fraud.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has again expired.

Mr. LACEY. I ask for another extension of time. I have yielded most of my time to interrogations.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LACEY. I will ask my colleagues to allow me to proceed without interruption for that length of time, because I do not want to consume the time of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. And the gentleman declines to yield during his five minutes.

Mr. LACEY. I shall not decline to yield, but I hope I will not be interrupted during that time.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we are confronted, not with a theory, but with a condition. We know that there has been a profound interest manifested for the past two years in the public land question. We know that there has been a widespread belief that the whole system was honeycombed with fraud, and that the entries were very largely fraudulent. I do not believe that. I believe that the land laws in the main are wise. They are the laws under which Iowa has been settled and under which the land has passed into the hands of honest, reputable farmers. They are the laws under which Kansas has been settled. And I am not ready to join in the hue and cry that because there has been fraud under these land laws that they all ought to be repealed. But we do not know that there have been a considerable number of frauds, and that those in the main have been such frauds as would deprive homestead settlers of opportunity to go on the land which the Congress of the United States has attempted to reserve for them. The President of the United States is sincere and earnest in endeavoring to enforce these laws. He is no doubt advised by some that because the laws have been violated they ought to be radically changed. There are counterfeiters who are imitating national-bank notes, but I would not repeal the national-bank laws because bills have been counterfeited. I would not repeal the land laws because they have been violated, but I would enforce them. And that is the proposition in this bill, namely, to give \$250,000, not to change the land laws, but enforce them, and the proposition now is to incorporate as a condition on that amendment the provision that under certain circumstances a fraud shall become sacred; that it shall pass beyond the domain in controversy. No more unjust proceeding could be had as against that country out there than proposed in this amendment. Let this money be placed with the Administration. There will be on the 4th of March a new Secretary of the Interior, a new Commissioner of the Land Office—and I notice my friend applauding, perhaps as to both, certainly as to the one; but I wish to say that we never had a more honest, earnest, and sincere administrator of public affairs than the Secretary of the Interior who goes out of office on the 4th of March.

Mr. CUSHMAN. And no more mistaken one.

Mr. LACEY. He may have been mistaken, as everybody is liable to mistake, but he has had no temptation to mistake on the wrong side, as Congressmen have, for a man is liable to make a mistake in behalf of his constituents when he finds them going wrong. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind, and it is pretty hard to look at a friendly constituent and feel that he is a bad man. But the Secretary of the Interior has endeavored to enforce the law, although I think in some instances with severity. But he has enforced it, and he has caught some very big game, we know that—some very large game, that failed to get through the meshes of the law, and he has been enforcing this law perhaps with a rigor that has annoyed some men who were innocent. But we know that there has been much fraud, and we know that a special agent repeatedly traveling through the country, with eyes and ears open, has the best of all opportunities to ferret and find out frauds. And it is in the interest of the honest settler out there that these special agents should not be hampered in their work, that there should be enough of them, and that they should go on and do this work as rapidly as possible, and I think also that the order ought to be modified to such an extent as to make it apply to localities wherever there is reason to suspect that there is anything wrong there. For instance, take the Sand Hill region that I was speaking about when I was interrupted a few minutes ago. I am satisfied they will find entries there that are colorable. Perhaps my own suspicion is not sufficiently justified. I would hope that an examination of the region would prove that I was mistaken, but in this proposed amendment after a final proof has been made there could be no investigation. I believe that the effect of the amendment will be to nullify the law or at least impair its usefulness. It will be of no advantage to the honest settler. It would aid the dishonest man in acquiring land in violation of the land laws, and I trust that this committee will not adopt this amendment, but will leave a free hand to the Presi-

dent of the United States. He is a western man. He has lived out in the cattle country. These men are his friends. There is no reason why he should treat them unfairly, nor have I known in any instance where it has been brought to his knowledge; and the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Garfield, who is soon to be in charge, is a man of integrity both by education and inheritance.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STEENERSON, Mr. GRONNA, and others addressed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to state that debate on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota was exhausted some time ago, and the committee is now proceeding by unanimous consent.

Mr. MONDELL. I desire to speak to my amendment offered as a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is entitled to speak to his substitute, but the Chair desires to suggest that if there are other gentlemen who desire to speak on the Burke amendment, and wish to ask unanimous consent, it would be better for them to speak first before the gentleman takes up his substitute. The Chair has been asked by several gentlemen for time to speak to the Burke amendment, and if that will meet the views of the gentleman from Wyoming, the Chair would like to recognize some gentleman in favor of the Burke amendment.

Mr. REEDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be read again.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota will be reported, and also the substitute offered by the gentleman from Wyoming.

The amendment and substitute were again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to recognize the gentleman from North Dakota in favor of the Burke amendment.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. Chairman, as one who has lived in the Western States for the last quarter of a century, I wish to say that I hope that this amendment will pass. As I tried to explain to my friend from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] in the figures that have been presented by the Department of the percentage of land frauds that have been perpetrated in the Western States, so far as North Dakota is concerned, I claim that the Department has not done us justice, as will be shown by a report made by the Public Lands Commission for the year 1905, which I ask leave to print in the RECORD. They have figured, not on the total number of proofs made, but this percentage is figured upon a certain number of cases picked out. I do not wish to be understood, Mr. Chairman, as being opposed to any appropriation so that the Department may investigate frauds. I am heartily in favor of such an appropriation. I believe rather than \$250,000 we could well have \$500,000 for such purposes. So far as the settlers of North Dakota are concerned they are not afraid to be investigated, but they do object to being held up and not only have their patents suspended, but also to having their proofs suspended. I will take, for instance, a poor man who lives from 50 to 100 miles from the land office. He goes with his witnesses, by whom he wants to prove that he has complied with all the provisions of the law, and when he gets to the land office he finds that all he can do is to submit his testimony and the testimony of his witnesses. If it is a commutation proof, he is permitted to leave with the land office his money and his testimony under oath. He is permitted to pay to the Government his \$1.25 an acre, or \$200 for a quarter section of land, when the Department says: "We will not even issue a receipt for your money; but you can leave your money with us, and when the special agent has investigated your case we will issue you a receiver's receipt." A receiver's receipt is an evidence of title, and when the settler is in possession of the same it places him in a position so that he can borrow money, which the poor settler very often has to do. He can even sell his land, although the courts have held that the purchaser buys it at his own peril.

When a homestead settler has complied with all the provisions of the homestead law; when in good faith he has made his improvements, made his residence upon the land, lived upon the land the full time required by law, it is not only a hardship to the settler, but it is also a wrong act of the Department to place a construction upon the law which I believe to be in conflict with the law upon the statute books.

So far as I am personally concerned, I will say that if it is impossible to acquire land honestly under the commutation act, it would be better to repeal that part of the homestead law. But, Mr. Chairman, such is not the case. It has not been the case in my State. There has been no great fraud committed by the taking of lands under the homestead law in my State. I take it that the same is true in other States where nonmineral and nonmineral lands have been taken by homestead set-



tlers. I am strictly in favor of allowing only the poor man to get this land on the western domain.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him, would the passage of either the Burke amendment or Mondell amendment cure the situation of which you are complaining?

Mr. GRONNA. The passage of either the Mondell or the Burke amendment would cure the situation to a certain extent. There were nearly 20,000 entries pending June 30, 1906, which, if the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BURKE] passes, would all be cleaned up. I do not want any of these entries to go to patents, I do not want any final proofs made or commutation proofs made where there is any charge of fraud of any kind whatsoever or a noncompliance with the law.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Are you opposed to reopening this afterwards, if there is fraud?

Mr. GRONNA. You can investigate that at any time before the issuing of the patent.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understood the amendment would prevent that.

Mr. GRONNA. Not at all.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Department could, of its own accord, hunt up fraud.

Mr. GRONNA. As I understand the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BURKE], it is simply a provision to clean up the pending proofs and patents—proofs that have been made heretofore, say, for instance, six months or a year ago—where no charge of fraud is made.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield for just a question?

Mr. GRONNA. Yes.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Under my amendment, where any final proof has been made prior to December 18, 1906, in the absence of some charge that fraud has been committed or that the law has not been complied with, after this bill becomes a law, which will be July 1 next, they can not withhold the patent any longer in that case under a suspicion that there is fraud.

Mr. GRONNA. That is exactly as I understand it.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. And if there has been no protest filed, they must proceed; and they can not use any portion of this money; and in the case of a great many entries proof would have been made for one year or eighteen months.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does not this amendment provide that none of this money can be used in investigating cases that have been closed by the issuance of a patent?

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. It does not say anything about a patent at all. In cases where the lands have been patented that is a matter for the courts. The Department has no jurisdiction.

Mr. GRONNA. As I said, I am heartily in favor of giving the Land Department a sufficient amount of money to make investigations, for the reason that by the employment of a greater number of these clerks or special agents the hardship which is now done to the settler will be mitigated. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON] and I went to the President and to Mr. Pinchot and the members of the Geological Survey and explained to them thoroughly the situation as it then existed.

I will say that the President and the members of the various Departments gave this question a great deal of attention. The President was kind enough to arrange for a conference. We held our first conference with the President on the 6th of February. Arrangements were made for another conference on the 11th, the following Monday. The President showed great interest and said that he realized the importance of the question. To use his own words, he said that he "certainly did not mean to hurt the poor, honest settler in the sod shanty." An agreement was reached as to what extent he would modify his order of January 25, and the matter was left for Mr. Pinchot, Secretary Garfield, Commissioner Pollock, and Mr. STEENERSON and myself to agree upon the modification so as to exclude five-year homestead proofs and ceded Indian lands.

Of course the modification was not all that we asked for, as in my State a great number of commutation proofs are being made, and while it can not be shown that any fraud has been perpetrated by these settlers, there may have been irregularities. It is true that many young men and young women have taken claims; it may be that they have not lived there continuously, and still made commutation proofs. But so long as they have taken the claim with the intention of making it their future home it should not be said that the act is fraudulent.

I want to insert in the Record a table of the Public Lands Commission for the year 1905:

Periods of time between proof and transfer, and number of transfers in each period.

TOWNER AND PIERCE COUNTIES, DEVILS LAKE LAND DISTRICT, NORTH DAKOTA.

[Eighty sales in six townships.]

Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.	Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.
1 month .....	23	28.75	2 years .....	6	7.50
3 months .....	10	12.50	3 years .....	4	5.00
6 months .....	7	8.75	4 years .....	1	1.25
9 months .....	9	11.25	4½ years .....		
1 year .....	12	15.00	Total .....	80	100.00
18 months .....	8	10.00			

WARD COUNTY, MINOT LAND DISTRICT, NORTH DAKOTA.

[100 sales in 8 townships.]

Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.	Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.
1 month .....	20	20.00	2 years .....	5	5.00
3 months .....	25	25.00	3 years .....	1	1.00
6 months .....	14	14.00	4 years .....	2	2.00
9 months .....	11	11.00	4½ years .....	1	1.00
1 year .....	9	9.00	Total .....	100	100.00
18 months .....	12	12.00			

DEVILS LAKE AND MINOT LAND DISTRICTS (COMBINED).

[180 sales in 14 townships.]<sup>a</sup>

Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.	Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.
1 month .....	43	23.89	2 years .....	11	6.11
3 months .....	35	19.44	3 years .....	5	2.78
6 months .....	21	11.67	4 years .....	3	1.67
9 months .....	20	11.11	4½ years .....	1	.55
1 year .....	21	11.67	Total .....	180	100.00
18 months .....	20	11.11			

<sup>a</sup> 77.78 per cent transferred within one year; 95 per cent within two years.

The following table has been prepared from the same townships to show the lapse between filing and proof, in periods of half years, beginning with eighteen months:

Periods of time between filing and proof and number of proofs in each period.

WARD COUNTY, MINOT LAND DISTRICT, NORTH DAKOTA.

[429 proofs in 8 townships.]

Period.	Proofs.	Per cent.	Transfers.
Within 18 months .....	180	41.96	48
Within 2 years .....	89	20.75	18
Within 2½ years .....	71	16.55	15
Within 3 years .....	47	10.95	12
Within 3½ years .....	26	6.06	4
Within 4 years .....	13	3.03	2
Within 4½ years .....	3	.70	1
Total .....	429	100.00	100

<sup>a</sup> 23.3 per cent of total proofs. Average consideration received for 97 of these transfers, \$1,414, quarter sections running from \$400 to \$3,000.

Average period between filing and proof, 25.8 months.

The first table, Mr. Chairman, shows 80 sales in 6 townships in Towner and Pierce counties. The second table shows 100 sales in 8 townships in Ward County, in the Minot land district. Then these two tables are combined into one table, showing 118 sales in 14 townships. From this they arrive at the conclusion that 77.78 per cent have been transferred within one year and 95 per cent within two years. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that these figures are calculated to deceive. Even admitting that the figures are correct, they are extreme cases which have been selected. It is not the percentage of the total number of proofs made in this, the Minot, land district, as I understand that there were over 3,000 proofs made at this land office during this year. If you figure the percentage on the total number of proofs made by the number of sales made, the percentage would be small. Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, the mere fact that these claims were sold after the proofs were made, we have no right to charge these claimants with fraud. They have a perfect right to mortgage or sell their land as soon as they receive a receiver's receipt, which, as I have heretofore said, is a sufficient evidence of title, but that the purchaser buys the land at his own peril unless the patent has been issued. It makes no difference to the Government who is the possessor of this land; if they can discover fraud, they have the same right to cancel the entry and refuse the issuance of a patent as though the claimant were in possession of the same.

I received the following resolutions from the Commercial Club of Minot, which I ask to have printed; also a letter from

Mr. E. F. Fisher, of White Earth, N. Dak.; also a clipping from the Williston Graphic:

Resolutions of the Commercial Club of Minot, N. Dak., memorializing the President of the United States.

Whereas it appears that the President of the United States has, under date of January 25, 1907, promulgated a certain order in lieu of the order made by him December 13, 1906, in which order he requires, in substance, that in the matter of all final proofs no final certificate, patent, or other evidence of title shall issue under any of the public-land laws until an investigation has been made by an authorized officer of the United States; and

Whereas it is a patent fact that said order if enforced will create great hardship, loss, and suffering to the settlers on public lands within the Minot land district, as well as in the whole State of North Dakota, because of the fact that practically all the said settlers are unable through lack of means to properly cultivate, improve, or reside upon their lands or make final proof on same without securing a loan, for which they must give a mortgage (the great majority of them having no other land). With barely sufficient means to carry them until the time of making final proof, many have been compelled to get their actual living necessities upon credit in order to continue residence, and particularly in this true in case of commutation proof where the settler pays \$1.25 an acre for his land, and no money can be borrowed upon such land until final or commutation proof is made and approved and until the final certificate and receiver's final receipt is issued by the local office; and

Whereas, from information received from credible sources, it is estimated that between four and five hundred final proofs are now pending before the local office of Minot land district, and notices of the intention to offer final proofs are now being published, and fully 90 per cent of the homesteaders making proof are securing loans and are using the money borrowed to improve their land, pay the Government fees, pay for buildings, purchase stock and machinery, and pay debts incurred during the time of their residence, and if such loan can not be made it will be impossible for them to make proof, thus leaving them with much of their land unbroken, their improvements nominal, themselves in debt, their credit exhausted, and without means of support, and as a result many of them will be forced to abandon their claims, resulting in loss, hardship, and suffering to thousands of North Dakota's best citizens; and

Whereas, in the judgment of this club, the President of the United States believes in a "square deal;" we believe that the order complained of has been issued by the President under a misapprehension of the facts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Commercial Club of Minot, N. Dak., does most respectfully appeal to the President that this, his said order, be rescinded or modified so as to permit of the issuance of final certificates and final receipts in all cases of homestead proofs, excepting where there are reasonable grounds to believe the proof fraudulent, with power vested in the officers of the local land office to determine whether or not final receipt should issue in each case as the proof is presented.

The above resolution unanimously carried at a special meeting of the Commercial Club of Minot this 30th day of January, 1907.

C. L. PRESCOTT, President.

Attest:

W. R. VOSBURGH, Secretary.

WHITE EARTH, N. DAK., February 15, 1907.

Hon. A. J. GRONNA, M. C.  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I wish to state that this particular section of Ward County will be very seriously affected by the President's recent order, unless you can secure a modification which really goes to the heart of the order and permits certificates to be issued in commutation proofs. The modification relating to five-year proofs was really not an important one for us. One proposition alone stands in the way of the justice of this order, and that is our people are too poor to live on their lands five years without financial aid, which can only be had by mortgaging their homesteads. If the Department will not consider this proposition there certainly is no use spending time with the President or Department, and we know from conversation with hundreds of business men and homesteaders here that they will expect relief from Congress before the adjournment of its present session. Congress is the lawmaking body, and when the executive department takes it upon itself by Executive order to legislate our homestead laws out of existence, according to the idea of the President as to what they should be, it is high time that our delegations in Congress assert themselves.

We have come in intimate contact with the working methods of the Department for over one year, and have given it careful study from the standpoint of the homesteader and that of public policy. From personal knowledge I will say frankly that the Department has been conducted in an incompetent manner. More than this, its blunders and unjust and vacillating regulations have amounted to such perfidy and faithlessness toward the settler as to make the cases of fraud from the settlers sink into insignificance in comparison. This sounds strong, but I can furnish affidavits from people here who have acted in good faith on representations from the Land Department, and have been literally robbed in amounts from \$5 up to \$500 at one time, to say nothing of frustrated plans, inconveniences, and general injustice. People here are tiring of this, and every now and then we hear of some settler leaving in disgust. In some of these cases the persons affected were very poor, and the hardship was very great in consequence.

I can give you names of our practical and frugal farmers here who have been plodding along on their homesteads for four years and have then found it necessary to make a commutation proof in order to get money to stay on their claims. As a rule those who have means to live on their claims five years have become financially able to wait for the special agent, even though it be a long time before he gets around to investigate. But how about the man who has no means to stay five years—who has used his last credit? To him this order under the present rules of practice means taxing away the claim. For it is evident that no one will loan him money to pay the commutation fees without security to be left at the land office for one, two, or three years, pending an investigation, the outcome of which is not known. Evidently, then, the homesteader can not prove up and he can not live on his land. He is forced by the President to abandon the claim. And unless we are very much deceived this order will have to be modified, or better still, entirely rescinded, or there will be an exodus from this vicinity. The average homesteader has scarcely enough money to ship into the new country. He has besides a rough piece of unbroken prairie. You are familiar enough with the conditions to know that he needs

financial aid just as soon as he can get it, and in some cases if he is really to farm his homestead, fourteen months is none too soon for him.

We have within the last few days been treated to another example of how figures can be made to lie. We understand that Pinchot alleges that 90 per cent of the proofs here are followed with mortgage. He thinks this a badge of fraud. Can not you induce him to come out here. We will donate a week for the good cause and take him out to look over the country and talk with our farmers who have borrowed money on their land and have him get acquainted with our settlers, their problems, trials, and conditions. We are quite sure he would then be competent to advise the President.

We take pleasure in inclosing a few clippings from our exchanges. We are heartily in sympathy with them. Our paper is supporting the sentiments given. The opinions therein expressed come from every exchange on our table with one exception—The Dickinson Press. It may, in passing, be interesting to note that this last paper gives two of its pages to advertising cattle brands. Cattlemen want nothing better than to discourage homesteaders. They did it in this locality several years ago. Our cattle ranches are about gone here. If the President's order is modified, as it should be, the last cattlemen of this locality will be gone by next fall.

Mr. GRONNA, you have been doing us good service in this matter. We appeal to you, however, not to compromise this question until you have given our settlers what they had in the way of rights when they were induced to come out here. It is injustice to give them less. It may be difficult for you or the people of the East to fully realize what this order fully means to us. Believe me, our people are all agreed that its effects in this community will be seriously disastrous.

Very truly, yours,

E. F. FISHER.

[From Williston Graphic.]

The speech by Senator CARTER, of Montana, delivered in the United States Senate, a synopsis of which we give this week, tells many truths that have needed telling for a long time, and Senator CARTER delivered his blows straight from the shoulder. Thousands of our best citizens have been driven to Canada by the harsh and unjust rulings of the Department of the Interior, and Senator CARTER justly calls Hitchcock to account for his unjust rulings. Homestead seekers are among the best people of our land, but judging from Hitchcock's view one would think they were all grafters. One of the excuses put forward recently by the Department to account for their recent ruling on not allowing receipts to be issued, was that the proofs showed that mortgages were put on the claims shortly after proof was made. We would like to know where the fraud comes in here. The settler is surely entitled to make a loan in order to work his farm. But, then, this is as good as many of the reasons the Department has for rulings made hampering the claim holder.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that the question of protecting the public domain is an important one. We have not only the agricultural and lignite coal lands, such as we have in my State, but we have in other States the bituminous and anthracite coal fields and the valuable forest lands. This Administration, while willing and ready to protect the honest settler, has undoubtedly been confronted with some serious problems in trying to protect the public domain in such a manner that the honest settler shall not be done an injustice. I think that I am able to judge the attitude of our President. He has sought to inaugurate reforms and to prevent frauds. His policy is undoubtedly calculated to benefit the many and not the few.

From the very foundation of this Government lands on the public domain have been given to the poor who have been homeless. I believe that it was one of the wisest acts which our forefathers did. Let us continue this policy in the future the same as has been done in the past. [Applause.]

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Chairman, this is a matter in which the people of Minnesota, and especially the people of my district, have a vital interest. When, on the 25th day of January, the President issued his now famous order forbidding the issuance of final certificates, patents, and other evidences of title in all homestead proofs and commutation proofs of all kinds until a full examination had been made by a special agent, it struck the people of that section of the country—and I have no doubt the people throughout the public-land States where there are settlers upon the public domain—with astonishment. I believe when the President issued that order he was not aware of the hardships that would necessarily result from it. In company with the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA] I called upon the President and explained to him the results of that order. I pointed out, for instance, that in my own district Congress had opened millions of acres of land which had formerly been Indian land, not to free homesteaders, but to settlers who had to comply with the homestead laws and also pay annual payments. The last bill on this subject, which I introduced in this House and which became a law, provided that the right to take these lands should be offered at public auction at not less than \$4 per acre, and it was done. The land in some cases brought as much as \$25 per acre, and still the purchaser could only take one quarter section, and he had to live there five years and make his payments in five annual installments.

Now, the idea that a man who goes upon wild land on the frontier and complies with the homestead laws, and in addition pays from \$1.25 to \$25 an acre for it, is trying to defraud the Government, is decidedly a novel idea. Most of the land to which the public-land laws are applicable belongs to this class, what we call "ceded Indian lands," which has to be paid for at a



fixed price per acre in five annual installments. When these installments become due and are not paid the entryman's right is forfeited, or at least subject to forfeiture. Most of the settlers are poor, and have had a failure of crop, and in order to make payment of the purchase of the land have to prove up and give a mortgage on the land as security.

The object of making final proof in such cases is to get a final receipt, evidencing title in order to mortgage the land to private lenders, and thereby save it from forfeiture. The five-year homesteader, who lives on the land for that length of time, is not likely to be a man who is trying to defraud the Government, but he, too, must make final proof within two years from the expiration of the five-year period or within seven years from date of entry or his land will be forfeited to the United States. We called the President's attention to this class of cases and the improbability of there being any great amount of fraud in them and the great hardships that might result to the settlers from withholding final receipts in such cases for an indefinite period.

He called in Mr. Pinchot, who seems to be the one who inspired this drastic and arbitrary, if not illegal, order in the first place, as well as Mr. Garfield, for consultation, and very promptly directed the order to be modified so as to exclude from its operation final five-year homestead proofs and commutation proofs on ceded Indian lands in which annual payments are required. I will insert the modified order in the RECORD, which was made February 12. As amended, this order requires that no final receipt shall issue in a commuted-homestead case until an officer authorized to make field examination has made such examination or has obtained information of equivalent value. The President was quick to see the defects of the order and the hardships it would inflict upon the settlers when it was pointed out to him. Mr. Garfield also seemed most anxious to avoid doing injustice or inflicting hardships on the poor settlers, and he is to my mind one of the fairest-minded men I ever met. Now, what is a commuted homestead proof? It is where a man has taken 160 acres and he gets it free by living on it for five years, but rather than do that he prefers, after fourteen months' residence, to pay \$200 into the Treasury. Now, it is usually this class that are suspected of fraud. If any of these men have been hired by syndicates for the purpose of getting control of the land they ought to be investigated. Such cases remain in the order.

Now, as to the Burke amendment, it limits the Secretary of the Interior to the investigation of entries against which "contest, protest, or information alleging specific violation of law has been filed." If this order of January 25 had remained as originally issued, as I told the gentleman from Wyoming and many others, if that order was not modified, I should refuse to vote to appropriate one dollar to these special agents. It would be utterly useless, for it would cost the Treasury as much as the land is worth, and there would be no end to it. But the order is modified. It is so limited that examination will be narrowed down to those cases where there may be a reason for the investigation.

Mr. MONDELL. Then, if I understand the gentleman's position, it is this: The President having issued an order that was oppressive to all settlers, the gentleman was opposed to that policy. They modified the order so that it does not oppress so much the gentleman's own constituents, and now he is willing that the balance of the settlers on the public domain shall be oppressed by it.

Mr. STEENERSON. Oh, Mr. Chairman, that is not a fair construction of my position.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota asks that his time be extended two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Chairman, the limitation proposed by the gentleman from South Dakota on this appropriation will not help anybody. It will hamper the Department. If the commuters want to prove up before the five years' period has expired, they ought to be willing to be investigated. By letting the appropriation go as it is in the bill they will get a speedy investigation. So far as we can judge, there is no settler on the public domain that is not willing to be investigated if he can be investigated speedily. What he objects to is the delay and having the title suspended. To secure a speedy investigation I would vote to double this appropriation.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. If they use the money to investigate cases where final proof has been made they will not have any money to investigate people that want to make final proof.

Mr. STEENERSON. Oh, yes, they will. I believe these amendments will only hamper the Department. I believe it wise to leave the Department unhampered. I believe that they will use the money so that all those that are anxious to prove up may be investigated. I do not believe it would be fair now to put this limitation on the appropriation. I hope that the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota will be voted down. What the settlers want is prompt action. We are doing them a poor service if we do anything that will tend to delay.

The amendment of the gentleman from Wyoming is not so objectionable. It limits investigations to cases where the Department has "information furnishing good ground for suspicion of fraud or noncompliance with the law." The most that can be said against this is that it is unnecessary, but I see no great objection to that. It might be useful as an expression of the opinion of Congress in the premises. I shall not oppose it.

I believe the President is as anxious as any of us to encourage the honest settler on the public domain, and I am one of those who believe that our public-land laws could be improved so that fraud in acquiring title would be more difficult. I believe if more were required in the way of visible improvements on the land instead of "residence" there would be less opportunity for fraud and less need of expensive investigation by special agents.

The following is the President's order on the subject:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, February 12, 1907.

*The Secretary of the Interior.*

Sir: Since there is some uncertainty concerning the meaning of the order of January 25, relating to issuance of evidence of title under the public land laws, I reissue the order in the following more specific form:

To facilitate the final disposition of proper applications for patent and to prevent the fraud now practiced in the acquisition for patent lands of the United States, I have to direct that hereafter no final certificate, patent, or other evidence of title shall be issued until an officer authorized to make field examination has made such examination or has obtained information of equivalent value. This order, however, shall not be taken to affect or modify the following:

1. Final five-year homestead entries heretofore made where the proof is satisfactory and complete.
2. Final certificates and receipts in final five-year homestead proofs heretofore or hereafter made when the proof is satisfactory and complete.
3. Homestead entries commuted on ceded Indian lands in which annual payments are required.
4. Entries where claimant's compliance with law has been established by contest or other regular adverse proceedings.
5. Entries confirmed which may have been confirmed by virtue of any act of Congress.
6. Selections and entries in which no residence or improvement is required by law when the lands embraced therein are situated in non-mineral localities, as shown by the records of the Geological Survey, or when their character has been fixed by investigation and classification made in accordance with law.
7. Reissuance of patents because of some clerical error occurring in patents heretofore issued.
8. Military bounty land warrants and other similar warrants when the requisite proof has been made.

This order is to replace my order of January 25, 1907.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the desire of the gentleman from South Dakota and the gentleman from Wyoming to protect the interests of the settlers in their own States. It is a praiseworthy motive to see that the people who have actually gone upon the lands now in their territory shall be protected in their rights. But, Mr. Chairman, the Congress of the United States has a duty also to the people of the rest of the country. I was peculiarly struck by the language of the Secretary of the Interior in his annual report, a portion of which I wish to call to the attention of the House. Following the reading and examination of that report, Mr. Chairman, I made it my duty to make some examination into the facts in regard to the land frauds, and I hope at a little later period in this session to have the privilege at least of putting into the RECORD some evidence so damning in its character that it ought to drive at least away from the confines of civilization some gentlemen now of apparently the highest respectability.

It is time that Congress provided that the stealing of land by rich men away from the poor shall be as much punished as any other theft. The gentlemen who bring in the amendments proposed say that these amendments are in the interest of the poor settlers. It may be that they are so designed. But, Mr. Chairman, the purpose in investigating the land frauds has been to save to the poor man the public domain and to prevent it being taken by the rich men for pasture lands and otherwise. The Secretary of the Interior, whom many gentlemen in the House do not love personally, but who, after all, is entitled to the credit of his position and to help in his work, in referring to this matter in his annual report, says:

The prosecution of all persons conspiring to defraud the Government of its public lands is being continued with vigor, as is shown by the fact that 490 persons have been indicted in the various land States and Territories for the violation of the public-land laws, 89 have been convicted, and indictments are still pending against 401.

I call special attention to these words, now, of the Secretary:

(It is to be regretted, however, that the efforts made to release it from the grip of its despoilers have been met by every embarrassment that human ingenuity could devise; powerful influences have been concerned, and have not hesitated to aggressively exert every agency that could be commanded to weaken the hand of the law; even local land-office officials have been subservient to such influences, and the punishment imposed by the courts has, in many cases, been so conspicuously inadequate as to encourage rather than deter violations of the law. Whether this official stagnation is due in any degree to local political influences to which these officials are more or less indebted for their commissions and the retention of their positions is not important to discuss at this time, it being sufficient to state that it is a deplorable fact that such action, or rather inaction, is bringing reproach upon the public service, besides enhancing the difficulties which beset the administration in any efforts that it may make to rescue the public domain from serious peril.)

I ask, does the House of Representatives, in the face of the charge of one of the Cabinet officers of the President, that every influence, political and otherwise, is being exerted to protect the despoilers of the public lands, the thieves of the public lands, propose to set its approval upon these frauds and to protect the thieves and prevent the Secretary of the Interior from investigating the frauds charged?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CUSHMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have no especial desire to inject myself into this debate, but I believe that this is a serious matter, and those of us who reside in the West have felt the influence of present conditions most seriously. A little while ago my friend from Illinois [Mr. MANN] was speaking, and he looked in my direction when he said that there were some present who did not love the present Secretary of the Interior. Let me say at the outset that I regard Mr. Hitchcock, the present Secretary of the Interior, as a man who is honorable and honest, high-minded and well-intentioned. But I am bound to say that he is suffering from a very severe mental disease which has developed into a chronic suspicion on his part regarding the integrity of the people of the West.

I hope to make my position in this matter clear in the very beginning. I am not here to defend men who commit frauds in the land business or any other business. Please understand that. And when I have closed let no man garble my words or distort my ideas by asserting that I approve of fraud or defend those who commit it.

What I cry out against is the wicked, idiotic, and assinine policy of the present Secretary of the Interior, by which policy he seems not only willing but anxious to tie up the welfare and the material interests of 499 honest and unsuspected men and make them wait while he chases one man whom he thinks may have been guilty of fraud, and in the meantime advertises himself as the only simon-pure reformer and thoroughly honest man who ever came down the pike.

There has been nothing in the record of these Land Office investigations to justify this continuous cry of calumny that has been sent forth regarding gigantic land frauds. There is nothing in the record to justify this. It is true that here and there, now and then, there have been rare and isolated cases of individual frauds in the land business. There have also been instances of fraud in the grocery business and fraud in the banking business and fraud in all other lines of business and avenues of trade. But no man has risen by reason of these few cases to defame our entire business structure and the men who have reared it. The only difference between the two is that the present Secretary of the Interior has advertised and given currency to a great degree to these few lonesome instances of fraud until he has saturated the public mind with the belief that the men who reside upon the public domain are a gang of thieves and looters. That is not true, and it never has been true. The very life blood, I may say, of our western progress and civilization depends on the ownership of the public domain passing as rapidly as possible in legal form into the hands of individual settlers and owners. And any policy which tends to delay that programme is against the vital interests of the West.

Now, there has been a great deal of noise made at the Interior Department and a great many sensational statements sent out regarding the frauds they have uncovered in that Department. But the truth about it is that the records do not justify the statements and the assertions that have emanated from that office.

Of course, Mr. Chairman, we of the West have become somewhat accustomed to having men from the East, in whose States there has not been a foot of public land for twenty-five years, tell us exactly how the problem of the public domain ought to be handled in the West. It is easy to understand how a gentleman living in the outskirts of Chicago, like my friend here [Mr. MANN], must naturally be a great expert on the public-land question.

Mr. Chairman, when I was a child I was very fond of reading fables and fairy stories. Thus, unfortunately, in my youth I cultivated such a diseased taste for the romantic and the unreal that even now I find a great deal of pleasure in listening to the speeches of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]—which are along the same literary lines.

Sir, I remember once as a child I read a fable or a story of a certain bird, a buzzard, that was flying across the country with a piece of carrion in his beak. He soared above a country that was as fair and fertile as ever lay outdoors. But as that bird flew the only odor that he could detect emanated from the one small piece of carrion he had seized upon. And when he reached the home nest he told his companions that the entire country over which he had traveled was one continuous and expansive *stink*.

Sir, the present Secretary of the Interior—and I do not mean to speak disrespectfully of him—with his abnormal appetite, whetted upon his imagination, has seized upon a few lonesome and isolated bits of fraud, and he has hugged these morsels close till to his diseased olfactory the whole public domain is nothing but one vast stench.

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, and to my associates here, that for the last three years my mail has been freighted with the letters of men—homesteaders and entrymen—who desire not to perpetrate a fraud upon this Government, but to have the Government decide and determine their claims. Only a short time ago, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], an entryman on the public domain wrote me in regard to his land claim. He inclosed to me a letter from the Interior Department stating that his claim was held up. The date of that letter was about four years ago. They said to him in that letter that his claim was being held up for investigation. Four years had gone by, and I called upon that Department for a statement in regard to his claim, and they still said it was being held up pending an investigation. How long, in God's name, must a man wait until the Government of the United States decides upon a suspicion? The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], my personal friend, has stated here, with a great deal of eloquence and enthusiasm, that there is a great deal of fraud going on in the West on the public domain and among the people in our region. And yet my friend comes from Chicago. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that as between the people who live in his district and the people who live in mine I will cheerfully permit a comparison between the two. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. We are not afraid of investigation, though.

Mr. CUSHMAN. And we are not afraid of investigation.

Mr. MANN. Then why do you seek to put in a provision which will prevent investigation?

Mr. CUSHMAN. Simply because when a man makes an entry of land upon the public domain there is every avenue and every opportunity to investigate without the aid of a special agent.

His neighbors all about him who are likewise anxious to secure a portion of the public domain can make protest if he falls in a compliance with the law. This amendment simply seeks to place a limitation upon the law which will prevent the Secretary of the Interior from sitting down on the interests of these men and waiting for five or ten years trying to hatch a suspicion into a case.

Mr. MANN. I will say to my friend I do not see any intimation of that kind in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given five minutes more time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Washington may be allowed to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CUSHMAN. In order that my remarks may be understood I shall insert in the RECORD the paragraph of this bill which is under discussion.

Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp land and swamp-land indemnity: To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; of protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, and of adjusting claims for swamp lands, and indemnity for swamp lands, \$250,000: *Provided*, That agents and others employed under this appropriation shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior and allowed per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding \$3 per day each and actual necessary expenses for transportation, including necessary sleeping-car fares.

There are two proposed amendments offered and pending to this paragraph. The first amendment is offered by the gentleman



man from South Dakota [Mr. BURKE], to insert at the end of this paragraph the following language:

*Provided*, That no portion of the amount herein appropriated shall be used in examining or investigating any entry or final proof heretofore made under the homestead laws upon which final receipt has been issued, unless there shall have been filed against said entry some charge of fraud or noncompliance with the law.

The second amendment is offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], in the nature of a substitute for the first amendment, and is as follows:

*Provided*, That no part of the appropriation shall be available for the examination of the lands embraced in any entry upon which final proof has been made, unless the Department has information furnishing good grounds to suspect fraud or noncompliance with law as to this specific entry.

I think the latter amendment—that is, the substitute—is the better of the two, and I hope it will be adopted upon a vote thereon.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that in the expenditure of this or any other fund designed for a special investigation there should be some definite basis upon which to proceed. If no contest against the entry is made, if no protest is filed, if the testimony of the witnesses show compliance with the law, and the report of the Government's own officers at the local land office is favorable, what more is desired? Why should the Government of the United States start out on an exploring expedition? Why should a Government "smelling committee" be organized to go chasing over the public domain hunting for fraud in that case? Why should the Government of the United States turn loose a lot of cheap-john detectives to draw their pay from the Government for aspersing the motives of honest men? While I do not stand for fraud nor for fraudulent methods, I say that it is far better that one dishonest entryman should get title to a claim unlawfully than to have five hundred honest men with their claims tied up for ten years—suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, betwixt heaven and earth. Speaking for myself, sir, I have always assumed that all men were honest until something to indicate the contrary appeared.

Mr. MANN. That is the reason you are poor. [Laughter.]

Mr. CUSHMAN. That may be true; but if it is true, I don't regret it. I would rather go through life believing and trusting in humanity and be swindled once or twice than to live all my days suspecting and distrusting my neighbors. [Applause.]

But the Secretary of the Interior—and I do not seek to unduly criticize him—proceeds in these land matters upon the violent presumption that all men on the western domain are dishonest until the contrary affirmatively appears. What a rotten philosophy that is. What a calumny upon our civilization and our manhood. I live in that western country. I have lived there a great many years, and I state a simple truth when I say that, judged by industry and rugged honesty, the surface of the habitable globe does not contain the equal of the men who live beyond the Missouri River, and who have made the western half of the American Continent both valuable and respectable.

This country of yours and mine has never suffered from any depredations of the American pioneer. On the contrary, his achievements have added miles and acres to our public domain, glory to our history, and vitality to our civilization.

Sir, as one who is an humble mouthpiece and representative of that class, let me say that there is no sight more grand and pathetic than that of the American citizen who bids farewell to the fields his father tilled, gathers his wife and little ones about him, and turns his face toward the setting sun to carve out of the heart of a mighty wilderness a home for those he loves.

Never before within my knowledge has there arisen any well-balanced American citizen who had aught but good words for the American pioneer. And certainly never before have we had in our official life any man whose chief title to fame is that he has tried to indict this whole brave band upon a foundation of fact so infinitesimal that the science of arithmetic can't express the fraction.

There is no reason why the people of the West should be watched by a cheap herd of Government detectives. I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], who seems to think that it is necessary to have these special agents watching the men from my State in order that they may perpetrate no dishonest act, who is to guarantee the honesty of the special agent? [Applause.] Where does this assumption find any basis that a special agent, frequently appointed through political influence, can be depended upon and that his report will always be honest? What an infamous proposition—that the man who has marched out on the public domain with his little family, endeavoring to secure title to a piece of our Federal domain, ought to be watched like a common criminal by a herd of private detectives! [Applause.]

Mr. MURPHY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CUSHMAN. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has agreed to recognize the gentleman from Tennessee in opposition.

Mr. MURPHY. I want to ask the gentleman a question in his time.

Mr. CUSHMAN. I will be glad to yield for a question.

Mr. MURPHY. Is there any opportunity afforded a homesteader to combat a charge which may be filed against him by an inspector?

Mr. CUSHMAN. I am glad the gentleman asked me that question. There is no opportunity afforded the homesteader or the entryman upon the public domain to ascertain what charges of fraud have been filed against him. All he can do is to wait in darkness and in suspense. My letter files are jammed full of letters from men whose entries have been held up by the Department report, "*Entry is suspended pending investigation.*" They have no opportunity to find out what the charge is, who made it, or what evidence has been submitted to sustain it.

Mr. BONYNGE. May I ask the gentleman a question? Is it not a fact that the entryman's proof and that of his witnesses are on oath, while that of the inspector is a mere letter to the Department, and even his name is never revealed to the entryman?

Mr. CUSHMAN. Yes; that is true—

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. And, Mr. Chairman, is it not also true, let me ask the gentleman, that many of the complaints are anonymous communications?

Mr. CUSHMAN. Yes; that is true. And another thing that is to be considered is that when the special agent starts out from the office of the Secretary of the Interior he is saturated before he starts with the *idea of fraud*. He is going out to find fraud. The very existence of his job depends upon his finding fraud. [Loud applause.] Because, if he does not find fraud, the necessity for his official existence ceases. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. Why not abolish the courts and be done with it?

Mr. GRONNA. Who is it that has helped the Department to have these men convicted? Is it not true that the settlers have helped to bring about the convictions that have been brought about?

Mr. CUSHMAN. Of course it is true. There has never been any difficulty in my country of securing settlers who would testify to every material fact in a controversy involving the public domain. And the word of these men who have lived in these communities for twenty years, with their neighbors all about them, is infinitely more valuable and worthy of belief than the word of a special agent appointed from perhaps the suburbs of a slaughterhouse in Chicago, through political influence, to investigate the public domain of my country. [Loud applause.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I am always gratified to listen to the delightful utterances of my gifted friend from the State of Washington [Mr. CUSHMAN]. I am very much grieved that he is so distressed because he finds that the officers who are to go out and investigate these land frauds are political appointees. It is a Republican Administration, and the presumption is that they are faithful "Republican" officers. These land frauds have been discovered, and should have been years ago, by a Republican Administration. The law against them is being enforced by a Republican Administration, and appropriations are being made in a nonpartisan way to enforce them, and I congratulate the country that it is being done. And I am surprised that the gentleman denounces in effect the good work of his own party and his own heroic, splendid, and courageous President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt. We have been investigating these land frauds in the Public Lands Committee this winter, holding investigations nearly every day for some weeks, unearthing by the splendid witnesses that have come before that committee fraud after fraud, whereby not only homes are being taken from the honest settler in the West, but those who have homes are being frozen to death by the land thieves and the railroad sharks.

The fair women of the great West have been employed to go out and preempt coal lands as agricultural lands, and then go to town and sell them to the railroads for fifty or sixty dollars. [Applause.] That Mr. Commissioner Clark and possibly others stated to the committee.

The gentleman from Washington [Mr. CUSHMAN] is a very brilliant lawmaker. Possibly I am not; but I have been trying to catch up and help rid the country of a lot of land thieves that I believe infest the West. Let us give all the money to the Attorney-General—

Mr. CUSHMAN. Who does the gentleman refer to, if I may ask? What particular individuals?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Oh, the record. My heaven and earth! Here it is.

Mr. CUSHMAN. I am familiar with the record.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I will present the gentleman with all this. I will ask him to read it. I have read it.

Mr. FORDNEY. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. My time is short.

Mr. FORDNEY. The gentleman has made a statement that is not correct, in my opinion. Will the gentleman point out one single instance where the information has come to the Committee on Public Lands from the State from which the gentleman from Washington [Mr. CUSHMAN] comes?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I am not talking about his particular State, but about the West in general.

Mr. FORDNEY. The gentleman has not any before his committee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I cite the State of Utah in particular. Mr. Clark, of the Interstate Commission, came before the committee and said that they hired women to go out and pre-empt coal lands. I have no personal feeling in this matter, but I say we are doing just what good people of the West, in the States of Washington and Utah and Wyoming, want. Mr. Chairman, if we tie the hands of the President and tie the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, and tie the hands of the Department by curtailing this appropriation—

Mr. GRONNA. I want to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman please excuse me? I have only a minute or two.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee declines to yield.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, Mr. Chairman, why should we curtail this money? Why should we say, "If you do not do so and so, you shall not do it at all," that "If you do not do so and so in a certain time, you shall not do it at all, fraud or no fraud?" That is what this proposition means. None of this money shall be used, Mr. Chairman, to ferret out these frauds. Why do you say that? That is the effect of it. Why not turn on the light? Give to your Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior and the President the sinews of war to separate the smallest lawless man and the law-abiding man, and give the latter a home to live in and protect him in its possession, and send good faithful Representatives here, as they do now in many cases.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I think the purpose of the pending amendment, as well as the other one, has been slightly misunderstood by some Members of the House. There is certainly no disposition in Western States, so far as I know—and I am in touch with many of them—to discourage the system of investigation of fraudulent charges relating to the entry of public lands. The purpose of this amendment and the one offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] is in a speedy manner to separate the cases of undisputed good faith from the few cases of a fraudulent character and to turn the force of investigation upon that class of cases that really need investigation. While I am in favor, in a general way, of the particular amendment offered by my colleague from South Dakota and was quite against the original amendment offered last evening by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], I am disposed to think that the substitute offered this morning may be better in some respects than either of the two, by reason of the fact that it does not, I think, offer any unnecessary impediment in the way of these investigations. It simply provides a speedy way in which all entries against which any suspicion of fraud or irregularity is obtained may be examined before the issue of patents.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I want the gentleman to yield to me for the purpose of getting for myself and the House a little parliamentary information as to the correct resolution now before the House. What the gentleman has just said is about the substitute, whereas the matter before the House is the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BURKE]. Now, the language which was just quoted, about having any information furnishing good grounds for suspecting frauds or cause of complaint, is in the substitute. Now, some of us are not opposed to the substitute, but are opposed to the amendment, which provides that no examination and investigation shall be had unless upon charges filed. Now, I ask the Chair, for my information as well as the information of the House, which one of the two things we are now considering?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state for the information of the gentleman from Mississippi and the committee that the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BURKE] offered an amendment to page 96, line 15, which amendment has heretofore been reported, and subsequently the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] offered a substitute for that amendment. Debate up to this time has been proceeding by unanimous consent on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr.

BURKE]. After that the Chair said, for the sake of good order, he would recognize the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] or somebody designated by the gentleman to debate his substitute.

Mr. WILLIAMS. We are now debating both problems.

The CHAIRMAN. The debate is now proceeding on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BURKE].

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will ask the gentleman if he will not now consider the substitute; and I know he will.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Will my colleague yield just a moment?

Mr. MARTIN. Certainly.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. I wish to say that after conference with a number of gentlemen, including the gentleman in charge of the bill, and believing that the substitute goes further than my original amendment and does more than was contemplated by my amendment, I am willing to accept the substitute, and I therefore move that the substitute be accepted in lieu of my amendment and that that be pending. I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the gentleman will permit—

Mr. MARTIN. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will now ask unanimous consent that the substitute be read for the information of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

The Clerk read as follows:

*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the examination of lands embraced in any entry upon which final proof has been made, unless the Department has information furnishing good ground to suspect fraud or noncompliance with the law as to that specific entry.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota asks that the amendment proposed by him be withdrawn. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. That leaves only the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL]. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MARTIN] has expired.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for five minutes' additional time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MARTIN. As I was saying, Mr. Chairman, I think that the phraseology of the amendment now considered as the substitute is an improvement upon the amendment as originally offered. I believe it is apparent that that amendment has only one purpose in view, and I do not think that that purpose differs in any important degree from the policy of the Interior Department or the Administration upon this subject. Now, the purpose of this amendment is that some speedy method shall be arrived at to separate the unsuspected cases from those which have some suspicion of fraud or irregularity about them.

As the gentleman from Washington has very well said, the comparatively few cases of real fraud in recent years in the entry of public lands have, for one reason or another, been considerably advertised over the country more than, I think, could be done in justice to the real conditions. Within a few days I have obtained from the Interior Department answers to questions I submitted for the purpose of knowing precisely the condition of the public-land entries in my own State of South Dakota during 1906. I think a study of this concrete case will throw some light on the general subject for the benefit of the House. I find from the report dated February 11, which I will, with the permission of the House, make a part of my remarks, that during the year 1906 there were made in the State of South Dakota and approved for patent final entries of various kinds of the public lands to the number of 2,885. During the same period 23 entries were disapproved for reasons of fraud or serious irregularity. In other words, with a corps of special agents—and we of the western country know that every land district has had one or two special agents for the purpose of inspecting proof—it seems that with all the inspecting force out of 2,908 final entries 2,885 have been passed and approved and 23, or less than 1 per cent, have been disapproved after investigation.

Mr. LACEY. Does not that show that these special agents are not doing any serious harm to the settlers?

Mr. MARTIN. They are doing no harm to the settlers of South Dakota, and at the proper time, when these amendments are out of the way, I propose to offer an amendment increasing the appropriation for the inspection force from \$250,000 to \$500,000, in order that the same class of work—the detection of real fraud—may be speedily carried on. [Applause.]



Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not oppose this general policy at all. Certain orders were made which, if strictly interpreted, would have been very embarrassing to settlers. The orders of December, 1906, and January 25, 1907, if they had remained in force, would have placed the innocent man on the same plane as the guilty man. The positive instruction that the inspector must go on the ground of the bona fide settler as well as the suspected settler would have delayed the honest entryman a long period of years in obtaining title unless we should increase the force of inspectors to a point absolutely out of the question. But the order now in force, of February 12, 1907, is in important respects a modification of the former orders, and it will, as I understand the order and as I believe it will be interpreted by the Interior Department, simply place the Department in position to follow its former method of keeping the special agents in the field; and their first duty will be to sift out the unsuspecting cases and pass upon them and then turn their attention with more deliberation to the cases of actual fraud.

The correspondence with the Commissioner of the General Land Office to which I have referred is here given:

FEBRUARY 6, 1907.

HON. COMMISSIONER-GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Department of the Interior.

SIR: Will you please furnish me information as follows:

- (1) The number of final public-land entries suspended in the State of South Dakota on January 1, 1906, and of what kind—homestead, mineral, or otherwise.
  - (2) The number of additional final public-land entries suspended in South Dakota during the year 1906.
  - (3) The number of final entries examined on the ground by agents in South Dakota during 1906.
  - (4) The number of such final entries found to be fraudulent in character in South Dakota in 1906.
  - (5) The number of final public-land entries approved for patent in South Dakota in 1906.
  - (6) The number of final public-land entries under suspension in South Dakota December 31, 1906.
  - (7) Under the recent order requiring that actual examination on the ground shall hereafter be made by an agent of the Government in all public-land entries, about how many cases can reasonably be examined on the ground by each agent or officer of the Government per year?
- May I ask that this inquiry be made special, as the information is desired in connection with pending legislation?

Very respectfully,

EBEN W. MARTIN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1907.

HON. EBEN W. MARTIN,  
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of February 6, 1907, requesting information as to certain classes of land entries in South Dakota, you are informed as follows:

1. Entries suspended on January 1, 1906:

Homestead and timber and stone.....	138
Preemption.....	31
Mineral.....	63
Desert.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>233</b>

2. Additional entries suspended during the calendar year 1906:

Homestead and timber and stone—	
For report by special agents.....	165
For insufficient proof.....	240
Under President's order, December 13, 1906.....	1,912
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,317</b>

Desert—For insufficient proof.....	5
Mineral.....	25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,347</b>

3. Final entries examined on the ground by agents during the calendar year 1906.....

40

4. Final entries referred to in item 3, found to be fraudulent after examination by special agents on the ground.....

23

This report refers only to final entries. Under the provisions of the circular of January 25, 1904, and subsequent instructions, agents are required to make the investigations after final proof before certificates issue; consequently there are but very few investigations of final entries and the number represents only a small per cent of the investigations made.

5. Final entries approved for patent during calendar year 1906:

Homestead and timber and stone.....	2,809
Preemption.....	4
Desert.....	6
Mineral.....	66
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,885</b>

6. Final entries under suspension on January 1, 1907:

Homestead and timber and stone.....	2,479
Preemption.....	27
Desert.....	7
Mineral.....	45
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,558</b>

7. In addition to examining entries the special agent is required to attend hearings in Government contests, to make investigations in assisting the Department of Justice in criminal prosecutions, and to cross-examine final-proof witnesses where proofs are approved in the completion of entries.

Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDS, Commissioner.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I am thankful—and I mean it as no discourtesy to the gentlemen from the far West—that I do not live in a public-land State. I am thankful that I live in a region where we paid for the lands at the Government price and did not acquire them under any existing laws. I think that this amendment ought to be agreed to. The truth is that the estimates for the carrying out of the laws with reference to the disposition of the public lands this year show that the total expense of disposing of the public lands amounts to more than 25 per cent of all the proceeds of the public lands.

The irrigation law passed by Congress did not provide that the expense of selling the lands should be deducted from the purchase money before it was turned over to the Reclamation Service. And so it is that, under existing law, we pay out of the Treasury of the United States an amount equal to 25 per cent of the gross proceeds of the public lands in order to sell them, and then turn the proceeds over to the Reclamation Service. So that these expenditures are absolutely lost from the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. STEENERSON. The gentleman has made a mistake in regard to my State. We paid \$375,000 into the United States Treasury for public lands last year.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I did not say anything that conflicted in the slightest degree with that statement.

Mr. STEENERSON. The gentleman stated that the public-lands money went into the reclamation fund, as I understood him.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. The public lands of the Western States. The bill to divert the proceeds of the lands in the gentleman's State to the reclamation of the swamp lands of Minnesota has passed the Senate, but has not passed the House.

Mr. STEENERSON. It has not passed the House.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I stated that. If the gentleman would cease to correct me when I agree with him in his statements we would get along more rapidly.

There were, Mr. Chairman, last year 185,000 entries of public lands. The President's original order directed that not a patent should issue upon any of these lands without a field inspection. The subsequent orders of January 25 and February 12 have to some extent modified that order; but, as no estimates are furnished of the number of entries excepted by his supplemental orders, we have no information except as to the total number of entries covered by his original order. Last year, with \$250,000, they got reports from inspectors of 4,197 entries, or at a cost of practically \$60 per entry. So that, if this Presidential order had been carried out at the same relative expense, it would cost more than \$11,000,000 for inspectors alone if they kept up with this work. The total expenses of the Land Department in selling six or seven million dollars' worth of land a year would be more than \$12,000,000. I trust I am as much in favor of suppressing fraud as any man upon the floor of this House, but when the proposition is made that we are to squander, in protecting the Government against fraud, more money than all the proceeds of the public lands, I can not indorse that policy. [Applause.]

The amendment in question gives to the Land Department all the period between original entry and the right to patent in which to get even a reasonable ground of suspicion of fraud. When the homestead entryman has taken his land and the Government has had five long and weary years in which to get a suspicion that he is not living upon the land, ought the Government then, after his final proofs have been made under oath and he is ready at last to realize upon this work of five years and get his land so he can handle it and utilize it—ought the Government then, without grounds of suspicion, to say that this patent shall now be suspended that we may investigate whether five years ago he made a bona fide entry upon this land? This amendment will simply require prompt action upon the part of the Government, an action that is but simple justice to the settlers, and at the same time we will then have here an adequate fund for the investigation of all even suspected frauds; but we will not squander all the proceeds of the public lands and more in avoiding their being obtained from us by fraud.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Certainly.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Whether, in the gentleman's judgment, this amendment imposes a limitation upon the Department which good policy would not require to be imposed upon every district attorney in the United States?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Not at all; and I want to say further that while I have pointed out that we are now expending 25 per cent of the proceeds of the public lands, I have not called attention to the large appropriations we make for special counsel to prosecute frauds in these cases, or any of the expenses of

the Federal courts that are involved in their prosecution. It is simply a question whether we are to say that we will enforce the laws against frauds, but we will not squander all the proceeds of the public lands lest here and there some case of fraud may arise. Mr. Pollock, the Deputy Commissioner of the Land Office, as a striking example of their needs, said that in many cases of commuted homestead entries the parties did not actually live upon the land the eight months required by law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. He said that was a common type of fraud. Now, what kind of fraud is that? If a man commutes, he pays the Government \$1.25 an acre; if he does not commute, he gets the land for nothing. The law ought to be obeyed, and he ought to live there the eight months; but how much of the public money are you going to spend just to see that he does not defraud the Government by paying his \$1.25 an acre in place of nothing at all for the land?

Now, that is a simple question, it seems to me. Shall we have a reasonable enforcement of the law with adequate means, or shall we squander the public revenues in investigating 185,000 cases a year, the overwhelming majority of which are not fraudulent, and no fraud suspected concerning them? [Applause.]

Mr. REEDER. Mr. Chairman, I presume I have spent as much time as any Member of the House in a public-land State and have known a good deal of the workings of the public-land laws, and I believe I am safe in saying that as time goes on there is more disposition to try to get public lands without properly fulfilling the law for the reason the lands are becoming more valuable. As the gentleman from Iowa suggested that the State of Iowa had been settled under the public-land laws and Kansas had also settled, that is true; but at that time—

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. REEDER. I was referring to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY].

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. We paid for our lands.

Mr. REEDER. But they were taken under the land laws, just the same.

Mr. LACEY. A large portion of the northwestern portion of Iowa was taken under the land laws.

Mr. REEDER. The point I wish to make is this. If at that time a man did not get the particular quarter he wanted he could get another just as good. Now, it has come to pass that persons desiring large tracts of land find they have little choice. They must secure certain tracts or get no land, and the result is that there is a good deal more disposition, in my judgment, to try to get land without complying with the law than has ever existed before, and but for the disposition on the part of the Government to look into these cases of law violation more carefully, I think that the cases of fraud would be on the increase. In the course of this argument it seems to me that persons have been talking about matters not pertaining to the subject. They are constantly talking about the disadvantage to the settler who desires to make a home on the land.

This provision is intended to expedite and determine the character of proofs. It is intended to give the man who lives on the land a minimum of disadvantage, because if it is his purpose to live on the land, there is little difference to him whether he gets his title a year earlier or later, but the purpose is to reserve the best land of the public domain for actual settlers, and I do not believe there is a more important matter now before the Government than the giving to the people homes on the public lands, and I do not believe there is any one thing which needs to be guarded more carefully against than the permitting persons of wealth to secure this land as against the homesteader. This provision of \$250,000 for speedy inspection was intended to permit the man who actually desires to make a home on the land to obtain his land, rather than the speculator. Hence it seems to me it would be wrong to adopt this amendment and thus preclude an investigation of any fraud simply because it was committed in the past. The fact is that since this move has been on to see that the law is enforced, there is likely much less disposition to violate the laws than was the case before, and if by any means it should go into the hands of rich men by means of this amendment, which I believe would be the case, then we certainly have made a great mistake if we pass it. We should not have made a mistake as to the settler, because whether he should get title to the land to-morrow or next week or within a year makes little difference. In fact, he does not have to pay taxes until he gets the land, and his purpose is to live there anyway, so the only man who can probably be hurt,

should this amendment be defeated, is the man desiring to cover up his tracks, the man who is intending to get land by commutation, perhaps. Hence I say that this House—

Mr. MARSHALL. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Kansas yield to the gentleman from North Dakota?

Mr. REEDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MARSHALL. I presume it is fair to say that an honest man who lives on a homestead would ultimately get a patent as it now exists, but is it fair to him, having taken it under the existing law, that the final receipt should be held up for years? You might as well take the land away from him.

Mr. REEDER. It is no great detriment to him if his purpose is to occupy the land.

Mr. MARSHALL. It is a detriment.

Mr. REEDER. He does not have to pay taxes, and he is residing on the land, and where is the detriment? If he means to commute the homestead and secure money on that land and dispose of it, it is a detriment to him, and it is an advantage to the man that gets the land.

Mr. MARSHALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REEDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MARSHALL. I would like to have the gentleman tell me how a county of homesteaders living on their homesteads and who did not have to pay taxes would benefit the Government. I think the quicker he pays the tax the better it is for him.

Mr. REEDER. Not for him. It is better for the Government, but not for him. I have not noticed anybody trying to pay taxes for the benefit it is to them. It is a benefit to the community. I grant that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. REEDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to continue for five minutes.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, debate on this amendment has continued now almost two hours, and I must insist upon the five-minute rule being enforced if we are to make any progress to-day at all on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state the request of the gentleman from Kansas. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REEDER] asks unanimous consent that he may proceed for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] Does the Chair understand the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] to object?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will not object now.

Mr. REEDER. Mr. Chairman, this is a matter of considerable importance. The gentlemen from the public-land States, where lands are being taken up under the public-land laws, may have constituents interested in having this amendment carried, but I do not believe it is in the interest of the actual settler. I believe that all those men in all the Western States who have the most influence in every direction are not homesteaders; it is not the man on the homestead. It is the man that desires this public land for pasture or for speculation. But, nevertheless, I believe that we ought to look further and do what we can do in the interest of the man who will actually make a home on the land. That is the strength of the action, and in recent years when land has become scarce there has been a disposition upon the part of wealthy men to secure large tracts of this land, which is a great detriment to everybody except that man himself. And they do it by means that in ordinary business they would not regard as quite square. There has been said, and truly said, that there is such a thing as a public-land conscience. I have lived long enough in the Western States to know that that conscience sometimes does very queer things, and yet the men who do them are honest and law-abiding in all other matters and regard they are doing no great harm in this. They do not regard the land of any particular value. I believe this amendment should not prevail for the reason that we should examine as to these titles. It can be no great disadvantage to the man that is actually making a home on the land. It can only be a disadvantage to the man that has got a fine scheme fixed up, six or eight months or a year or two since, for securing a large tract of land somewhere by getting a number of commutations, and I believe we should stand against that man and in favor of the man who desires to make a home on the land.

I think this proposition of \$250,000 is intended for the protection of the man who is honestly trying to get the land for a home, because the investigation will only prevent the scheme of the man who is trying to get the land for speculative purposes. I do not think that this proposition or this amendment will ever have any effect against the man that is residing on the land. Its effect will be in favor of the man who is buying up commuted homesteads. If there were no fraud except by the



man who has lived on his land for five years and obtained title by that process, there would be but little fraud. The fraud is in the commutation propositions, and I guess almost anyone who knows anything about western settlements knows that at times a good many persons go at one time to one place and settle upon the land for the purpose of commuting, then sell out to some individual who has the money that he desires to invest in that manner. I do not believe that there is any great danger that we will expend the large amounts of money, as has been suggested by my friend from Iowa, to the detriment of the Treasury, in seeing that people who desire to make homes on the land get the land; get it as against the speculator.

He surely shows that he has a very prolific imagination when he thinks we are going to make the investigation of homesteads to the extent that they will cost more than the land is worth. I am convinced that all Members who have only the interest of giving the people who desire to live on these lands and make homes there on the lands as against the speculators will vote against this amendment.

Mr. BONYNGE. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon the pending amendment be closed in fifteen minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. I hope that motion will not be put. I would like to have a little time to speak to my amendment.

Mr. BONYNGE. Mr. Chairman, I believe I was recognized before the gentleman from Minnesota, and he can not take me off the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair had recognized the gentleman from Colorado. The Chair understood the gentleman from Colorado to yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. BONYNGE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado for five minutes.

Mr. BONYNGE. Mr. Chairman, the Representatives from the Western States can not be placed in the position of attempting to protect fraudulent acquisition of the western lands. We are vitally interested, and perhaps more so than the people or the Representatives of any other section of the country, in a proper and legal administration of the land laws of the United States. Upon the administration of those laws depends, in a very large measure, the growth and the development of our country. We favor and insist upon obedience to those laws, both by the settlers and all officials of the Government. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REEDER], who has recently addressed the committee, has said that as the land becomes scarcer there is greater competition upon the part of settlers to acquire certain of the lands. That is absolutely true, Mr. Chairman, and that very fact, it seems to me, goes far to prove that it is unnecessary to have a herd of inspectors guarding and watching each of the settlers. The laws of the United States provide sufficient safeguards in the ordinary case to detect fraud wherever fraud has been committed, and an inspection upon the ground by an agent of the Government in each case is unnecessary, a useless expenditure, and in the great majority of cases results only in delay to the settler or locator in acquiring the title to the land which under the law he has earned, and thereby retarding the growth and development of the country. I believe an investigation of the records of the Land Department will show that the number of frauds that have been committed and have been detected have been to a very large extent those that were detected under the safeguards provided by the statutes and not by reason of the diligence of the inspectors appointed by the Land Office. The records of the Land Department, as I am advised, show that only 1 per cent of all the entries of all kinds are canceled for fraud, and in the case of homestead entries only 1 out of every 300. Congress has by statute declared what steps are necessary to be taken by the entryman under the different land laws of the country and the proof that is required to show compliance with those laws. The Departments of the Government can not by order add new requirements or make additional evidence necessary. The rules and regulations that the Interior Department can make are those intended to carry out the laws, but not to supersede them.

In the case of a homestead entry the entryman is obliged to give thirty days' notice by publication in a paper in the district where the land is situated before he can make his proofs before the register and receiver of the Land Office. When that day arrives he is obliged to appear before the register and receiver in person with his two witnesses to prove that he has complied with the statutes of the United States. He and his witnesses are subjected to cross-examination by the Government officials, and if we have these other settlers who are seeking to acquire the land they will be very diligent

to hunt up cases of fraud and to see that they are properly presented to the register and receiver.

There is another class of entries, Mr. Chairman, to which attention has not been called, which are also covered by the order read by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BURKE]. I refer to the mineral entries. Anybody who has had experience in the mining country knows very well that if mineral lands of value are discovered, there will be plenty of people ready to file adverse claims provided the locator has not complied with the statute. Now, in the case of a mineral entry the locator is required to post notice of his application for patent upon the claim itself. Then he is required, before he applies to the register and receiver for his patent, to give sixty days' notice by publication, and at the expiration of that time anybody who has any knowledge or any information of any violation of the laws upon his part can appear before the register and receiver and file his adverse claim.

What, Mr. Chairman, could an inspector determine by going upon the mineral claim and making a personal investigation? As a matter of fact, the mining experts who went to Cripple Creek in the early days, nearly every one of them, turned down the camp, and said the geological formation in that district was such that you could not possibly expect to find gold there; and if these mining experts, with all their knowledge and experience, turned down a camp that has added so much to the wealth of this country as Cripple Creek, what could you expect from one of those slaughterhouse inspectors, to whom the gentleman from Washington [Mr. CUSHMAN] referred, who might go upon any of these claims to make an investigation? Many of our richest mines have been turned down by mining experts. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the establishment with reference to the mineral lands of the requirement of a personal investigation upon the ground is absolutely of no value to protect the interests of the United States, but will in nearly every case be of great detriment to the locator and will retard the development of the mining industries of the West. In any case where there is any reason to suspect fraud the Department, under the amendment, will have full authority to make an investigation. The appropriation is amply sufficient to cover all such investigations. We want the Government's interest fully protected, but we do not want the ninety-nine honest settlers and locators upon the public domain to be deprived of their rights or delayed in their enjoyment of those rights because of the fraud committed by the one dishonest man. In the effort to detect fraud and to punish the perpetrators the Department is entitled to and will receive the support of Congress. We do resist emphatically the wholesale denunciation of all the settlers upon the public domain and submit that there is nothing in the record of the Department to justify it. The amendment proposed and the amount appropriated will enable the Department to ferret out all cases of fraud without doing an injustice to the honest settlers.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate close in ten minutes on this paragraph and amendments thereto.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I trust that the chairman of the committee will not move to close debate on the paragraph. There are other amendments that gentlemen desire to offer, and we have only been discussing one.

Mr. TAWNEY. I think that the amendment that the gentleman has in mind has been discussed with the amendment now pending. It simply means an increase in appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota moves to close debate on the pending paragraph and amendments in ten minutes.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I am of the opinion that the gentlemen who have spoken against this amendment fail to understand what its effect will be, and that if they had a clear understanding of the effect of the amendment they would not object to its adoption. I wish to call attention to the fact that the adoption of this provision will not in any way hamper the Department in any proper investigation of land entries. The intent of the amendment is simply to prevent the tying up for an indefinite period of land entries upon which final proofs have been made in accordance with law and in regard to which the Department has no information of any kind or character whatsoever to warrant it in suspecting fraud or of noncompliance with the law in any particular.

I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that this will not prevent the same investigation that has been going on from the beginning of the Government up to this time into all land claims and entries. It will have the effect of limiting the use of this appropriation to investigations made while the entries continue to run their course and right up to the date of

patent, but it is hoped will discourage the suspension of entries without any ground or reason for such suspension except an ill-grounded suspicion on the part of officials that public-land entries are largely fraudulent. Gentlemen all understand that in the case of all land entries those living in the locality are constantly on the alert to detect noncompliance with the law. They have a right to contest on the ground of fraud or noncompliance with law, and if successful in the contest they have a preference right of entry. After having run the gantlet of this scrutiny of the people in the locality for a year or fourteen months or five years as may be the case, in every entry proof is made, widely published, witnesses are sworn, every question which is suggested by the Land Office is asked and answered under oath, and at the end of this examination the final certificate is issued.

Now, in the usual course of business of the Land Office it requires from eight months to a year to pass a case from final proof to patent. During that period, as well as during all of the period during which the entry runs up to that time, the Department has the right under this amendment to protest the entry, to hold it up to examine it whenever it has any information furnishing grounds to suspect fraud or noncompliance with law. It will not prevent any investigation which is now ordinarily had or which has been had under the Government. It will, however, it is hoped, discourage the further issuance of orders peremptorily suspending thousands and tens of thousands of land entries against which no breath of suspicion of fraud has ever been raised.

There are in the archives of the Land Office to-day 5,000 final entries passed to patent, all the way from six months to two years after final entry was made, against no one of which a breath of suspicion has ever been raised, against which no protest has ever been filed, against which no man, either agent of the Government, settler in the locality, or anyone else, has ever raised a question as to fraud.

[The time of Mr. MONDELL having expired, by unanimous consent his time was extended five minutes.]

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. I would like to ask the meaning of his amendment. The Burke amendment confined the investigation to those entries against which a protest or contest had been filed charging specific violation. The gentleman's amendment limits it to those cases against which there is information furnishing good grounds for suspicion. Does the gentleman suppose that the Department would investigate unless they had good grounds?

Mr. MONDELL. I want to say to the gentleman that he has reason to know that the Department has suspended something like 30,000 cases, and that in at least 28,000 of them there has never been a question raised as to their validity.

Mr. STEENERSON. I have no objection to the gentleman's amendment; I think it is a better proposition.

Mr. MONDELL. All my amendment proposes is that the laws of the country shall run; that they shall be allowed to continue to operate; that they shall not be suspended by Executive order. My amendment simply provides that the laws of the land shall be respected, that the rights of entrymen under those laws shall be respected, and that when there is no breath of suspicion against a man's right to claim an entry he shall receive in the due course of business a patent which the laws of the land and the courts of the land have said he shall have when he has complied with the law.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I yield for a question.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I will ask the gentleman whether, in his judgment, there is any law which justifies the Executive order of January 23, 1907?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I say, most emphatically, no, and no condition exists which warrants it, and the best proof of that fact is that that Executive order was modified radically twice in six weeks and that it now affects half or a third of the cases that it originally did. Yet it stands a bar against the lawful rights of thousands of citizens of these United States who have complied with the land laws, who have done everything the law requires them to do, who have gone before the officials of the Departments and made their proofs under oath, against whose right to their lands no man has ever raised a voice. These entries are suspended contrary to law and to the decisions of the courts.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Wyoming why it would not still be possible, if this appropriation is to be refused or this limitation is adopted, for the Secretary of the Interior to continue to make the kind of orders that the gentleman has been describing, and, in that case, of what consequence upon that proposition is the failure

to appropriate? That is, would it not be possible for him to do that?

Mr. MONDELL. I would remind the gentleman that we do appropriate a goodly sum, a sufficient sum, for all proper purposes of investigation and inspection, and if the Congress expresses its view on this question clearly, as provided in this amendment, to the effect that those cases where no question has been raised about compliance with the law—if the Congress clearly indicates that those cases must not be suspended, and if suspended that they can not be examined with this appropriation, I assume there will be no further orders of wholesale suspension.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. But he would have the power to make them just exactly as he has now?

Mr. MONDELL. Oh, yes; the Secretary has the power to write such orders so long as he has power to wield a pen. I do not believe he has any authority to do so, however, but that doesn't seem important these days.

Mr. LACEY. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not true that, if this amendment is passed, where a homesteader commits a crime in his final proof, swearing he has lived on the land when he has not, this will bar an investigation?

Mr. MONDELL. I am surprised at my friend from Iowa, who probably knows more about the land laws than any man in this House, for making that kind of a suggestion. I want to call attention to the fact that this does not prevent an investigation at any time prior to the issuance of a patent, and it can not and does not attempt to amend the law under which a criminal action will lie for three years after patent issues.

Mr. LACEY. It forbids the investigation to find it out, does it not?

Mr. MONDELL. It does not. It simply forbids the spending of the people's money trying to hunt up fraud where none exists.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Not if there is any ground of suspicion.

Mr. MONDELL. It simply provides that entries indefinitely suspended without suspicion, without any suggestion as to their having been made in violation of law—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. I want to remind the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] that it takes all the way from eight months to a year to pass a final entry to patent, within which time, under this amendment, at any time the Department can suspend an entry on any information coming from anywhere, wafted by any wind, no matter how anonymous, no matter how indefinite; if it raises any suspicion of the validity of the entry, it can still be suspended under this amendment. But under the amendment this appropriation can not be used for the useless, wasteful purpose of investigating entries on which the entryman has complied with the letter and the spirit of the law. It is hoped it will prevent the issuance of sweeping orders under which the orderly procedure of entries after proof toward patent is arrested and the entryman is denied the patent which is his due.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired. The date on the pending paragraph and all the amendments thereto is exhausted. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. POLLARD. Mr. Chairman, can we have the amendment read?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be again reported.

The amendment was again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair reported that the "ayes" seemed to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. LACEY) there were—ayes 104, noes 17.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 96, in lines 14 and 15, strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "five hundred;" so as to read: "\$500,000."

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask unanimous consent to address myself to the amendment for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota asks unanimous consent to discuss the amendment for five minutes. Is there objection?



Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, before unanimous consent is given I desire to have an equal amount of time in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. MARTIN. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I have read with considerable care the hearings upon the subject of the amount of this appropriation before the subcommittee on appropriations. The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office asked an increase of \$500,000 above the usual amount appropriated, which is \$250,000. The purpose of my amendment is to take middle ground between the request of the Secretary upon this subject and the amount heretofore appropriated, and to increase the amount from \$250,000 to \$500,000 in all. At the time the hearing was had before the subcommittee on January 30 the order of the Executive was still in force, which required an investigation upon the ground of every entry that should thereafter pass to patent, with certain specific exceptions. That order was very materially modified on the 12th day of February, so that now the instruction is that evidence of title shall not be issued until an officer authorized to make field examination has made such examination or has obtained information of equivalent value. In other words, under the order now existing, especially since the amendment already made to this paragraph, the purpose and policy will be to make what is known as "field" examinations—that is, examinations anywhere out of the city of Washington, the seat of Government—and it is simply continuing in force the general policy heretofore pursued in the Department of investigating cases that require investigation because of suspicions surrounding them. It seems to me we ought to aid the Government to catch up in this class of work. There were pending entries in the General Land Office on the 1st day of December, 1906, in round numbers, 36,000. Final entries are coming in at the rate of about 5,000 a month, or about 60,000 per year. The present force of the Department can investigate only a little more than one-half of the cases which must necessarily be investigated. Of all the cases, as experience has shown, that come into the Department, about 90 per cent are passed without a suspicion attaching thereto.

About 10 per cent require investigation on the ground, and it is believed by the officers of the Department that by the increased appropriation asked by my amendment absolute justice might be administered in this Department. I think we ought not to embarrass the officers of the law in making investigations. The testimony before our Committee on Public Lands in the last month on the subject of coal lands disclosed no considerable fraud in the acquisition of coal land under the coal-land law, but disclosed a good deal of fraud in the acquisition of coal land by other or agricultural laws, particularly in the use of the right of lieu-land selection which the States have by virtue of their constitutions or enabling acts in these Western States. It was asserted before our committee, and it was shown recently in investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the State of Utah and in the State of Colorado, that large quantities of public coal lands of the United States, which, under the law, can only be entered upon the payment of \$20 per acre if within 15 miles of a railroad or \$10 an acre if more remote from a railroad, had been taken under what is known as the "lieu-land selection laws," and that thousands of acres of valuable coal land of the country have in that way escaped into private ownership and under the control of monopolies.

Now, for one I am against fraud. I am equally particular in eliminating all innocent cases, as we are trying to do now in this legislation. I do believe that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and that \$10 of timely investigation which may prevent fraud is worth more than a hundred dollars spent by the Department of Justice in running down criminals and attempting to punish them under the criminal law. [Applause.]

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I certainly hope this amendment will not prevail. This appropriation carried in the bill is the same that has been carried now for a few years, since the extraordinary diligence displayed by the Interior Department in the prosecution of these cases. It has been an adequate appropriation, and even after the President's order was issued it has only been claimed that a \$20,000 deficiency appropriation is necessary for the current fiscal year. It is only claimed that in the first six months of this year they ran behind \$10,000. It may be that if this \$250,000 in this bill is appropriated that when we assemble next winter it will be found that there is a deficiency of \$10,000 or \$20,000. I do not believe there will be any deficiency if the judgment of Congress is respected as to the degree of investigation that should

be conducted. But it would be, indeed, an extravagant thing with the showing made.

In the current year they had the same amount carried in this bill, and they only ran \$10,000 behind in six months, and only claim a deficiency of \$20,000 if we should swell this appropriation by the enormous amount of \$250,000—100 per cent. It would be a waste of public money. [Cries of "Vote!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MONDELL rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to discuss the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota.

The CHAIRMAN. It can not be done except by unanimous consent.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to address the committee upon the amendment.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I dislike very much to object to my friend from Wyoming, but he has discussed the proposition generally. I want to commence the reading of this bill this afternoon, if I can. I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MARTIN].

The question was taken; and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I understand this proposition is closed up; and I now ask, in accordance with the arrangements of yesterday evening, to turn back in the bill to page 48, under the head of "Transportation of minor coin."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state, for the information of the committee, that on yesterday the section to which the gentleman from Ohio has referred, the middle section, on page 48, was passed without prejudice until to-day. And the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER] now calls that up with the consent of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY], the chairman of the committee. At that time there was an amendment pending to the section, offered by the gentleman from Ohio, and that amendment will at this time, for the information of the House, be reported, without objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by inserting after the word "transportation," in line 8, page 48, the following: "of silver coin, including fractional silver coin, by registered mail or otherwise, \$120,000, and"

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to be recognized—

Mr. SULLIVAN rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I ask if this is proceeding by unanimous consent?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say this, that I do not care at this moment to take the floor and discuss the amendment if there are other gentlemen who desire to be heard, and I will yield the floor for that purpose. I want to be heard before the close.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I think I will take the floor for two or three minutes, in accordance with the usual practice in the last five or six years, and oppose this amendment. In doing it I want to call the attention of the members of the committee to a statement made by the Treasurer of the United States last year on this subject. I will ask the attention of the members, and I will not detain them but for a moment or two.

Mr. TAWNEY. Will the gentleman from Connecticut yield?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Certainly.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, this matter was debated last night to some extent and it has been debated in previous Congresses, and I move that the debate on the pending amendment and paragraph be closed in twenty minutes.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I hope that will not be done. There were a number of gentlemen who wanted to be heard last night and who desire to be heard now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will put the motion.

Mr. TAWNEY. The subject was discussed for an hour last night.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] moves that all debate on the pending paragraph and amendments proposed by the gentleman from Ohio be closed in twenty minutes.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, how is that time to be divided?

The CHAIRMAN. The time is under the control of the Chair, under the five-minute rule, but the Chair will endeavor to give both sides opportunity to be heard.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, on this question as to whether we shall make this appropriation of \$125,000 or not, I am still opposed to it, as I have been for many years, for the expenditure is even more useless now than it ever has been before. Mr. Chairman, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that—

The amount in circulation June 30, 1905, was \$73,584,336, and from the changes observed in the past six years it is estimated the maximum of circulation has been reached. The annual movement of these dollars under present regulations entails great expense not only for transportation, but for labor in counting, bagging, handling, and storing. By constant and repeated movement the "wear and tear" is producing a result that will ultimately require an additional expense to make good the loss by abrasion.

Now, if we had the dollars to transport in the first place, and if any advantage would come from such transportation to the people at large, I would not oppose it; but as a matter of fact, it is almost wholly a gratuity extended to the banks and express companies. Now, notice. The appropriation was made last year. During three months of 1906 it was exhausted, and the result was very striking. During the nine months when the dollars could be transported free, during which they were carried backward and forward to the banks, the amount shipped averaged about \$4,000,000; but during the three months after the appropriation was exhausted the shipments fell in April to \$400,000; in May, to \$400,000, and in June, to \$800,000. In other words, these months indicated the necessary movement of these coins. Again, we have not got the dollars to put into an increased circulation. The Treasurer says the circulation has reached the maximum, and when you vote \$125,000 to carry silver dollars around the country you are simply transporting the same dollars backward and forward to save the banks from the express charges which they would otherwise be obliged to pay for transfer of funds in the transaction of their own current business. If you are going to do that with the silver dollars, why do you not do it with all other kinds of money?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Because they are in use all over the country.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Because of the expense of carrying it all over the country. You are simply doing this in pursuance of an old practice that was initiated years ago, when the effort was made to get silver into circulation. We have it there now, and you are only carrying it around as a substitute for other money, to the profit of the express companies, and loading all that expense on the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. KEIFER. I understand you to say that the maximum had been reached, and according to that statement it was about seventy million.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. That was about two years ago.

Mr. KEIFER. I only wanted to say that on the 1st day of February, 1907, there were 83,173,000 silver dollars in circulation.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. If you will take what is sent out and what is returned the very same year, you will find an entirely different state of affairs. I have the figures which show that last year there were sent out \$41,502,000, and there came back \$42,679,000 during the fiscal year of 1906. What is the use of talking about taking out an amount in a single month and comparing that with months two or three years ago? A million more came back than went out last year, and we paid about \$140,000 for the privilege of doing the work in handling it. That is the situation; and if the Congress of the United States wants to be generous in this matter and give \$125,000 to accommodate a few bankers, why this is a good opportunity to do it, but the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States say it is a mistake, and it is a mistake, and you can only correct the mistake by striking out the \$125,000. That is all there is to it.

[Mr. BEALL of Texas addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint, and the Treasurer of the United States all concur in recommending that no further appropriation be made for the carriage of the standard dollar.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman permit just one question?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. No; I can not.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. The expense to the Government is \$2.15 per thousand for all this silver that is shipped out. The Government gets nothing out of the transaction. People come and tender to the Government other money the equivalent of this, and we, for the privilege of exchanging money at par with

them, pay them \$2.15 on every thousand. We do not do it upon any other kind of money except fractional currency, and there it is well justified, because we are able to make a million dollars a year of profit upon the minor coins alone, and a large sum upon the fractional currency, and once shipped out, these forms of money do not come back. These dollars when shipped out come back and come again, that we may time and again have the high privilege of paying \$2.15 on every thousand for trading even up with people who may want to exchange money with us. This ought to cease. We do not do it on any other kind of standard money. It has well been said that there would be a reason for our paying it on the paper money, because that would encourage the return of dirty and worn and disease-breeding paper and the substitution of clean paper, and such a measure might be in the interest of the public health. But when we refuse to do it for every other kind of money, we ought not to do it for the standard silver dollar. I live in a region where we use the silver dollar and not the dollar bill, but my people are able to pay their own expenses in this world and not try to fasten themselves on the Federal Treasury to make it pay the expenses of the transaction of their own business.

Mr. BURLESON. The gentleman lives right close to a sub-treasury.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. We are not near a sub-treasury; we are 500 miles from a sub-treasury—farther than many of the gentlemen who are asking the Government to pay their expenses.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I regret exceedingly that I have not the time to answer many of the erroneous statements made here. The gentleman from Iowa who has just taken his seat stated in this House that the subsidiary or fractional coin sent out never comes back. On the 1st day of January, 1907, there was in circulation \$124,120,938 in fractional silver coin. On the 1st day of February, one month later, about \$4,000,000 had come back, and there was then outstanding only \$120,408,163. Now, then, there is an illustration of this erroneous statement. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] says that we are paying one hundred and twenty thousand to one hundred and twenty-five thousand a year for carrying silver dollars. The gentleman from Minnesota stated last night the sum expended per annum was \$135,000. It has never been true, Mr. Chairman, never. We have been carrying the fractional silver coin at more cost each year than we have paid for carrying the silver dollars. The cost of carrying the fractional silver has been about three-fifths of the \$120,000, so that it leaves only about \$50,000 for the silver dollars, and that is the way they expect to defeat this proposition.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. The amount paid for the carriage of silver dollars last year, according to the report—

Mr. KEIFER. Oh, I can't hear that report a second time.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. There were \$41,000,000 of silver dollars and \$29,000,000 of subsidiary coin, and the average price was \$2.15, making two-thirds more for the transportation of the silver dollar than for the subsidiary coin.

Mr. KEIFER. The gentleman said that it cost \$120,000 to \$125,000 for carrying the silver dollar.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. That is 200 per cent nearer correct than the gentleman from Ohio. [Laughter.]

Mr. KEIFER. The cost of carrying the fractional coin is much larger, and under the law this year we are paying \$120,000 for carrying all of the silver dollars and the subsidiary coin also.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman allow me an interruption?

Mr. KEIFER. I can not yield to the gentleman, for I have not the time. Now, the gentleman has said that the banks get the benefit of this. The banks in New York City, in Philadelphia, in Boston, in Baltimore, and in Washington are getting it, as five of the ten custom-houses or sub-treasuries are on the Atlantic coast and one at San Francisco, on the Pacific coast, where they largely use the silver dollar. Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans each has a sub-treasury where silver is stored and from which it may be shipped. The banks are not the only people that are permitted to get silver dollars under the law as it now stands and as it has long stood. I venture to say that in the district of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], where he says they pay their own bills, there is not a bank that has not ordered silver dollars from Chicago at the Government expense. That is so all over the country. Mr. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, says it is necessary for the Government to carry silver free, in order that we may equalize this matter of the distribution of the silver dollars and fractional silver. If I had time I would like to read just what he says on that subject.



This appropriation is proposed following that for previous years going back to 1881 in the appropriation bills. Prior to that it was under other laws. We are now proposing to discredit the silver dollar of this country, to keep them from the people who want them, from the miners of the West, from the people everywhere who use them, and allow them to be kept in the banks near subtreasuries, which the gentleman claims they want to attack.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEIFER) there were—ayes 76, noes 88.

Mr. KEIFER. I demand tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN appointed as tellers Mr. KEIFER and Mr. SMITH of Iowa.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 93, noes 94.

So the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 48, after line 16, insert the following:

"Transportation of fractional silver coin: For transportation of fractional silver coin by registered mail or otherwise, \$50,000; and in expending this sum the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transport from the Treasury or subtreasuries free of charge fractional silver coin when requested to do so: *Provided*, That an equal amount in coin or currency shall have been deposited in the Treasury or subtreasuries by the applicant or applicants. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress the cost arising under this appropriation."

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I offer to amend the amendment by striking out "fifty" and inserting "one hundred."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman. A parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman suspend until the Clerk reports the amendment to the amendment?

Mr. MANN. But I desire to make the parliamentary inquiry before that is done.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. Is this a proposition to amend the amendment which has just been offered, so as to cut off the right to make a point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know what the gentleman's proposition is.

Mr. MANN. Then I reserve the point of order to the original amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Clerk will not report the amendment to the amendment until the point of order shall have been disposed of.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered is clearly subject to the point of order, because it contains direction in reference to making a report, which is legislation. Whether the balance of it is subject to a point of order I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Illinois inform the Chair whether or not, in his opinion, this amendment is not proposed to be added to a legislative paragraph?

Mr. MANN. I am frank to confess to the Chair that I do not know what the amendment is to be added to. I thought it was an independent proposition.

Mr. KEIFER. It is an independent proposition.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Ohio states that it is an independent proposition.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. The gentleman from Ohio is not authorized to speak for the author of that amendment.

Mr. KEIFER. Then I speak of the facts. The gentleman from Iowa offers it as an independent section.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I offered this to follow line 16.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman offer it by way of amendment to the paragraph that precedes it or as an independent section?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make no further statement, if the Chair will pardon me, than that I offer it at the end of line 16. If the Chair will pardon me, I desire to state the facts. By an oversight in the bill the usual appropriation for the carrying of fractional money, which is actually a profit to the Government, was omitted. Last night the good faith of this committee was pledged to the House that if the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER] should be voted down, we would offer to reinstate the appropriation for the transportation of fractional silver. We have kept our promise to the House, and we offer it simply for the purpose of keeping that promise.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, in view of the statement of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], one of the gentlemen in

charge of the bill, in reference to something that took place last night, about which I knew nothing, I wish to withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman withdraws the point of order. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa. Does the gentleman from Ohio desire to offer an amendment?

Mr. KEIFER. I offer my amendment to strike out the word "fifty" and insert the words "one hundred."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out of the amendment, in the second line, the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the words "one hundred;" so that it will read "\$100,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I want to state that heretofore the appropriation for the standard silver dollar and the subsidiary coins has been carried in one item of \$120,000. The Secretary of the Treasury was examined before the committee a year ago and stated that of that sum \$40,000 had been allotted to the carrying of fractional silver coin, and the balance to the carrying of standard silver dollars, but that he thought that the amount for the carrying of fractional silver coin should be increased from \$40,000 to \$50,000. Upon his statement I offer this amendment to carry the highest estimate of the Treasury Department after the amount necessary to carry fractional silver. If the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER] prevails, twice as much as the Treasury Department estimate is necessary for this purpose would be carried by the bill.

Mr. SOUTHARD. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Most certainly.

Mr. SOUTHARD. I want to ask this question: If subsidiary or fractional silver, which is the same thing, goes out and stays out, as the gentleman said a little while ago, what is the necessity of appropriating \$50,000 to circulate it around?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Because we are constantly increasing our coinage of fractional silver.

Mr. SOUTHARD. And there is a great demand for fractional silver?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. And a great profit to the Government in coining and issuing it.

Mr. PERKINS. What is embraced in this "transportation of minor coin, \$18,000?"

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. That embraces coppers and nickels. This is fractional silver.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman permit this one question?

If there is great demand for the transmission of fractional coins and a profit to the Government in sending it out, why do you resist increasing this item to \$100,000? The more coin you send out and the greater the demand met, the more profit to the Government.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. There is a great demand for all the Government can coin, but we could not send out any more if we had the \$100,000, because we send out all the Government has to supply.

Mr. BURLESON. You assert that \$50,000 will send out all the fractional silver coined by the Government during a given year?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Yes; I assert that, and that is why—

Mr. BURLESON. Do I understand you assert that this amount will send out all the fractional silver coin minted in a given year?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I state, in my judgment, it will comply with all their estimates for that purpose.

Mr. BURLESON. I do not think so, and I believe a further examination will bring about a change of mind on the part of the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. The Secretary thinks so, and it is a question of judgment between the gentleman and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the gentleman from Iowa on his attitude to his constituents. He is willing to appropriate \$50,000 in order that they may not all pay their own way in the future in the matter of fractional silver coin. Now, I agree with him in this, that it is not necessary to have \$50,000, if he was right in a former statement that he made, that when the fractional silver coin went out it never came back, because we have now of fractional silver coin in general circulation a total of \$127,841,386. We had on the first day of February of this year \$120,408,163 in circulation, and we had a month ago nearly \$4,000,000 more than the last-named sum in circulation, but the fact is that the need of fractional silver coin

is very great, and I am not opposed to it; but my proposition now, in view of the very close vote in this House and in view of the fact that a full House would be in favor of carrying all silver free, as the Government has hitherto done; in view of the fact that during the last session the Senate and House were in favor of this proposition, is to attempt to have at least \$100,000 appropriated to carry silver dollars and fractional silver coin.

I say to the committee if my amendment should be adopted now I shall move to further amend the amendment by striking out the word "fractional," so as to leave it substantially as it was left in the last Congress, but appropriating \$20,000 less for the purpose of transporting silver. I am satisfied if the House understood fully all the needs and wants of this country and could cut themselves loose from their local interests that they would be in favor of continuing the free distribution of silver dollars. It is a great mistake to say that the banks of the West are to get the benefit of the proposed legislation and that they ought to do as the banks of Connecticut and New York and Boston do. In general these eastern banks will still continue to get silver free. The law has always been that individuals can get silver coins free as well as banks.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Is that my distinction or the distinction made by the gentleman?

Mr. KEIFER. Oh, you can get your money from the custom-house in New York, and you do not care anything about it, and I understand you do not use silver in your part of the East, but that great silver mining and producing country of the West, where the miner wants the silver dollar and uses it, and that great vast country in the South, where if they want the money they have no custom-house to which they can go to get it, desires it, and if they get it will have to transport it at their own expense unless we reenact the law as in the past.

More than one-half of the territory of the United States is west of St. Louis, where they have but one custom-house, and that at San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. [Cries of "Vote!"]

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that debate is not in order. The debate has proceeded thus far by unanimous consent. The motion that I made was that all debate on the pending amendment and paragraph should be closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will say to the gentleman from Minnesota that he asked the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], who introduced the proposition, whether or not this was an amendment to that paragraph or an original section, to which the gentleman from Iowa declined to respond. The Chair, after examining it, came to the conclusion that it was an independent section, and therefore the motion of the gentleman does not apply.

Mr. TAWNEY. I move, then, that all debate on this amendment close in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Tennessee for five minutes.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I only want two minutes for the purpose of making this statement. The gentleman has stated that we have a profit of a clean million dollars as the result of coining our small coin, and that it cost heretofore to haul the copper coin and the silver dollar, and so forth, \$100,000 all told—

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. That is not what I stated. There is \$18,000 carried in the bill, as heretofore, for the carrying of copper and nickel coin. The appropriation of \$100,000 was for the standard silver dollars and the fractional silver coin.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Fractional silver coin?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Yes, sir.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, then, take the gentleman's statement as an actual fact—and, of course, I do, as I just misunderstood him—that we have a clean million dollars, Mr. Chairman, a profit that belongs to the American people, and yet we can not get a poor little \$120,000 to haul to at least half of the people of this country that want the silver dollar with which to carry on their affairs. They say that the express company is the cause of their cutting out the appropriation, and yet we do not hear of the express company being hauled up before the courts in this country, neither do we hear of this great committee bringing in a proposition to have those rates looked into by the Department of Justice, nor does this great committee look into it and investigate that oppressive taxation

wrought by this great monster that is coiling itself around the rights and liberties of the people. I say that this great committee has knowingly, or unwillingly, or unwisely, certainly, deprived the American people—certainly those in the South and those in the West—of that justice out of this million-dollar profit of \$120,000 that they are entitled to have as freemen and as American citizens. [Applause.] [Cries of "Vote!"]

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending amendment be now closed.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. TAWNEY. Now I ask that the amendment be reported. I understand that there are two propositions pending.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER].

The amendment was again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. KEIFER. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 84, noes 85.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. KEIFER, and the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. TAWNEY, will take their places as tellers.

The committee again divided; and there were—ayes 93, noes 102.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the adoption of the amendment in the nature of a new paragraph offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will resume the reading of the bill on page 96, line 22.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. MINOR having taken the Chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 5119) authorizing the extension of W and Adams streets NW.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 15434) to regulate appeals in criminal prosecutions, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. NELSON, Mr. KNOX, and Mr. BACON as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 8535. An act for the relief of certain white persons who intermarried with Cherokee citizens.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments joint resolution of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested.

H. J. Res. 31. Joint resolution recognizing the change of name of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States to the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America.

#### SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

Examinations of desert lands: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$1,000 made by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to examine, during the fiscal year 1906, under such regulations and at such compensation as he may prescribe, the desert lands selected by the States under the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress approved August 18, 1894, is hereby continued and made available for expenditure in such examinations that may be made during the fiscal year 1908: *Provided*, That if such examinations be made by detailed clerks or employees of the Department, they shall be entitled to actual necessary expenses of transportation, including necessary sleeping-car fares, and not exceeding \$3 per day in lieu of subsistence.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by adding to the end of line 25, page 97, the following: "And no sleeping-car company shall charge such Government agent or employee more than \$3 for each night of twelve hours, and no railroad company shall charge such agent or employee more than 3 cents per mile as fare."

Mr. TAWNEY. I make the point of order on that.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that this only applies to New Mexico and Arizona, in which Ter-



ritories the charge for sleeping cars is unlimited, and the charge on some of these roads for fare is 6 cents a mile. I think that Congress ought to take that matter up and correct it. I have introduced a bill on that subject, but have not been able to get consideration of it in the committee or the House. I think 3 cents a mile for fare and \$3 a night on a sleeping car is ample. It is the same rate as has been adopted in most of the States which have limited their fares, if I am not mistaken; and I hope that the gentleman will withdraw his point of order.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, it is clearly out of order, and there is no use wasting time in discussing it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has no hesitancy in believing that it is out of order.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I hope that the gentleman will withdraw his point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thought the gentleman wanted to be heard on the point of order, and was waiting. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read to line 22, page 102.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, this next subject, United States Geological Survey, is one that is going to attract a great deal of attention on the part of Members on both sides of the House. Numerous amendments are to be offered; a very considerable time may be necessary for discussion; and I ask unanimous consent that the subject of United States Geological Survey may go over without prejudice until to-morrow.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the section headed "Geological Survey" go over until to-morrow without prejudice. Is there objection?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I would like to know of the gentleman from Pennsylvania if it is meant to hold a session to-night?

Mr. DALZELL. For a little while.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will inform the gentleman from Florida that the proposition is to proceed until 7 o'clock this evening and adjourn.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, if I understand—

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. KEIFER. I wish to understand how much of it is included in the request?

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania indicate how far it goes?

Mr. DALZELL. From line 22, page 102, to line 11, on page 106.

The CHAIRMAN. From line 22, on page 102, to line 11, on page 106, goes over without prejudice.

The Clerk reads as follows:

That all expenditure of money appropriated herein for school purposes in Alaska shall be under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Education and in conformity with such conditions, rules, and regulations as to conduct and methods of instruction and expenditure of money as may from time to time be recommended by him and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to reserve the point of order against the paragraph just read. I will state, Mr. Chairman, it is new legislation, and unless some explanation can be given to show its wisdom, I shall be inclined to insist upon the point of order. It seems to me to regulate all the instruction in Alaska by the Commissioner of Education in Washington, which is not a proposition that impresses me with its wisdom.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, the committee thought it was far more appropriate for the National Commissioner of Education to regulate education in Alaska than it was for the Secretary of the Interior, who heretofore has had exclusive control and jurisdiction over this question. The present Commissioner of Education is a man well known in the educational world.

Mr. PERKINS. Who is the Commissioner?

Mr. TAWNEY. Professor Brown, formerly of some California college, a man of very high reputation, a comparatively young man, and a man who has taken hold of the work of the Bureau of Education in a way that gives the Committee on Appropriations ground to believe that it will hereafter be a live organization instead of a semidead one.

Mr. PERKINS. Does not the gentleman think that this education in Alaska could more properly and profitably be regulated by somebody in Alaska?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say for the information of the gentleman from New York that this relates only to the education of those natives who are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Interior Department.

Mr. PERKINS. What do you mean by the natives?

Mr. TAWNEY. The Indians, the Eskimo, and Aleuts. The education in the cities is under the control of the local boards of education. The education in the villages and in the larger places in Alaska is entirely under the control of local officers.

Mr. PERKINS. Then this is for the education of the Indians and the Eskimos?

Mr. TAWNEY. It is exclusively for the natives.

Mr. SULZER. We have a commissioner of education in Alaska now—Prof. Sheldon Jackson.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I desire to ask the gentleman who now has control of the schools and why is it necessary to make this change?

Mr. TAWNEY. The schools are under the control of the Interior Department under this language as heretofore, but instead of the Secretary of the Interior initiating policies with reference to the natives of Alaska this confers upon the Commissioner of Education the power to initiate all matters pertaining to education, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. SULZER. And it only relates to the natives?

Mr. TAWNEY. It only relates to the natives.

Mr. PERKINS. I will withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman withdraws the point of order. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Government Hospital for the Insane: For current expenses of the Government Hospital for the Insane: For support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane of the insane from the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military and naval service of the United States who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, including purchase, maintenance, and driving of necessary horses and vehicles and of horses and vehicle for official use of the superintendent, \$305,800; and not exceeding \$1,500 of this sum may be expended in defraying the expense of the removal of patients to their friends; not exceeding \$1,000 may be expended in the purchase of such books, periodicals, and papers as may be required for the purposes of the hospital, and not exceeding \$1,500 for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the apprehension and return to the hospital of escaped patients.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk:

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking therefrom all the language beginning with the word "persons," in line 6, page 110, down to and including the word "insane," in line 8 on page 110.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Chairman, the amendment seeks to prohibit the incarceration of the criminal insane in St. Elizabeth's. I desire to say that I believe the committee that has been investigating this affair for about ten months, and which some days ago made a report, which report I have been utterly unable to see, although the newspapers a week ago published what they said was the report—I sent yesterday to the Public Printer and was informed that I could not get it for about a week—even that committee, which found everything lovely at St. Elizabeth's, judging from the newspapers, recommend in their report that a separate place be provided hereafter for the criminal insane. The evidence taken by that committee shows that at this time the criminal insane are confined in St. Elizabeth's along with the innocent insane. In fact, it is shown that one particular man, who was prosecuted for crime in this city, and whose sanity was questioned upon the trial, is not only kept there in Maple ward, which is the ward reserved among others for Army and Navy officers, incarcerated with those people who are innocent insane, but is actually receiving a salary of \$20 a month for his alleged services there. I mention this as one of the small things that cropped out in this mountain of evidence that this committee has taken, and which we will not have the opportunity of discussing. I say, Mr. Chairman, that this Congress ought not longer to permit the criminal insane of this country to be sent to that institution and kept there together with the innocent insane, associated with them in all of their daily life.

Mr. TAWNEY. Will the gentleman permit an interruption for a question?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes.

Mr. TAWNEY. The gentleman has investigated this matter. Does not the statute require the incarceration of the criminal insane in St. Elizabeth's now?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I do not think that the general law does. If there is any provision for it I think it is on some appropriation bill.

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say to the gentleman that the act of 1882 does.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. The original act creating St. Elizabeth's created it as an institution solely for the officers and men of the Army and Navy of this country who become insane. On appropriation bills and acts of that kind different classes have crept in time after time, until now the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, the criminal insane of the country, and the insane of the Army and Navy, those three classes, are incarcerated there.

Mr. TAWNEY. Will the gentleman permit me to read just a paragraph from the act of 1882?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. What act is that?

Mr. TAWNEY. The act of 1882, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior, upon the application of the Attorney-General, to incarcerate the criminal insane in St. Elizabeth's.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Does the act provide that they shall be put in the same wards with the innocent insane?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will read the paragraph.

Upon the application of the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to transfer to the hospital all persons who, having been charged with offenses against the United States, are in the actual custody of its officers, and all persons who have been or shall be convicted of any offense in any court of the United States, and imprisoned in any State prison or penitentiary of any State or Territory, and who during the term of their imprisonment have or shall become insane.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. LITTLEFIELD). The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Florida be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I had about concluded all that I care to say on the proposition. The authorities whose testimony was taken by this committee, I believe, uniformly agreed that it was not right that the criminal insane should be confined with the innocent insane. I do not believe that a single superintendent of any insane asylum who appeared before that committee and to whom the question was propounded took the position that it was right or conducive to the interests of the innocent insane that the criminal insane should be confined in the same institution.

Mr. OLCOTT. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes.

Mr. OLCOTT. The gentleman knows, I presume, that the committee recommended the erection of a separate institution for the criminal insane. May I ask the gentleman from Florida what he would do with the criminal insane until such buildings can be erected?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I do not know what they recommended. If the gentleman says they recommended a separate building, I accept that statement. I have been utterly unable to get hold of the report.

Mr. OLCOTT. I would like to state that the report was filed in due course; but the report is so voluminous—the testimony occupies 2,000 pages and the digest 200 pages—and I presume it is owing to the great volume of testimony to be printed that the Public Printing Office has been unable to supply them before. I assure the gentleman from Florida that I have, as a member of the committee, been quite as anxious to obtain copies of the report as he could have been.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. The testimony was printed as the hearings progressed. I have been furnished with a volume of the testimony myself, and when this report was made there is no earthly reason why that report should not have come in here in the regular way, so that Members of this House might have known exactly what this committee did recommend. As it is now it can not possibly get before this Congress for action. Thus ten months of time in this investigation and thousands of dollars that have been expended on it are absolutely wasted, because the Congress will expire before any action can be taken on the recommendations of the committee.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I will ask the chairman of the committee if he will accept an amendment requiring the superintendent of this asylum to separate at the present institution the criminal insane from the innocent insane?

Mr. TAWNEY. The gentleman from Florida is addressing himself to the amendment striking out the provision for incarcerating any criminal insane in this hospital. We will dispose of that first. I know nothing about conditions in the St. Elizabeth Hospital, and the gentleman, together with other Members of this House, has been engaged for ten months in making an investigation. I do not know whether they are keeping the criminal insane from the noncriminal insane or not, and if they are, I do not know anything about the conditions under which they are doing it. I therefore can not consent to anything, but I hope that whatever recommendation the majority of that committee has made with respect to the future government of that institution may be enacted into law.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I am discussing the amendment which I offered, but the gentleman from Minnesota has raised the point that there is a statute absolutely requiring their incarceration there, and I am asking him, in view of that, if he is not willing to accept an amendment requiring the authorities in that institution to separate them, at least in wards,

if they do not place them in some other institution. My amendment proposes to change the law, and if it is obnoxious to a point of order, the gentleman can make it.

Mr. OLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I do not consider that any of the remarks of the gentleman from Florida deserve exactly an answer, but I do wish to make a statement that the result of the testimony adduced at the hearings before that committee showed that the criminal insane, although confined in that particular institution were separate in different buildings.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. OLCOTT. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Is it not true that one Doctor Hagner, who was arraigned in the criminal court in this District as a criminal, was sent to that institution as being insane, and at the time of your hearing he was incarcerated in a ward set aside for the officers of the Army and Navy, and that he was being paid a salary of \$20 a month for alleged services?

Mr. OLCOTT. And in that particular case I would answer the gentleman that it was because the indictment against that gentleman was not pressed that he was sent there as insane. He was charged with crime which had been dismissed by the district attorney of the District of Columbia, and that is the only instance of which any insane criminal or criminally insane man under any circumstances is confined in any portion of any building that other people are in.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Will the gentleman permit another question?

Mr. OLCOTT. Certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Is it not true that the order not pressing the indictment was entered after the plea of insanity had been entered?

Mr. OLCOTT. That I can not answer. It did not appear in the testimony.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Is it not also true that he is now on the pay roll receiving \$20 a month for alleged services of some kind?

Mr. OLCOTT. I do not think that is true now. There was some testimony in regard to some pay having been given to him at a certain time, but I merely wish to assert, Mr. Chairman, that under the law as it now exists the insane criminal and the criminal insane must be put in St. Elizabeth's, that they are put in absolutely separate buildings, and neither they themselves have intercourse with other patients nor do the attendants who care for the wants of those criminals meet any of the patients who are there on account of their misfortunes and not on account of their crimes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

The question was taken; and on a division there were—ayes 30, noes 67.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by inserting after the word "dollars," on line 14, page 110, the following:

"Provided, That none of the money herein appropriated shall be used in furnishing more than one horse and vehicle for the use of the superintendent."

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on that.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. What is the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman state his point of order?

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not know that it is subject to the point of order. The same amendment was offered by the gentleman a year ago to this paragraph. I withdraw the point of order, and we will take a vote on the proposition.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I can not take up five minutes in discussing this proposition. The evidence shows that this superintendent had for his personal official use over there a pair of horses, a carriage, and two or three automobiles. I am not certain which. Now, if the Congress wants to continue that kind of extravagance and the gentlemen want to take the responsibility of furnishing this superintendent with these various vehicles and automobiles, carriages, horses, and everything of that kind when the street railroad is convenient for him also, they can take that responsibility. I offer the amendment, and it is before the House.

Mr. OLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I would only like to correct the impression that would appear that there are certain vehicles and horses set apart for the use of the superintendent. The gentleman is entirely in error in regard to that. There are certain horses and conveyances provided for the use of the institution.



Mr. CLARK of Florida. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. OLCOTT. Certainly. The superintendent of the institution, unquestionably, when his business necessitates it, utilizes such conveyances as have been provided for such cases.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Does not the gentleman know that the superintendent himself, under oath, before that special committee said that he did have those vehicles for his own official use?

Mr. OLCOTT. The superintendent, I would say in regard to that, testified that there were, for convenience and use, in the stable a horse, and possibly two horses, that were used by him or his assistants when they were conducting the duties which they were employed to conduct in reference to that institution.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I simply desire to say this. If the gentleman will arrange so that I can have time to take up that testimony I can very readily show him that the superintendent did testify to these facts.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Chairman, before that question is taken I desire to call the attention of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. OLCOTT] to the language in this bill, shall be horses and vehicles for the use of the institution, and horses and vehicles "for the official use of the superintendent," so that the gentleman from New York is mistaken in saying that these horses and vehicles and automobiles are for the use of the superintendent and his assistants.

Mr. OLCOTT. Will the gentleman yield for a moment? I understood you to say for official use, and supposed that meant in the conduct of his duties as superintendent of the hospital.

Mr. HAY. As a matter of fact, and as it appeared in the evidence, the superintendent of this hospital used a pair of horses and a carriage and an automobile for his own use, not only for his official use, but whenever he wanted to go anywhere or to do anything outside of his official duties. This carriage and automobile are under his control and are used by him. Now, it does seem to me there is no reason why the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane should be furnished with vehicles, which are not even furnished to the Cabinet officers of this Government, and I hope, therefore, the amendment of the gentleman from Florida will prevail, which only provides that he shall use one vehicle, and not have two or three.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. JAMES)—there were, yeas 44, noes 67.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase additional land in the District of Columbia for the use of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and for expenses incident to such purchase, \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, \$25,000.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the last paragraph.

Mr. TAWNEY. What line?

The CHAIRMAN. Beginning line 4 and ending line 8.

Mr. HAY. I will reserve the point of order if the gentleman desires to discuss it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves the point of order.

Mr. TAWNEY. I will state, Mr. Chairman, I do not think this is subject to the point of order. This is for the purchase of 80 acres of land adjoining the hospital farm, the purchase of which appears to be very necessary for two reasons. First, it is necessary in connection with the proper care of those who are incarcerated in that institution; and, secondly, because the committee has been informed there is an industrial institution starting up or now in operation in the vicinity, and the land of the Government, together with this land, is being encroached upon, and if it is not bought very soon the Government will, when it becomes absolutely necessary to have the land, pay a great deal higher price than that for which the land can be purchased at the present time. We appropriate \$25,000 for the purchase of 80 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chairman understands the chairman of the committee to state that the land contemplated by the purchase adjoins land already occupied by the institution?

Mr. TAWNEY. The adjoining land now owned and occupied by the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. For a hospital for the insane?

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes.

Mr. HAY. I desire to call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the attention of the chairman of this committee to the evidence in the hearings as to the location of this land. On page 430 of the hearings the superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, in respect to the location of the land, says:

The land is just across the road from our property, at the southeast extremity.

Well, land across the road is not land adjoining land upon which the hospital is built, and therefore, as it is not adjoining this land, it is subject, in my judgment, to the point of order.

Mr. OLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, is the point of order still reserved, so I can speak?

Mr. HAY. And, Mr. Chairman, I want to say further I do not know who owns the road.

Mr. TAWNEY. Why, the road is a public road.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a public easement upon the land.

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes; and I presume the title to the fee on both sides extends to the center.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the question, Before private ownership got this property, did it not belong to the Government of the United States?

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not think that the title was ever in the Government of the United States.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I think all this easement was located on Government property before either of the other properties took a fee and—

Mr. HAY. If it is admitted it is a public road, then undoubtedly it is separated from the property. Now, I want to ask the gentleman from Minnesota whether \$25,000 is proper to pay for 80 acres of land, which is about \$300 an acre? There is no evidence here in these hearings as to the value of the land at all. I do not know but the gentleman may know what the land is assessed at.

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not, but I do know that the fact was presented to the committee that negotiations for the purchase of this land have been going on for some time, and that this was the lowest price at which the property could be obtained at this time.

The land has increased in value recently on account of the near approach of the factory or the steel plant that is now in operation or is soon to be in operation there—I do not remember now which—and the property is now available for building purposes, and the demand is liable to come and increase very rapidly in the near future, as we are informed, and that this is the best price at which we can purchase the land.

Mr. HAY. Of course, the gentleman has more knowledge than appears in the hearings that were taken before him, and the only evidence at all about this land is the evidence of the superintendent of this hospital. There is nothing said here about any negotiations for the sale of this property. There is no evidence here that this is the lowest price at which the property can be bought, and even if it is true that negotiations have been going on between somebody—I do not know whom—and the owner of the property to buy it, it does not follow that because they will agree that this is the only price that they will sell it at that the Government should pay an exorbitant price for this land. And, moreover, this hospital already has a quantity of land that they do not utilize at all. They have a farm that is not utilized by them as it should be. The evidence in this investigation shows an utter lack on the part of the superintendent and those under him of proper knowledge of farming and of utilizing the lands which they already have, and for the Government now to pay \$25,000 for 80 acres of land which they say they want to use for farming purposes when they already have a quantity of land which they do not use at all, it seems to me is an extravagance which can not be and will not be justified by anything contained in these hearings or anything which, so far, has been said upon the floor. I insist upon my point of order, Mr. Chairman, that this land does not adjoin the land of the hospital, and that therefore the paragraph is subject to the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] correctly states the facts in relation to the location of the land—and his statement is corroborated by what has been read from the hearings—and that he also correctly states the facts in relation to the highway being an easement upon the land and the abutters upon either side own to the center thereof, subject to the easement of the way, the Chair holds that the provision is not obnoxious to the rule, and therefore overrules the point of order.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking therefrom, on page 111, from the beginning of line 4 down to and including line 8.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the Clerk kindly report the amendment again?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will again report the amendment.

The amendment was again reported.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Now, Mr. Chairman, if gentlemen will kindly give me their attention for a moment I will show them one of the beauties of the management of St. Elizabeth's. I will also show them why the chairman of the Appropriations Committee has been complaining that this is a two-billion-dollar Congress. Here is a letter written by the tax assessor of this District to me:

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
Washington, February 21, 1907.

Hon. FRANK CLARK,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In response to your request of this date, I have the honor to inform you that the property referred to in House Document No. 475 is at present, under the triennial assessment of 1905-1908, assessed at \$80 per acre, or a probable true value of \$120 per acre. I might also add that in all probability the assessment for 1908-1911, which is now in course of preparation, will place this property at an assessed value of \$200 per acre, or a true value of \$300 per acre.

Referring to your request for a copy of an appeal from an assessment by Mrs. Hoyle, I would state that inquiry fails to show any record of protest filed within the past two years, the last being under date of September 15, 1902, a copy of which is inclosed.

Very respectfully,

E. W. W. GRIFFIN,  
Assessor District of Columbia.

Here is what she says. She protests against the assessment at \$200 an acre, and gives her reason as follows:

My property has a frontage only of 425 feet on the Hamilton road and widens back into a rough and rugged country. There is very little level land on the farm, the larger portion being two steep hillsides with narrow valley intervening, through which runs a stream that at every rain swells so as to prevent use of much of the land on either side for any purpose. About 20 acres of the 81.67 are nothing but second-growth oak, pine, and underbrush, and the two hillsides have been for years so washed down in gulleys that the land is not tillable.

I have had the property on sale for a long time; have sold some parts fronting on the road for \$175 and \$200 per acre, but have never been offered over \$200 per acre for any part of it. In view of these facts, I submit that an assessment of \$100 per acre at most would be but fair and just in my case.

CHARITY ANN HOYLE.

Official copy.

E. W. W. GRIFFIN,  
Assessor District of Columbia.  
FEBRUARY 21, 1907.

And yet they propose, on the ipse dixit of this superintendent, whom, if I had the time to go through this evidence, I could show is absolutely unfitted for his place, to take \$300 an acre out of the Treasury to pay for these rain-swept gullies that are not fit for anything. In addition to that, Mr. Chairman, 300 acres are now being reclaimed in the flats by work being done in the river by the Government, and by virtue of the riparian rights of the hospital authorities, or the Government as the owner, these 300 acres will accrue to that property; and they do not need these 81 acres. But if gentlemen propose, in the face of the protest of the owner—she has never been offered as much as \$200 for it—to give \$300, what is the extra \$100 for? Who is going to get that? Who is the middleman? Who is the agent? Who is the salesman? I am putting these facts before this Congress in order that they may not be unadvised when, upon the mere ipse dixit of this superintendent, they appropriate \$25,000 to buy 80 acres of old gullies and unfit land.

Mr. JAMES. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not true, from the description of that land given in that letter he last read, that it would make a man crazy to work on it? [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK] has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the document upon which this appropriation is based—so much of it as contains the letter of the superintendent to the Secretary of the Interior—be read from the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa asks that the following document, which he submits, be read in his time.

Mr. SIMS. Before it is read I would like to ask the gentleman a question pertaining to this land.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Certainly.

Mr. SIMS. Is there any provision in this bill for the condemnation of this land? Is the statement pertinent to the purchase of this land?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. It is.

Mr. SIMS. Is there any provision in the bill for the condemnation of the land?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. The language is for the purchase of the land.

Mr. SIMS. Not for condemnation proceedings?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. The language is for the purchase of the land.

Mr. SIMS. I want to ask the gentleman if he knows that there is a bill that has passed through the other body authorizing the construction of a road through the asylum grounds, for the benefit of a lot of manufacturers, on the theory that the asylum has already more land than is needed?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I do not know.

Mr. SIMS. Why are we buying this land?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I was just trying to show that, if the gentleman will permit the document to be read.

Mr. SIMS. Why do you not give an option to the Government to condemn or purchase? Why are we to be held up by a private contract made in advance of law authorizing it?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I would try to answer if the gentleman will allow the document to be read. The gentleman asked if the document was on the subject, and I told him it was.

Mr. SIMS. I may want to ask a question after the document is read.

The Clerk read as follows:

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,  
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1906.

SIR: A proposition has been recently made to me to sell certain lands to the Government Hospital for the Insane, which I think is of sufficient interest and importance to present to you with the view, if it meets with your approval, of asking Congress to make the necessary appropriation for their purchase. The tract of land under consideration lies directly south of that portion of the hospital premises east of Nicholas avenue, and is separated from the land now owned by the hospital by Hamilton road. The tract consists of approximately 81 acres of farm land, and can be had for \$300 per acre, which, under all circumstances, I believe to be a reasonable price. The owner tried to get my consideration of this proposition something over a year ago at \$500 per acre, but I would not consider it at that price. This piece of land, I believe, would be very desirable upon which to build new barns for the conduct of a dairy farm. The location, I think, is better than the one upon our own land which I had picked out provided Congress allowed the appropriation for this purpose. It is perhaps a little farther from the main portion of the hospital, but not materially, and the roads, being public roads, are well kept and practically level, so that the necessary trucking back and forth would not be a serious matter.

In this connection I may say that I have asked to be included in the sundry civil bill an appropriation for new barns, same having been disallowed at the last session of Congress. At that time I unqualifiedly condemned our present barns, and since then an inspector of the Agriculture Department has upheld my view of their poorly constructed and unsanitary condition. New barns could be erected upon the property under consideration and the land used for pasture and for raising fodder, while the land now occupied by the barns could be utilized for farming purposes.

The hospital owns, all told, a little over 800 acres of land, but it has been many years since this land has been added to, and as buildings have been erected from time to time, portions of the land that were formerly used for farming purposes have been gradually appropriated for building sites, so that at present there is barely 400 acres of land under cultivation. This number for an institution of this size is extremely small. It is generally considered that for economical administration for an institution of 1,000 to 1,500 patients there should be 1 acre per patient. This proportion would hardly hold for an institution the size of the Government Hospital perhaps, but it shows how far short we are in the amount of land which could be properly utilized.

Then, again, this portion of the District is being quite rapidly built up and to my mind it is desirable as far as possible to own a considerable portion of land adjoining the hospital buildings proper, so as to keep the city population from too close proximity to the hospital. I believe it would be desirable to purchase this property and perhaps additional land in the neighborhood at an early date, as the price of land is gradually going up, and the longer its purchase is delayed the more it will cost.

The 81 acres of land under consideration, at \$300 per acre, would cost \$24,300, and I therefore have the honor to ask, if the above proposal meets with your approval, that you cause to be introduced in the appropriation bill an item of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purchase of this land for the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Respectfully,

WM. A. WHITE,  
Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I am inclined to think that if we wait a while we will get this land cheaper. If I recollect correctly, about five years ago there was a proposition to buy this land at \$1,000 an acre, and after considerable debate the House refused to enter into that bargain.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from New York will permit me, it was not the land we are now proposing to buy. There was an offer, or a proposition, to purchase some lands years ago at \$1,000 an acre, as I am informed, but it was not for this piece of land.

Mr. PAYNE. I asked the gentleman from Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and I understood from him it was the same land; but whether it is or not, it is land in the same locality.



Mr. BABCOCK. I was not sure as to the description of the land, but it is either that land or the land adjoining it.

Mr. TAWNEY. That land, I will say for the information of the gentleman from Wisconsin, in the last proposition, to be purchased some years ago, was what is known as the "Randell property." This property is owned, I think, by the lady from whom the gentleman from Florida has read this letter.

Mr. PAYNE. If it was not the same land it appears it was adjoining the land for which they asked \$1,000 an acre. The proposition came in here for the purchase, and after a great deal of difficulty some of us succeeded in defeating the proposition. [Applause.] Now, it seems to me that a year ago they were offering this land at \$500 an acre and now they are offering to sell it at \$300 an acre. Now, it seems, instead of going up it is going down, and it is coming our way [applause]; so that I think the best proposition will be to hold up and wait a while and perhaps we can get it at a still better reduction in price even yet. [Applause.] I can not conceive how land can be worth \$300 an acre to be only used for dairy purposes. I think it would be cheaper to buy the milk than to produce it on land that costs \$300 an acre. I am enough of a farmer to know that. I think it would be well enough to strike this proposition out.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to oppose this appropriation because it involves more than the mere amount appropriated. Everybody who has any land in this District that they can not sell to a speculator or to their neighbors endeavor to sell it to the Government. I know of one gentleman who had a lot of hills, ruts, and ravines that is not fit for anything except to furnish shade who is trying to unload it on the Government for park purposes. Another party or parties who have a piece of land a little nearer heaven than any other spur in the District, with no shade on it, want to unload it on the Government for the purposes of furnishing free sunshine. So that you can go down into the cool, shady, damp, musty hollows in Rock Creek Park and get cold, and then you can go on the sun-clothed heights of Meridian Hill and get hot, and vice versa. They want a park here and another yonder and everywhere, and everybody that has any land he can not sell to anybody else endeavors to unload it on the Government for a street or an avenue or to have another park.

As the gentleman from Kentucky has asked, I would like to know whether men could recover their senses by working on hills like those in the land to be purchased in this bill? Why not provide for condemnation proceedings instead of putting it on the Government in this way? No doubt some of these propositions are logrolled through. This particular one may not have been, but it is time to stop encouraging this sort of thing in the city of Washington. Every time we try to reduce the Government's share of taxes in this District of Columbia we are met by the statement that the Government owns more than half of all the real estate in this District, leaving insufficient property on which to levy taxes, thus making it necessary for the Government to pay at least half the burdens of the city and District.

And yet every man that I know anything about, who has a bad job on his hands, is trying to unload it on the Government. Now, we are asked to buy everything south of Pennsylvania avenue lying between the Avenue and the Mall; to buy power houses, theaters, meat markets, hotels, railroad offices, and all other buildings in that strip of land, because the property is offered at a bargain and is going up. Nine times out of ten it is just as the gentleman from New York said about this property; it is going down. The city is building away from it, private individuals do not want it, and immediately the Government is asked to become a purchaser. How long has it been since this House heard nothing but the beauties, glories, and necessities of a hall of records? Somebody had some land to sell. When they got it sold we heard no more about the hall of records. So it goes on all the time. Rock Creek Park must be increased, the lines must be straightened; Anacostia must have a park; Georgetown must have a park. We are asked to appropriate for parks, streets, and avenues without limit.

The superintendent says they need this land, but he does not present any very convincing reason why they need it. In my opinion, this is another attempt to unload undesirable property onto the Government. People who have good property that is advancing rapidly in price do not usually show as much anxiety to get rid of it. I have always fought shy of bargain counters. What we purchase on bargain counters usually in the end costs heavily. I say let our generous-minded landowners here in Washington keep their bargains and pay taxes and get the benefit of the inevitable advance in values they so confidently predict when endeavoring to unload their undesirable stuff on the taxpayers of the whole country.

Let us vote down all such propositions.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Florida, to strike out the figures "25" and to insert "15" in place thereof. I think that will buy it, and the land is worth it.

Mr. SIMS. No; let us vote it out.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 111, line 8, strike out "25" and insert "15."

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I am almost tempted to ask my colleague [Mr. PAYNE] to make another speech. Ten thousand dollars for a five-minute speech is certainly worth his effort to the Government. [Laughter.] I hope the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will consent to permit this paragraph to go out. I recollect making some inquiry about it, and the information given was to the effect that it was desirable to acquire this land at this particular time, because in the vicinity of the asylum a number of manufacturing establishments were being erected, and that, as a result, the price of land was rapidly going up. The committee did not have before it the information furnished by the gentleman from Florida, supplied to him by the assessor of the District, that the land at present is assessed for less than \$100 an acre, and is upon a reasonable valuation worth \$120.

Mr. TAWNEY. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

Mr. TAWNEY. Does the gentleman think the assessed valuation of land is a fair criterion of its value, and especially that assessment in the District of Columbia?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Of course assessed valuation is not admissible as evidence in a proceeding to acquire the land, but the assessor states the assessed valuation, and then he has given to the gentleman from Florida his opinion that the reasonable value of the land at present is \$120 an acre. In my judgment there is no immediate necessity for acquiring this land, and upon the information that has been furnished the committee it seems to me that the proper thing to do is to refuse, without an opportunity for further investigation, to appropriate anything for the land. This recommendation is based entirely upon the statements of the superintendent of the asylum.

I have no desire to indulge in any unjust criticism of the superintendent, but it is a notorious fact that the conduct of this institution has been under investigation since the last session of Congress. While a report has been made by the committee, it is not in print nor accessible to the Members of the House. With this very surprising motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BABCOCK], after the facts that have been called to the attention of the committee by my colleague from New York [Mr. PAYNE] and the statement of the gentleman from Wisconsin that he believes that \$15,000, instead of \$25,000, would purchase the land, it seems to me that perhaps if the owners and whoever else may be interested, have another six or seven months to reflect upon the real value, perhaps it may then be possible to acquire it, if it then be deemed necessary to acquire it, for even less than \$15,000.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] yesterday called attention to the fact that the utmost care was demanded upon the part of the House in making appropriations at this time because of the enormous aggregate to which they are attaining. In view of that and of the light now thrown on this item, I believe that the House should unhesitatingly refuse to authorize the acquisition of the property at this time.

I attended a boarding school when I was younger at which 300 pupils lived upon a place of 110 acres, and nearly all the vegetables required were raised upon it. It seems to me that with 800 acres at the disposal of this institution the inmates of the asylum can easily be maintained upon the produce of the farm, if it be as desirable and as fertile a place as those who have been endeavoring to sell the property have pictured it in their imaginations.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I simply want to make a statement. I would gladly accede to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BABCOCK] if I thought there was any need for the land at all. But, Mr. Chairman, the Government is doing work in the river which will reclaim 300 acres of land that will go to the asylum by virtue of its riparian rights. In addition to that the committee which has made the investigation recommend the construction of a separate institution for the criminal insane, and that will take 500 or 600 members out of the institution.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say a word. The work of which the gentleman from Florida speaks is going on down near the Washington channel, and has no connection with the St. Elizabeth Hospital. Now I want to say one word in

justification of the recommendation of the committee. This institution has 2,500 people to maintain. In addition to that, there are a great many of them whose personal services can be utilized to their advantage. It is for their good and for their benefit. There is now only available for agricultural purposes about 400 acres of land belonging to that institution. This land is especially desired for the purpose of erecting, when Congress sees fit to authorize the erection, new barn buildings. It was believed that the land, because of its location, could be procured at a lower price to-day than it can be one year, or five, or ten years from now. In view of these facts, while the committee did not authorize the construction of the barn buildings estimated for being put on the ground, we did feel that it would be the part of wisdom for Congress at this time to authorize the purchase of the land at the price mentioned. I have no objection to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin, and will accept it.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask the gentleman from Minnesota a question. I want to ask the gentleman if he has ever seen an acre of land within 10 miles of the city of Washington on the Maryland side of the river that he honestly believes is worth \$50 an acre for farm purposes?

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not know anything about the value of the land. I do not know anything about farming land 10 or 5 miles from the District of Columbia; but the subcommittee who prepared the bill thought that this land was necessary in connection with the operation and maintenance of this institution, and I may say that the testimony does show that this institution has less land than any similar or like institution in any State in the Union that has as many inmates in the hospital as there are in St. Elizabeth. Now, I move that all debate on the amendments be closed.

Mr. HAY. Does the gentleman know how many patients are utilized to work on this farm?

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not know.

Mr. HAY. The evidence shows that only about twenty or thirty out of the 2,550 inmates.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. LITTLEFIELD). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MACON. Has there been any debate against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that there has been debate both for and against the amendment.

Mr. MACON. I ask unanimous consent for three minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas asks unanimous consent that he may proceed for three minutes.

Mr. TAWNEY. I must object to any further debate, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I wish the Chair would state the parliamentary situation about these amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida moves to strike out the paragraph. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BABCOCK] moves to strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifteen." That is a preferential amendment and must first be considered. The question now pending before the committee is the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BABCOCK].

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the amendment by inserting \$10,000, and offer that amendment.

Mr. BABCOCK. Oh, no.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on my amendment.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I moved to close debate a moment ago on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate was exhausted on the pending amendment. Now the gentleman from Illinois is recognized to offer another amendment by striking out "fifteen" and inserting "ten" in lieu thereof.

Mr. MADDEN. I want to know whether I have the right to speak.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I believe that if this land could not be purchased for less than \$1,000 an acre a year or two ago, then was reduced to \$500 an acre, and now is proposed to be sold at \$300 an acre, and the gentleman is sufficiently informed as to be able to state to the House that, instead of \$25,000, \$15,000 will buy the land, it is fair to assume that \$10,000 will buy it, and it will be dear at that price. We have 800 acres of land there already. There is no reason why we should have more. [Cries of "Vote!"] Now, gentlemen should

not get excited about getting ready to vote. Let us be heard on this. Others have been heard when they wanted to be. Eight hundred acres of land surround this institution. It is true that there are 2,500 patients there, but not more than twenty or thirty of these patients are ever employed in working the land.

Mr. TAWNEY. I would say for the information of the gentleman that there are between four and five hundred employed.

Mr. MADDEN. I do not care what the gentleman states. The record shows that not more than 20 or 30 of these people are employed on this land, and 20 or 30 people can not work successfully 800 acres of land. There is no use to attempt to work land successfully or otherwise for farming purposes when you have to pay \$300 an acre for it. There is no man in this House who does not know that farm lands at \$300 an acre will not produce revenue on the investment. There is no need for the additional 80 acres more to add to the farm, and the whole item ought to be stricken from the bill.

Mr. MACON rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman rise to oppose the amendment?

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the whole proposition, and therefore opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN]. I want to say that my main objection to the proposition is based upon the evidence presented by the letters from the owner of the property and the superintendent of the insane asylum, in which it is clearly disclosed that somebody is trying to put up a job in the sale of this land to the Government. I do not know who it is, but I do know that somebody is trying to do it, and being violently opposed to jobs of all sorts, I think the Congress ought to say by its vote that it will not have an outrageous job of this kind put up on the Government that it represents.

Mr. Chairman, the letter of the owner of the property states that she has never been offered as much as \$200 per acre for the land that is proposed to be bought with this appropriation, while the superintendent of the insane asylum states, in his letter to the Secretary of the Interior, that it can not be bought for less than \$300 per acre. Either the superintendent or the owner of the property has willfully misrepresented the facts in the case, and I prefer to believe that the superintendent is the guilty party. The two letters when put together disclose a state of facts that smack of graft, and we, the agents of the Government, can not afford to allow this ugly deal to be consummated when it only requires a majority of our votes to prevent it. I therefore urge the House to adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida to strike out the paragraph appropriating \$25,000, with which it is proposed to buy this gully-washed and time-worn tract of land that the Government has no use for at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, to strike out "fifteen" and insert in lieu thereof "ten."

The question was taken; and the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is now on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin to strike out "thirty-five" and insert "fifteen" in lieu thereof.

The question was taken; and the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida, to strike out the whole paragraph.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For subsistence, fuel and light, clothing, bedding, forage, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses, \$10,500  
In all, \$27,500.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that since I was fortunate enough this morning to inflict a speech of nearly an hour on the House, and I have recently succeeded in saving to the people my increase of salary for ten years, I now propose to call off the dogs of war, and gentlemen can proceed with their business. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The pro forma amendment will be considered as withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

For two sets of officers' quarters, \$25,000.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on the last paragraph.

Mr. TAWNEY. What line?

Mr. MANN. It is for two sets of officers' quarters, \$25,000, at Dover. It looks like a pretty expensive proposition for officers' quarters. What is the necessity for that?



Mr. TAWNEY. I will say, Mr. Chairman, the paragraph is not subject to the point of order. It is a Government reservation, and it is in connection with the powder plant or powder reserve buildings that are being constructed there that this appropriation is made.

Mr. MANN. Well, so far as the point of order is concerned, Mr. Chairman, my information is that there is no authority of law for the construction of officers' quarters there, as far as this item is concerned, and I think I am not mistaken about that, but I have no desire to insist upon the point of order if there is any reason for appropriating \$25,000 for two sets of officers' quarters, but it is certainly above the sum usually appropriated for such purposes.

Mr. TAWNEY. The estimates submitted by General Crozier, of the Army—or, rather, he first estimated \$19,000 for officers' quarters at Rock Island, and then he asked to increase the appropriation and transfer it to Dover. The reason for the increase in the amount was the fact that the cost of constructing these quarters is a great deal more at Dover than it is at Rock Island. He says:

The first reason is that at the Rock Island Arsenal I intended those two quarters for officers of the junior grade, lieutenants; and I thought \$9,500 apiece would build suitable quarters for them. At the Dover depot, on the contrary, one of the quarters will be for the commanding officer and one for the middle officer and this altered office building will be for the junior officer, so the quarters should be larger than what I asked at Rock Island Arsenal. The second reason is that at the Rock Island Arsenal I can build more cheaply than at any other place, because I have there a large detachment of enlisted men who can haul away earth and do that sort of thing. I also have an excellent carpenter shop, where I can do a great deal of the carpentry work cheaply myself. It does not have to be done by contract. I have as foreman of the carpenter shop a very skillful man. I would scarcely call him an architect, but a builder who makes the plans, and I do not have to employ any architect for that purpose. He does it very well.

Then, I have other shops, tin shops, and other kinds of shops, where I can do work of a kind needed, so I can build very cheaply indeed. These facilities I have not at Dover, and therefore I ask an increase of appropriation for two sets of quarters to \$25,000. The commanding officer estimated \$20,000 for one set of quarters for the commanding officer, before we expected the powder depot to go there, and we then expected the one officer might go there who now lives in Dover. I hardly think it necessary for him to have a \$20,000 house, just at present at all events, but I do not think I could build two suitable quarters for less than \$25,000. I hope to be able to do it for that. I am not asking, Mr. Chairman, for any appropriation for altering the office building into a set of quarters, or the guardhouse into an office building, as I will do that out of my general fund for maintenance of arsenals.

Mr. MANN. Twenty-five thousand dollars will build a pretty good building on ground which the Government owns.

Mr. TAWNEY. That is what the committee thought, but this is the testimony of General Crozier, who, I think, is one of the most practical, most careful and economical officers in the War Department, if not in any Department.

Mr. MANN. But subject, of course, to the desire to have very fine quarters.

Mr. TAWNEY. But from the statement of the General before us we felt that the estimate which he has made was fair, considering the conditions under which the quarters would have to be constructed, and also the necessity to build some quarters at Dover, in view of the amount of property that the Government is assembling there in the way of buildings, powder, and everything of that kind.

Mr. MANN. Are there any quarters there now?

Mr. TAWNEY. No; except this old office building. They have an old office building there now, and some kind of a guardhouse they want to convert into office quarters.

Mr. MANN. Well, I will withdraw the point of order, although I do not believe it ought to go in.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, about a week ago my good friend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN] placed in the RECORD an article from the Washington Post of this city, the heading of which read: "The War Cloud Passes Over: Honduras and Nicaragua will Arbitrate their Differences." The article in question announced that the Governments of the United States and our sister Republic, Mexico, were exerting their good offices with the Central American States in order to induce the latter to arbitrate their differences rather than resort to the arbitrament of arms. Then the distinguished gentleman gave utterance to some beautiful thoughts upon the subject of peace and arbitration that made the blear-eyed dogs of war, metaphorically speaking, cowed and abashed, slink into some dank, dark cavern and hide their hideous heads in very shame. And then methought the white-winged dove of peace, fluttering her outspread pinions and bearing in her velvet claws the red, white, and blue of our own United States and the red, white, and green of Mexico, cooed a gentle note of happiness and contentment that must have struck a responsive chord in the breasts of those twin apostles of peace and arbitration upon

the floor of this House, my good friend from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] and my good friend from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLOMEW].

Indeed, while listening to the speech of my good friend from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN] I came to the conclusion that the twins had grown to be triplets. But, Mr. Chairman, I, too, am an optimist. I do not desire to appear upon this floor in the rôle of an iconoclast. However, I feel that I must speak in the cause of truth, in the cause of history. Much against my will and purely in the cause of truth and history I send to the Clerk's desk two articles which have appeared in the Washington papers since this beautiful word painting of peace has been displayed to our delighted gaze. These clippings from the Washington Post and the Washington Evening Star of February 20 and 21, respectively, make that picture, in the language of Hon. Maverick Brander, the Member of Congress from Texas in Hoyt's satire, "A Texas Steer," fade away like "an iridescent dream." I desire to send to the Clerk's desk and have read in my time the following articles.

The Clerk read as follows:

[Washington Post, February 20, 1907.]

HONDURANS DEFEATED—NICARAGUANS REPULSE ATTACK BY GENERAL BONILLA'S FORCES—FIGHT OCCURS ON FRONTIER—ZELAYA IS BACKED BY ENEMIES OF SALVADOR, HONDURAS, AND GUATEMALA—CHARGED THAT NICARAGUA'S PRESIDENT SEEKS TO ESTABLISH UNION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—COMMERCE AT A STANDSTILL.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, February 19.

The troops of General Bonilla, president of Honduras, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, attacked the forces of General Zelaya, president of Nicaragua, which were guarding the Nicaraguan frontier.

After many hours' fighting the army of Honduras was defeated.

"EMIGRADOS" WITH ZELAYA.

Passengers who reached Panama to-day from Central American ports brought the additional information regarding the outbreak of hostilities between the forces of General Zelaya, president of Nicaragua, and General Bonilla, president of Honduras, yesterday afternoon on the Nicaraguan frontier. They say that President Zelaya is backed by the enemies of Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. These agitators are known locally as "emigrados." On the other hand Honduras is supported by General Escalon, president of Salvador, and Manuel Estrada Cabrera, president of Guatemala.

AMBITION OF ZELAYA.

It is declared that the ambition of Zelaya is to establish a union of the states of Central America. His plan is to replace the present presidents of these states by others favoring his project. He is trying to begin with Honduras, which is considered the weakest of these countries. Policarpo Bonilla, who was at one time president of Honduras, and who led the recent revolution in that country, is now in Costa Rica, presumably for the purpose of persuading that government to remain neutral. The Government of Costa Rica is enforcing the existing statutes to prevent the arming and organizing of Nicaraguan "emigrados" or refugees, who are living in Costa Rica.

Business in both Honduras and Nicaragua is paralyzed. The recruiting of men is causing heavy losses to the coffee planters. Last week Honduras received a large consignment of war material.

[Evening Star, February 21, 1907.]

BATTLE IN HONDURAS—CLAIM THAT NICARAGUAN TROOPS WERE FORCED TO RETREAT—ROUT OF THE INVADERS—FIGHT LASTED TWO HOURS AND THIRTY-SEVEN MEN KILLED—WAR WILL NOW PROCEED—NEWS OF THE ENGAGEMENT INDICATES THAT GOOD OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

SAN SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR, February 20.

A dispatch received by Señor Davila, the Honduras representative here, reports that the army from Nicaragua invaded Honduras at Portillo del Espino and after a battle lasting two hours was compelled to retreat, leaving thirty-seven dead and numerous wounded.

The Honduran soldiers captured proclamations establishing a provisional government. The proclamations were signed by Miguel Oquell Bustillo, Maximo Rosales, and Ignacio Castro.

Señor Davila says these men are Honduran revolutionists who are fighting with the Nicaraguan forces of President Zelaya.

MEXICO CITY, February 20, 1907.

First Assistant Secretary of State Alger made this afternoon the following announcement:

"A telegram has been received by President Diaz from the President of Honduras, saying that at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th the forces of Nicaragua and Honduras met on the border and a fight ensued. He characterized the encounter as a small affair.

"The place where the battle occurred, the number of killed or wounded, and other details were not given. The President of Honduras declared that the Nicaraguans were defeated and compelled to retreat."

Prominent Mexicans believe that the dispatch to President Diaz from President Bonilla, of Honduras, means that the good offices of Mexico and the United States to bring about peace between the two countries will not be accepted by either country and that war is certain.

NEWS IN NICARAGUA.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, February 20, 1907.

Nicaraguan troops in command of Generals Fornes and Vasquez have defeated the Honduran troops and captured several important positions.

President Bonilla, of Honduras, is reported to have issued a proclamation distorting political events of recent occurrence and appealing for recognition of the boundary question.

Nicaraguans claim that the Government has from the outset demanded nothing more than satisfaction for the violation of Nicaraguan territory, the attack on property and destruction of buildings by Honduran regulars and the shooting of the Nicaraguan soldiers comprising the frontier guard.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. KAHN. I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to continue for two minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California asks unani-

mous consent that he may be permitted to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KAHN. Now, Mr. Chairman, my good friend from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN] also took occasion to say that we of the Pacific coast were unnecessarily alarmed about the possibility of war. I want to assure my distinguished friend that we of the West are not at all alarmed, but we all feel this, that the true way to prevent war is in time of peace prepare for war. And when we are prepared for war our opponents will be more likely to want to arbitrate. The item to the pending bill which has just been read carries an appropriation for a storehouse for a reserve supply of war material. I believe that if this country will go right ahead and continue to reserve war material for some years to come, if we will go right ahead and build war ships and submarines and modern fortifications for our coast defenses, that it will be the best remedy against any country declaring war against us. War at all times is an expensive undertaking; it costs a great amount of money, and thirty or forty or fifty millions of dollars spent at the present time in properly fortifying the ports of the Pacific coast will probably save this Government a billion of dollars in ten or fifteen years from now. I am glad that the committee put this item into the bill; but I want to assure my friend from Texas that the people of the Pacific coast are lovers of peace. They do not want war any more than he does. Still, if war should come, they want to be ready—ever ready. Indeed, they are in the position of the Englishman who declared some years ago:

We don't want to fight;  
But, by jingo, if we do,  
We've got the ships, we've got the men,  
And we've got the money, too.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, if there is a last word left, I move to strike it out. It is true that a few days ago I did print in the RECORD an article clipped from the Washington Post, which declared that our own distinguished Secretary of State, cooperating with the President of the Republic of Mexico, had persuaded the people of Honduras and of Nicaragua that it were better to settle their difficulties by arbitration rather than by a resort to arms. That article had all the earmarks of official inspiration. It was printed as having emanated from the Department of State. It declared specifically that "there is to be peace and not war in Central America." This article, not from a sensational newspaper, says, in part:

Dispatches have been received at the State Department from President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, and from President Bonilla, of Honduras, which are of such a character that the State Department feels that peace is assured.

And so on.

Mr. Chairman, it appears to be true—and "pity 'tis 'tis true"—that this was an error, and that the Secretary of State and the President of the Republic of Mexico had not jointly been able to persuade the people of these two belligerent countries not to fight over a question which might have been settled by arbitration.

But, Mr. Chairman, I am not the first man who has been deceived by an official publication emanating from Republican sources. If I have been deceived—and it appears that I have been—I hope that the gentleman from California will charge the deception to his own official heads. And, Mr. Chairman, I venture to say that nowhere save on the Republican side of this Chamber could a representative in any legislative body be found who would be so manifestly glad at the failure of plans of arbitration.

Mr. BONYNGE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may have leave to extend and revise the remarks made by me upon this bill in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado asks leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

That licenses may be granted for the erection of boathouses along the banks of the tidal reservoir on the Potomac River fronting Potomac Park, under regulations to be prescribed by the Chief of Engineers, and that all such licenses granted under this authority shall be revocable, without compensation, by the Secretary of War.

Mr. MANN. I reserve the point of order upon the paragraph, or make it, as the gentleman desires.

Mr. TAWNEY. I would like to have the gentleman reserve the point of order.

Mr. MANN. I reserve the point of order.

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois—

Mr. MANN. Let me ask the gentleman, Is this for permission to construct boathouses on property of the Government down here the other side of the Washington Monument?

Mr. TAWNEY. Well, not exactly to construct boathouses.

Mr. MANN. To erect boathouses?

Mr. TAWNEY. To erect boathouses, or construct them.

Mr. MANN. The language of the paragraph says erect.

Mr. TAWNEY. The purpose of this is to grant licenses to erect and maintain a boathouse or boathouses.

Mr. MANN. By private individuals?

Mr. TAWNEY. We have expended considerable money, and I think very profitably, in improving what is known as "Potomac Park." There is a body of water there in the park with an outlet running into the river that is quite large in area. There is at the present time an old boathouse there, the right to maintain which will expire in the near future, and it is proposed to demolish it, so as to remove the only eyesore left there. But there is a legitimate demand for boathouses on this stretch of water. Now, the proposition is that the Secretary of War shall have permission to grant a license to maintain a boathouse for the accommodation of people who own small boats. It is not an extensive institution at all, and the licenses are to be revocable at the pleasure of the War Department.

Mr. MANN. Of course, the gentleman knows that if a boathouse is located there under a license it will stay.

Mr. TAWNEY. It will have to be constructed under regulations of the War Department.

Mr. MANN. This is a park down there. Now, will not the result be that all that territory will be devoted to boathouses, so that the people who want to see the water and get to it can not do so?

Mr. TAWNEY. The number of boathouses will be restricted by the Secretary of War. There is no question but what there is a real necessity for something of this kind. This authority to authorize or to grant permission to erect and to maintain small boathouses down there ought to be lodged somewhere. If the gentleman would ever take the trouble to go down there—

Mr. MANN. Oh, the gentleman has been there a good many times, perhaps more frequently even than the distinguished gentleman in charge of the bill.

Mr. TAWNEY. I presume the gentleman has; but even the one time I was there I was impressed—and I was not in company with any gentleman that wanted to maintain or build a boathouse—I was impressed with the necessity of some one having authority to grant or refuse to grant licenses; and in the event of licenses being granted, that there should be regulations prescribing the kind of houses that should be built.

Mr. MANN. Now, it seems to me that if they are given the right to build on this road in the park, they will build on the edge of the water, and that the people could not get a clear view of the water.

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not think it would interfere with the view or use of the park. The gentleman will recall that a basin runs up on one side of the park. Now, the park runs down to the road, and it does not interfere at all with the park. But it is a natural harbor for small craft.

Mr. MANN. I think everybody who wants a boathouse will want to build it on Government property.

Mr. TAWNEY. Not necessarily, by any means.

Mr. MANN. Why it seems to me it must be so.

Mr. TAWNEY. I think there is a necessity for it, Mr. Chairman, and I trust the gentleman will not make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois insist upon his point of order?

Mr. MANN. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the gentleman from Minnesota anything to say in regard to the point of order?

Mr. TAWNEY. Nothing, except to say that the paragraph is subject to the point of order.

Mr. MANN. The only thing the gentleman says is about the judgment of the gentleman who makes the point of order. There may be a difference of opinion about that, but none about the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds is authorized to grant licenses, revocable by him, without compensation, to erect temporary structures upon reservation used as children's playgrounds, under such regulations as he may impose.

Mr. MANN. I reserve a point of order on that. May I ask the gentleman from Minnesota what playgrounds are here referred to—public parks controlled by the Government in any way?

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Is it proposed to let private individuals erect buildings upon those parks?

Mr. TAWNEY. The proposition was to authorize the construction of temporary structures merely for the protection of children from sun or heat in the summer, in order to make these parks more agreeable places for playgrounds.



Mr. MANN. Why should not the Government construct any buildings that are needed upon the Government property?

Mr. TAWNEY. That was the proposition, that the Government should construct them, but the committee thought it was no part of the business of the Government to construct these temporary quarters.

Mr. MANN. I have great regard for the opinion of the committee, but I never saw a temporary structure erected yet that did not remain there until it fell down or until it was removed for the purpose of erecting some other structure in the place of it.

Mr. TAWNEY. These are hardly to be called structures.

Mr. OLMSTED. Merry-go-rounds.

Mr. MANN. They are not structures yet—

Mr. TAWNEY. They are to be temporary shelters.

Mr. MANN. Are these the playgrounds that are supposed to be provided for in the District of Columbia appropriation bill?

Mr. TAWNEY. No; they are not. There is a law that prohibits and prevents the construction of any kind of a structure in any of the parks.

Mr. MANN. I think it is a wise law.

Mr. TAWNEY. And this is for the purpose of meeting a sentiment here to utilize a part of the parks—such part as the man in charge of the public buildings and grounds of the District of Columbia may deem adequate for such use—without interfering at all with the uses of the park.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, in the consideration of the District bill it was ascertained that some of these reservations were used for playgrounds. It was believed that it would be an advisable thing for structures of a temporary character to be erected, which would afford shelter either from the intense heat of the sun or from sudden storms, and it was further believed that some toilet facilities would be desirable. But the hearings on this bill disclose a purpose to erect other structures, such as shower baths.

Mr. MANN. And peanut booths.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I am inclined to believe that authority should not be given for that purpose. I understand that at present a part of the Monument grounds are utilized for playground purposes, and it would be convenient if temporary shelters, in the nature of awnings, might be erected.

Mr. TAWNEY. That is all that is contemplated.

Mr. FITZGERALD. No; the hearings showed an intention to go further than that. Colonel Brownell says there would be shower baths erected, and the purpose eventually would be to have these reservations occupied to some extent by permanent structures. I believe it a desirable thing to have these reservations available for the use of the children of the city, but I am opposed to the erection of buildings in the nature of gymnasiums, shower baths, lecture rooms, and the like, which are all in contemplation and intended to be put there if a start is once made. I hope the gentleman will frame the provision in such a way that it will limit the structures to buildings for sheltering purposes and for toilet purposes. Beyond that I do not think it should go.

Mr. TAWNEY. If the gentleman from Illinois will permit me, it was the purpose of the committee to frame it in such a way as to eliminate any possibility of erecting any permanent structure on that part of the public parks that may be set aside under existing law by the superintendent of public buildings and grounds for playgrounds. The gentleman is aware of the fact that under existing law the superintendent of public buildings and grounds has the power and authority to set aside certain parts of the parks for playground purposes for the children?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes; and I think that is desirable; but let me call the gentleman's attention to this distinction: That provision was intended to permit the children to play upon these reservations.

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. But it is contemplated to erect all kinds of permanent structures. If the gentleman will look on page 480 of the hearings, he will find the following:

The CHAIRMAN (to Colonel Bromwell). They could not put up a permanent structure?

Colonel BROMWELL. No, sir; they would be temporary in their character; they would be something like a shed for a shower bath.

When a shed for a shower bath is built, then it will be necessary to have dressing rooms; after that, rooms to be occupied by the children while the weather is inclement. I suggest that a provision be put in here that will restrict the superintendent and permit to be erected a few necessary conveniences for children that properly should be erected, and nothing else.

Mr. MANN. Is there anything in the provision allowing for these temporary structures that would not license or permit the sale of things for the children in these structures? What

is to prevent, when a temporary structure is put up, a man in charge of that from setting up a little establishment for the sale of various things to the children and other people?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say to the gentleman that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is entirely indifferent whether this goes in or out. I want to say in justification of the committee that the demands made on the committee contemplated putting this into the hands of certain well-meaning people for the purpose of erecting large structures on the parks. The committee thought that as the parks were to be used by the children that if there was any protection necessary from the sun or inclement weather there would be no harm in allowing such temporary structures to be erected under the supervision of the superintendent of buildings.

Mr. MANN. The Committee on Appropriations needs no one to make any defense for it. If there is any committee that has the confidence of the House it is the committee presided over by the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota. I make the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the sundry civil appropriation bill and had come to no resolution thereon.

#### OWNERSHIP OF COASTWISE STEAMSHIP LINES BY RAILROADS.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up House resolution No. 831. The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be directed to send to the House of Representatives such information and copies of such documents and papers as may be possessed by the Department showing whether the New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, or any other railroad company has purchased or owns, in whole or in part, any of the coastwise steamship or steamboat lines protected from foreign competition by the coastwise laws of the United States, and to what extent said ownership exists and to what extent the coastwise trade is in the possession of or under the control of so-called holding companies.

With the following amendments, recommended by the committee:

After the word "Labor," in line 1, insert "so far as may be compatible with the public interest."

In lines 5 and 6 strike out the words "the New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, or."

In line 7 strike out the word "other."

In line 8 strike out the word "coastwise."

In lines 9 and 10 strike out the words "protected from foreign competition by the coastwise laws of" and insert "engaged in the coastwise trade in."

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, before that resolution is passed, I want to call attention to the fact that when this information is received, under our rules it will be ordered printed as a matter of course, and the cost of that printing will be charged to the Department of Commerce and Labor. It just occurs to me that when the information is received, if it is voluminous, it is within the power of the Speaker to refer it to the committee without directing its printing, as a great many other documents are, and it might be well to consider the question of whether the printing was necessary, in view of the fact that the cost of printing is not charged to Congress but to the Department.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I do not think that the Department of Commerce and Labor will have the information ready before the adjournment of Congress, but I do not think the information when it is ready will be very voluminous.

Mr. TAWNEY. It is a matter within the discretion of the Speaker in any event. I am informed that the Senate has this session of Congress called for information from certain Departments here in Washington, the printing of which will cost several thousand dollars, all of which cost is charged against the Department, and of course the Department, not having any control over the matter of whether it is printed or not, should not be charged with its cost. Nevertheless, it creates a deficiency in their appropriation for printing.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments to the resolution.

The question was taken; and the amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The question was taken; and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

#### HEIRS OF JOHN SMITH.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 2926) for the relief of the heirs of John Smith, with Senate amendments thereto.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.  
The preamble was amended.

DEPOSITING OF UNEARNED FEES, ETC., WITH TREASURER OF UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 11040) to authorize the receivers of public moneys for land districts to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States certain sums embraced in their accounts of unearned fees and unofficial moneys, with Senate amendments thereto.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that the House disagree to the Senate amendments, and asks for a conference. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Mr. LACEY, Mr. GRONNA, and Mr. BURNETT.

REPRINT OF IMMIGRATION LAW.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that 5,000 copies of the immigration law, which became a law on the 20th instant, be printed for the use of the House, one-half to go to the folding room and one-half to the document room.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to have printed for the use of the House 5,000 copies of the immigration law, one-half of the 5,000 copies to go to the folding room and one-half to the document room. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

REPRINT OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for a reprint of Senate Document 310, being a message from the President of the United States relating to certain phases of the public-land situation in the United States, and of House report 7643, amending laws relating to public coal lands of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

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. 22338. An act to bridge Bayou Bartholomew in Louisiana;

H. R. 22334. An act to amend an act to regulate the sitting of the United States courts within the district of South Carolina;

H. R. 17956. An act granting an increase of pension to John Shinolt;

H. R. 20223. An act granting an increase of pension to William F. Clendening;

H. R. 21415. An act granting an increase of pension to Casper W. Tyler;

H. R. 20718. An act granting an increase of pension to Anne B. Whitcomb;

H. R. 23367. An act granting an increase of pension to Asa A. Gardner;

H. R. 17011. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Brown;

H. R. 23860. An act granting an increase of pension to William G. Cummings;

H. R. 21447. An act granting a pension to William W. Sparks;

H. R. 21639. An act granting a pension to Nanny E. Hayes;

H. R. 5971. An act authorizing the extension of T street (formerly W street) NW.;

H. R. 23576. An act to provide for the extension of New Hampshire avenue, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 17285. An act for the relief of Second Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry;

H. R. 17212. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias;

H. R. 1371. An act to refund to J. Tennant Steeb certain duties erroneously paid by him, without protest, on goods of domestic production shipped from the United States to Hawaii and thereafter returned;

H. J. Res. 246. Joint resolution authorizing the President to extend an invitation to the Twelfth International Congress of

Hygiene and Demography to hold its thirteenth congress in the city of Washington; and

H. R. 10430. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Ledgerwood.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 8182. An act authorizing the Twin City Power Company to build two dams across the Savannah River above the city of Augusta, in the State of Georgia.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H. R. 25234. An act permitting the building of a dam across Rock River at Lyndon, Ill.;

H. R. 5666. An act for the relief of L. L. Arrington and L. S. Arrington;

H. R. 9298. An act for the relief of the heirs at law of David C. Haynes, deceased;

H. R. 9841. An act to correct the military record of James H. Davis;

H. R. 25013. An act granting to the regents of the University of Oklahoma section No. 36, in township No. 9 north, of range No. 3 west of the Indian meridian, in Cleveland County, Okla.;

H. R. 11273. An act to incorporate the National German-American Alliance;

H. R. 18854. An act providing for sittings of the United States circuit and district courts of the southern district of Ohio at the city of Dayton, in said district;

H. R. 9976. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the southern district of the State of Ohio;

H. R. 23324. An act authorizing the sale of certain lands to the city of Buffalo, Wyo.;

H. R. 24284. An act for the opening of Warren and Forty-sixth streets NW., in the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 24887. An act providing for a United States judge for the northern judicial district of Alabama.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. 8535. An act for the relief of certain white persons who intermarried with Cherokee citizens—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, the Committee on Indian Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 8290) to confer certain civic rights on the Metlakatla Indians of Alaska, and the same was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of William C. Rich, Fifty-ninth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communication was taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor submitting an estimate of appropriation carrying into effect the act to regulate the immigration of aliens—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. RUPPERT, from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 7247) to provide for the establishment of an immigration sta-



tion at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the erection in said city, on a site to be selected for said station, of a public building, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 8061); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MONDELL, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 8063) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act approved August 3, 1894, entitled 'An act concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park,'" approved June 4, 1906, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 8065); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 25692) to provide for an additional district judge for the northern district of California, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 8071); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (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, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 8062); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 8446) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River at Yankton, S. Dak., by the Yankton, Norfolk and Southern Railway Company, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 8063); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GROSVENOR, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 25771) to authorize the Treasurer of the United States to receive \$1,861.84 from Ernest M. Pollard, a Member of Congress from Nebraska, for salary paid him without authority of law, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 8064); which said bill 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. 19524) to amend an act entitled "An act to require the erection of fire escapes in certain buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 19, 1906, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 8066); 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. 25630) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 1 of an act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901," approved June 8, 1906, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 8067); which said bill and report were referred to the House 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. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 25784) to make it a felony for any officer of any national bank or banking institution to receive any deposit of money or other valuable property after such officer has knowledge that such bank is insolvent or in failing circumstances—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 25785) to amend and construe existing pension laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI (by request): A bill (H. R. 25786) to authorize the Norfolk and Washington Air Line Railway Company to extend its railroad into the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BURLESON: A bill (H. R. 25787) to purchase a site for the postal service in the city of Austin, Tex., and to construct thereon a suitable building—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MEYER: A bill (H. R. 25788) repealing part of section 8 of the act approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the

Navy and Marine Corps of the United States"—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROOKS of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 25789) to refer to the Court of Claims the claims of persons of mixed Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian and negro blood arising under the treaty of September 27, 1830—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 25790) to amend an act approved March 19, 1906, entitled "An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia"—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 25791) to repeal the act approved March 2, 1901, entitled "An act to create a new Federal judicial district in Pennsylvania to be called the middle district"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 25793) to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes, approved June 10, 1880, by extending the first section of said act to the port of Port Arthur, Tex.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OVERSTREET of Indiana: A resolution (H. Res. 879) to pay to the clerk of the committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads a certain sum of money for additional services rendered—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 249) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of certain judges of the United States courts and district attorneys by the people of the several States, and for the tenure of office of certain judges—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 250) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prescribing the judicial power to be exercised by courts of the United States in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 251) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that Congress shall not be permitted to pass any private bill where general laws relating to the same subject-matter are then in force—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OVERSTREET of Indiana: Memorial of the legislature of the State of Indiana, concerning a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: Memorial of the legislature of Indiana, recommending the construction and maintenance of a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DIXON of Indiana: Memorial from the State of Indiana, favoring the Alaska, Yukon, and Pacific Exposition—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, memorial from the legislature of Indiana, recommending that the battle ground of Stone River be set apart as a national park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of Indiana, favoring a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

#### PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 25792) granting an increase of pension to Samuel McClure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 25794) granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Anderson—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. 25487) for the relief of Andrew B. Baird and James S. Baird, and to confirm all sales and dispositions heretofore made by the United States out of the confiscated land of the late Spruce M. Baird, their father, known as Baird's ranch, in the Territory of New Mexico—Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

#### 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 the Washington Stock Exchange, against bill S. 6906—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Illinois, for an investigation into the subject of lynching—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of various organizations of citizens in States and the District of Columbia, against the Littlefield bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AIKEN: Petition of the Engineering Societies of the Carolinas, for the Appalachian and White Mountain reservation bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: Petition of the Cairo Commercial Club and the Cairo Board of Trade, for \$50,000,000 annual appropriation for betterment of waterways—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BROOKS of Colorado: Petition of the National Association of Colored Women, for investigation into the affairs of the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of the Washington Stock Exchange, against bill S. 6906—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CALDER: Petition of the Washington Stock Exchange, against bill S. 6906—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. COCKS: Petition of citizens of the United States, for an appropriation for greater compensation for keepers and surfmen in the United States Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of the United Commercial Travelers of the United States, for the Sherman mileage-rate bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of the German-American Peace Society, for an appropriation for aid to the International Peace Bureau in Berne—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William Green Mhoon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of the Washington Stock Exchange, against bill S. 6906—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Frank Robbins, of Bradford, Pa., against provision of the copyright bill that might lower American photography—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, Philadelphia, against bill S. 6147, incorporating the smoke clause—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of San Francisco Typographical Union, for bill H. R. 19853 (the copyright bill)—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the San Francisco Council of Jewish Women, against the features of the immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HEFLIN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of W. N. Gladney—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Petition of Middlesex Legion, Order of the National Protective Legion, of Perth Amboy, N. J., against the provisions of the report of the Postal Commission (House Doc. No. 608)—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of A. G. Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEWIS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Claricy B. Dunaway—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of citizens of Atlanta, Mo., against any reduction in railway mail pay—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Madisonville, Ohio, against reimbursing the liquor dealers of San Francisco with the unexpended balance of the Government appropriation—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. McNARY: Petition of Tri-Mountain Garrison, No. 2, of Boston, Mass., Regular Army and Navy Union, for the twenty-five-year retirement bill, the restoration of the canteen, and for fuel and quarters to retired soldiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, for bill S. 6923—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MADDEN: Petition of citizens of Chicago, Ill., for an appropriation to test automatic signal devices on railways—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MARTIN: Petition of citizens of South Dakota, for amendment of the free-alcohol law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLCOTT: Petition of the United Commercial Travelers of America, for the Sherman mileage-rate bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of the United Commercial Travelers of America, for the Sherman mileage-rate bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petitions of New Hartford (N. Y.) Legion, No. 483, and Majestic Legion, No. 284, of Iliion, N. Y.; Oviskany Legion, No. 925, and Herkimer Legion, No. 332, Order of the National Protective Legion, against the bill to amend and codify the statutes for the classification of second-class mail matter and rates of postage thereon—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Petition of citizens of Phoenix, Ariz., against bill H. R. 16483 (religious legislation in the District of Columbia)—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petition of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, local union of Kirkland, Tex., for legislation to stop gambling in "futures"—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of the Washington Stock Exchange, against bill S. 6906—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

## SENATE.

SATURDAY, February 23, 1907.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

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

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

### SPECIAL EMPLOYEES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 8th instant, a list of persons employed in the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, or who are now so employed therein; which, with the accompanying papers, 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 Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, of Hampton, S. C., *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

### AUTOMATIC RAILWAY APPLIANCES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of its investigation concerning block signal systems and appliances for the automatic control of railway trains; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

### NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 24925) making appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments disagreed to by the House and agree to the conference asked by the House, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice-President appointed Mr. HALE, Mr. PERKINS, and Mr. TILMAN as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

### 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, each with an amendment; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 2011. An act granting an increase of pension to Lucinda L. McCorkle; and

S. 7840. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewis A. Towne.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2926) for the relief of the heirs of John Smith.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed