

By Mr. RAY: Resolution adopted by the Bethany Presbyterian congregation, of Bridgeville, Pa., favoring the passage of the bill to prohibit the opening of any exhibition or exposition on Sunday for which appropriations have been made by the United States—to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial of the Discovery of America.

By Mr. REED, of Maine (by request): Petition of naval officers that equal pay be given for relative rank and service according to the law of precedence in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SCULL: Memorial of citizens of Saxton, Pa., favoring the enactment of House bill 12209, known as the immigration bill—to the Select Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SKINNER: Petition of John T. Daniel, for the estate of John Westcott, deceased, late of Dare County, North Carolina, praying that his war claim be referred to the Court of Claims under the Bowman act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STONE, of Kentucky: Petition of Benjamin Yeager, of Union County, Kentucky, asking that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts; also, of Malissa W. Hawkins, of Madison County, Kentucky, for the same relief; also, of estate of C. B. Bunn, of Clinton County, Kentucky; also, of estate of William Emmert, of Washington, D. C., for the same relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of citizens of Kuttawa, Ky., praying passage of bill to prohibit the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday; also, of citizens of Eddyville, Ky., for the same purpose—to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial of the Discovery of America.

By Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR: Petition of 2,000 colored citizens of the United States, in favor of House bill 3315—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TILLMAN (by request): Petition of J. H. W. Platts, for the estate of Elizabeth Platts, deceased, late of Barnwell County, South Carolina, praying that her war claim be referred to the Court of Claims under the Bowman act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania: Petition of Scrubgrass Presbyterian Church, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, against the Chicago World's Fair being open on Sunday—to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial of the Discovery of America.

By Mr. WICKHAM: Petition of 16 citizens of Huron County, Ohio, for passage of House bill 5553, defining options and futures—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Memorial of Grange No. 790, Patrons of Husbandry, Wayne County; also, of Grange No. 820, of the same organization, in same county, Pennsylvania, in favor of a greater volume of currency—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 26, 1891.

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

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.

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

### CORRECTION OF ERROR IN ENROLLMENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives; which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed, in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 12782) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes, to omit the following words, namely: "to cause to be erected," in line 8 of Senate amendment numbered 7, page 14 of the printed bill.*

### RETURN OF DIRECT TAXES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 172) to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by act of Congress approved August 5, 1861.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment of the House of Representatives will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

On page 1, line 23, after the words "District of Columbia," insert: "But no money shall be paid to any State or Territory until the Legislature thereof shall have accepted by resolution the sum herein appropriated and the trusts imposed, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of the levy and collection of said tax, and shall have authorized the governor to receive said money for the use and purpose aforesaid."

*Resolved, That the House request a conference with the Senate on said bill and amendment.*

Mr. MORRILL. I move that the bill and amendment be printed and lie on the table for the present.

Mr. GORMAN. I should like to ask what the bill is.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is the direct-tax bill. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Vermont that the bill and amendment lie on the table for the present.

The motion was agreed to.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 13th instant, a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the Carlisle Indian training school; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting an estimate for an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for the Mission Indian Commission; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 19th instant, a letter from the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury in regard to the appropriation for payment of claims of naval officers for difference between shore and sea pay for service on receiving ships; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with the requirements of section 194 of the Revised Statutes, a list of the clerks and other employes of that Department for the year ending December 31, 1891, showing the time each was actually employed and the sums paid to each; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. MCPHERSON, its Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5067) for the relief of Archibald Hunley.

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

A bill (H. R. 13552) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892; and

A bill (H. R. 13586) to amend the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Legislature of the State of Montana, praying for such action as will preserve all the discovered and undiscovered mines and mineral lands bearing the precious metals to the people forever; which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of Montana, praying Congress to inquire by what authority the Commissioner of the Land Office requires evidence to determine the mineral character of land before claimants can file applications for patents for placer or lode claims, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of residents of Northwestern and other States, praying for the adoption of legislation looking to increased trade relations with Canada; which was referred to the Select Committee on Relations with Canada.

Mr. SPOONER presented a petition of members of the Congregational Church of Hammond, Wis., praying for the passage of Senate bill 4695, to prohibit the opening of any exhibition or exposition on Sunday where appropriations of the United States are expended; which was referred to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the following petitions, praying for the speedy passage of the Conger lard bill; which were ordered to lie on the table:

Petition of D. O. Smith and 31 other citizens of Centre Point Alliance, of Jackson County, Ohio;

Petition of Owen Swadiner and 35 other citizens of Old Town, Greene County, Ohio; and

Petition of Suballiance (No. 278) of Old Town, Greene County, Ohio.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of Council No. 73, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of New Lisbon, Ohio, praying for the passage of the bill to restrict immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rehoboth, Ohio, praying for the passage of the bill to prohibit the opening of any exhibition on Sunday where appropriations of the United States are expended; which was referred to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial.

He also presented the petition of W. J. McManigal, of Orbiston, Ohio; a petition of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association of Columbus, Ohio, and a petition of 15 citizens of Dayton, Ohio, praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MANDERSON presented a petition of citizens of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of certain citizens, members of the Farmers' Alliances of Polk, York, Webster, and Dakota Counties, in the

State of Nebraska, praying for the passage of the Conger lard bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MANDERSON. I present sundry petitions signed by 258 citizens of Northwestern Nebraska, reciting the neglect of the Government to disarm the hostile Sioux, and praying for protection against depredations likely to be committed by them. I move that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART presented a petition of the Legislature of Nevada, praying that a sufficient annual appropriation be made for the survey of the public lands in that State; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. STEWART. I present the petition of John Schuster, of Mineral Hill, Nev., praying for the enactment of the Torrey bankruptcy bill. I observe that the petition is in the usual printed form. I move that it lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TURPIE presented the petition of Trenkley & Scheyinger, of Fort Wayne, Ind., praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WALTHALL presented the petition of W. K. Collins and W. F. Woveltine, of White Apple, Miss., praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. REAGAN presented the petition of Julius Runge, president of the Cotton Exchange; Ball, Hutchings & Co.; Adone & Lobit; M. Lasker, and W. S. Moody, leading business men and merchants of Galveston, Tex., and the petition of Wallis, Landes & Co., and 32 other citizens of Galveston, Tex., praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of Robert Gileson and 21 other citizens of Dallas, Tex., remonstrating against the passage of the Conger lard bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the officers and members of the National League for the protection of American institutions, remonstrating against sectarian appropriations for Indian schools, and especially against the increase of such appropriations; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of officers and members of the Farmers and Laborers' Union No. 251, of Callaway County, Missouri, praying for the passage of the Paddock pure-food bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of J. M. Monroe, of Joplin, Mo., and sundry other citizens of Missouri, praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of business firms and citizens of New Bedford, Mass., praying for the enactment of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines of the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of the bill to secure preference in appointment, etc., to veterans of the late war; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. CAMERON (for Mr. QUAY) presented a petition of the Scranton (Pa.) Board of Trade, praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also (for Mr. QUAY) presented the petition of John S. Francks and other ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines, of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of a bill to insure preference in appointment, employment, and retention therein in the public service of the United States to veterans of the late war; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also (for Mr. QUAY) presented a memorial of the Producers' Protective Association, of Bradford, Pa., remonstrating against the passage by Congress of any amendments to the interstate-commerce act which shall in any way change, abridge, or affect section 5 of that act, in regard to the pooling of freights; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also (for Mr. QUAY) presented a petition of the Fleming United Presbyterian Church, of Emsworth, Pa.; the petition of the congregation of Rev. J. R. Wallace, of Jamestown, Pa.; the petition of the congregation of the East Unify United Presbyterian Church, of Butler County, Pennsylvania, and the petition of the officers of the American Sabbath Union's Freeport Committee, of Freeport, Pa., praying for the passage of the bill to prohibit the opening of any exhibition or exposition on Sunday where appropriations of the United States are expended; which were referred to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial.

He also (for Mr. QUAY) presented the following petitions, praying for the passage of the bill to restrict immigration; which were ordered to lie on the table:

Petition of Gas City Council, No. 273, Junior Order United American Mechanics;

Petition of Damascus Council, No. 536, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Damascus, Pa.;

Petition of Worthington Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Worthington, Pa.;

Petition of Council No. 260, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Pittsburgh, Pa.;

Petition of Emporium Council, No. 532, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Emporium, Pa.;

Petition of G. W. Childs Commandery, No. 17, Local Lodge of Order United American Mechanics, of Pittsburgh, Pa.;

Petition of Grant Council, No. 352, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Pottstown, Pa.;

Petition of Prospect Council, No. 229, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Prospect, Pa.;

Petition of Col. Sam Black Council No. 279, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Pennsylvania;

Petition of Clover Council, No. 99, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Archbald, Pa.;

Petition of Delmont Council, No. 58, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Delmont, Pa.;

Petition of General J. K. Moorehead Council, No. 198, of Port Berry, Pa.;

Petition of Peter's Defiance Council, No. 298, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Best, Pa.;

Petition of Hillsville Council, No. 403, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Hillsville, Pa.;

Petition of Limestone Council, No. 373, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Pennsylvania;

Petition of Fredonia Council, No. 52, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia, Pa.;

Petition of Valley View Council, No. 363, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Valley View, Pa.; and

Petition of Council No. 516, Junior Order American Mechanics, of Muncy, Pa.

Mr. CAMERON (for Mr. QUAY) presented the following petitions, praying for the free coinage of silver and the increase of the currency of the United States to \$40 per capita; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Petition of Sanatoga Grange, No. 25, Patrons of Husbandry, of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Wysauking Grange, No. 58, Patrons of Husbandry, of Bedford County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Randolph Grange, No. 198, Patrons of Husbandry, of Crawford County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Rising Sun Grange, No. 417, Patrons of Husbandry, of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Alert Grange, No. 905 Patrons of Husbandry, of Tioga County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Grange, No. 141, Patrons of Husbandry, of Indiana County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Valley Grange, No. 876, Patrons of Husbandry, of Tioga County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Colley Grange, No. 365, Patrons of Husbandry, of Sullivan County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Rundell's Grange, No. 871, Patrons of Husbandry, of Crawford County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Brandywine Grange, No. 60, Patrons of Husbandry, of Chester County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of French Creek Valley Grange, No. 988, Patrons of Husbandry, of Crawford County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Fair Valley Grange, No. 817, Patrons of Husbandry, of Tioga County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Utility Grange, No. 874, Patrons of Husbandry, of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Charlesworth Valley Grange, No. 54, Patrons of Husbandry, of Tioga County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Washington Grange, No. 890, Patrons of Husbandry, of Clarion County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Jefferson Grange, No. 314, Patrons of Husbandry, of Washington County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Waterloo Grange, No. 448, Patrons of Husbandry, of Venango County, Pennsylvania;

Petition of Union Grange, No. 152, Patrons of Husbandry, of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania; and

Petition of Steuben Grange, No. 858, Patrons of Husbandry, of Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. WILSON presented the following petitions, praying for the passage of the Conger lard bill; which were ordered to lie on the table:

Petition of the Knox Alliance and Industrial Union, of Fremont County, Iowa;

Petition of 16 citizens of Butler County, Iowa; and

Petition of 22 citizens of Fremont County, Iowa.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of 30 business firms of Dubuque, Iowa, praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DOLPH presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce, of Portland, Oregon, praying that a Territorial form of government be given the people of Alaska; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. DOLPH. I present a petition purporting to be signed by many business men and firms of Portland, Oregon, and on the Pacific coast, praying for favorable consideration of the House resolution in regard

to reciprocity. The signatures are printed, but it is accompanied by a letter signed by Mr. Erastus Wiman, which I think brings it within the rule.

I take occasion to say that I am not at present committed to the action desired by the petitioners. I move that the petition be referred to the Select Committee on Relations with Canada.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH presented the petition of Peter Gleason, of Kelton, Ringgold County, Iowa, praying for the amendment of the Senate bill providing for the payment of Indian depredation claims so as to give the circuit courts of the United States jurisdiction, or that he be paid the value of his mules and horses stolen by Snake Indians; which was referred to the Select Committee on Indian Depredations.

Mr. HAWLEY presented a petition of the Norwich (Conn.) Board of Trade, praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PIERCE presented a memorial of the Legislature of North Dakota; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A JOINT MEMORIAL.

To the honorable the Congress of the United States:

The people of the State of North Dakota, in Legislative Assembly convened, respectfully represent:

That the military reservation known as the Fort Totten reservation, which has been abandoned as a military post by order of the War Department, is situated nearly in the center of the State, north and south, and that it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the entire State that it should be maintained and supported as a military reservation, and troops, sufficient to afford at least moral assistance and material aid when any emergency arises, should be stationed there. That, while there may exist no cause for alarm from Indians residing upon the reservation contiguous thereto, it should be borne in mind that across the boundary line, and not many miles distant, live the renegade Sissetons and their descendants, who participated in the massacre of the whites in 1862 in Minnesota. That these Indians have persistently refused to acknowledge allegiance to the United States and remain across the border as a standing menace to the peace and safety of all settlers living in the north and north-western portions of our State. That in the judgment of your memorialists the maintenance of Fort Totten as a military post is essential to quiet the fears of the settlers in the sparsely settled northwest corner of the State and as a restraining power upon the renegade Indians who have fled from the United States and sought the protection of the Queen's Government.

Therefore, the people of the State of North Dakota, in Legislative Assembly convened, respectfully petition the Congress of the United States and the President of the United States, acting through the Secretary of War, to re-establish and maintain Fort Totten as a military post, with sufficient troops to assure the citizens of the State of North Dakota that they will be amply protected against any invasion from the Indians across the boundary line, as well as to assure them that the Indians now residing on the Fort Totten reservation will continue and be required to maintain peaceful relations with all the people living contiguous to said reservation. And the Congress of the United States is respectfully memorialized and petitioned to make a sufficient appropriation to maintain said post until such time as the people of the State of North Dakota become satisfied that their lives and property are not in danger by any invasion from foreign Indians, or by the Indians residing on such reservation, if such Indians should become turbulent and quarrelsome by reason of the absence of military power.

The present temper of the people of the State of North Dakota is such that they feel it to be absolutely necessary for their own welfare that this post should be maintained, and the troops that have been withdrawn therefrom should be sent back to the station, or such sufficient military force as will tend to allay existing fears.

That a copy of the foregoing memorial, signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives, and attested by the secretary of the senate and chief clerk of the house of representatives, be sent to the honorable Senators GILBERT A. PIERCE and LYMAN R. CASEY and to the honorable Representative H. C. HANSBROUGH.

That the honorable gentlemen above mentioned, representing this State in the Congress of the United States, be, and are hereby, respectfully requested to present the memorial to their respective Houses, and to urge the passage of an act of Congress in accordance therewith.

ROGER ALLEN,  
President of Senate.

C. C. BOWSFIELD,  
Secretary of Senate.

Attest:

Mr. WASHBURN presented a petition of citizens of the State of Minnesota, praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of Minnesota, praying for the passage of House bill 582 relative to the construction within the State of New York of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of Minnesota, praying for the payment of a bounty to the First Regiment of Minnesota Mounted Rangers; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of Minnesota, praying for the passage of an act granting an invalid pension to John Fenske; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of citizens of Minnesota, praying for the passage of a law giving the States authority to control the manufacture of oleomargarine, butterine, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., remonstrating against the passage of the free coinage bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PADDOCK presented the petition of R. F. Hodgkin and other business men of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. EVARTS presented a petition of 16 citizens of the State of New York, praying for the passage of the bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PLUMB presented the petition of J. H. Jones and 23 other citizens of Reno County, Kansas, praying for the passage of the Conger lard bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the following memorials, remonstrating against the passage of the Conger lard bill, and praying for the passage of the Paddock pure-food bill; which were ordered to lie on the table:

Memorial of members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union No. 2013, of Jewell County, Kansas;

Memorial of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union No. 2102, of Rooks County, Kansas; and

Memorial of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union No. 2282, of Norton County, Kansas.

Mr. PLUMB presented a petition of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union No. 589, of Stafford County, Kansas, and a petition of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, of Kansas, praying for the passage of the Paddock pure-food bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the following petitions, praying for the passage of House bill 13291 providing for the division of the State of Kansas into an eastern and a western judicial district; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Petition of 4 attorneys, citizens of St. Francis, Kans.;

Petition of 8 members of the bar of Sherman County, Kansas;

Petition of 9 members of the bar of Russell County, Kansas; and

Petition of 24 attorneys and citizens of the State of Kansas.

Mr. PETTIGREW presented the petition of R. H. Garland and 17 other citizens of Columbia, Brown County, South Dakota, praying for the speedy passage of the Conger lard bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the following petitions, praying for the speedy passage of the Conger lard bill; which were ordered to lie on the table:

Petition of Hawkeye Alliance, No. 496, of South Dakota; and

Petition of Henry G. McNett and 15 other citizens of Hand County, South Dakota.

Mr. VEST presented the petition of Messrs. Allee & Atkin and other citizens of Olean, Miller County, Missouri, praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Walnut Grove Union, of Napier, Mo., praying legislation by Congress for the construction of three transcontinental lines of railroad, and paying for the same with an issue of legal-tender currency, and also declaring null and void all watered stocks and bonds of all railroads and other corporations; which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. ALLISON presented the following petitions, praying for the passage of the Conger lard bill; which were ordered to lie on the table:

Petition of Alliance No. 1939, Osceola, Iowa;

Petition of Alliance No. 1962, Greenfield, Iowa;

Petition of Alliance No. 1996, Ashton, Iowa;

Petition of Alliance of Riverside, Montgomery County, Iowa;

Petition of W. F. Wilson and 18 other citizens of Calhoun County, Iowa;

Petition of Frank H. Brokaw and 46 other citizens of Seward County, Nebraska;

Petition of J. M. Dries and 12 other citizens of Osceola County, Iowa;

Petition of B. A. St. Clair and 21 other citizens of Montgomery County, Iowa;

Petition of Farmers' Alliance of Albion Township, Butler County, Iowa;

Petition of Mehaska Centre Farmers' Alliance, No. 1919, Iowa;

Petition of Coon Valley Alliance, Iowa;

Petition of Farmers' Alliance No. 1957, Iowa;

Petition of Spring Hill Alliance, No. 1958, Iowa;

Petition of Farmers' Alliance No. 1952, of Frankville, Iowa;

Petition of Joseph Weaver and 12 other citizens of Muscatine County, Iowa;

Petition of C. G. Starlin and 18 other citizens of Nebraska County, Iowa;

Petition of C. T. Vanderhalf and 20 other citizens of Buena Vista County, Iowa;

Petition of J. H. McKibben and 29 other citizens of Marshall County, Iowa;

Petition of James L. McKern and 20 other citizens of Marion County, Iowa;

Petition of George J. Cooper and 8 other citizens of Winneshiek County, Iowa; and

Petition of B. F. Yates and 20 other citizens of Calhoun County, Iowa.

Mr. ALLISON presented the following petitions, praying for the passage of a law to prohibit the opening of the World's Exposition on Sunday; which were referred to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial.

Petition of trustees of Baptist Church of Danville, Iowa;

Petition of members of the Congregational Church of Danville, Iowa;

Petition of members of the Baptist Church of Waverly, Iowa;  
 Petition of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Waverly, Iowa; and  
 Petition of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Danville, Iowa.

Mr. ALLISON presented the petition of C. W. Derby and 10 other citizens of Muscatine County, Iowa, praying for the passage of the Butterworth option bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Algona (Iowa) Grange, No. 1684, praying for a law giving to the States the same control over the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and other butter substitutes as is now accorded to them in the control of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. INGALLS presented the following petitions, praying for the passage of the bill for the relief of widows and minor heirs of pensioners; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions:

Petition of Johanna W. Turner, department president of the Potomac Woman's Relief Corps; and

Petition of Sarah C. Nichols, of Auburn, N. Y., department president of the New York Woman's Relief Corps.

Mr. McCONNELL presented a petition of citizens of Chesterfield, Idaho, praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the following petitions, praying for the speedy passage of the Conger lard bill; which were ordered to lie on the table:

Petition of R. T. Rush and 67 other citizens of Oneida County, Idaho; and

Resolutions of Idaho Farmers' Alliance, No. 1, of Idaho.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

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

A bill (H. R. 6407) to restore to the pension roll the name of Ruth S. Byron;

A bill (H. R. 5458) granting a pension to Frances Jane McCloud;

A bill (H. R. 8933) granting a pension to Mrs. Sue Ditto;

A bill (H. R. 8302) granting a pension to Mary E. Graham;

A bill (H. R. 8303) granting a pension to Malinda Lemmon;

A bill (H. R. 4236) pensioning John George;

A bill (H. R. 7928) granting a pension to Jesse G. Hamilton;

A bill (H. R. 3080) granting a pension to George S. Howard;

A bill (H. R. 10890) granting a pension to Thomas F. Baker;

A bill (H. R. 12234) to increase the pension of George Garfield, late second lieutenant Company D, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry;

A bill (H. R. 1143) for the relief of Jacob Berg;

A bill (H. R. 12321) granting a pension to Harlan E. King;

A bill (H. R. 13206) restoring the name of Emily J. Welker to the pension roll;

A bill (H. R. 13318) granting a pension to Agnes C. Junot;

A bill (H. R. 12642) granting a pension to Elnora A. Dixon;

A bill (H. R. 12564) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha A. Brooks; and

A bill (H. R. 13223) granting a pension to Susan A. Malone.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8570) for the relief of Maj. John M. Laing, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4276) for the relief of Maj. John M. Laing, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4745) directing the Secretary of War to issue an honorable discharge to John Reilly, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5025) granting the right to erect and maintain dams across the Kansas River, within Shawnee County, in the State of Kansas, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. FRYE. I report from the Committee on Commerce the bill (H. R. 8239) to amend section 4488, Title LII, of the Revised Statutes as amended by chapter 418 of the acts passed at the second session of the Fiftieth Congress, with an amendment. I ask that this bill may take the place of Order of Business 2321, Senate joint resolution 146, and that that order may be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The title of the joint resolution will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (S. R. 146) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to suspend for a period of one year from March 29, 1891, the enforcement of the provisions of an act approved March 2, 1889, entitled "An act to amend sections 4488 and 4489 of the Revised Statutes, requiring life-saving appliances on steamers."

Mr. FRYE. I desire that to be postponed indefinitely and the bill I have just reported to take its place.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

Mr. FRYE. I am directed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 159) authorizing Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, to accept from the President of the French Republic a diploma conferring the decoration of officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honor to report it favorably without amendment. As it will take but half a minute, I ask that the joint resolution may be passed now.

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

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read for information.

Mr. ALLISON. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the joint resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. SPOONER, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred an amendment, on the 24th instant, intended to be proposed to the general deficiency appropriation bill, reported it favorably and moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations, and that it be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5537) for the relief of Warren Stamp, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10805) for the relief of Spencer D. Hunt, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11567) for the relief of telegraph operators during the war of the rebellion, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12643) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Michael Mahar, reported it with amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, submitted a report accompanied by a bill (S. 5118) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the President to confer brevet rank on officers of the United States Army for gallant services in Indian campaigns;" which was read twice by its title.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5112) correcting the muster roll of N. B. Gahagan, late of Company F, Second Tennessee Infantry Volunteers, reported without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6584) for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Ordnance Corps, United States Army, in the matter of claims for bounties, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by Mr. WARREN on the 23d instant, intended to be proposed to the general deficiency appropriation bill, reported it favorably, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and printed; which was agreed to.

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

A bill (H. R. 13528) granting a pension to Harriet N. Read;

A bill (H. R. 8604) granting a pension to Maria Brooks;

A bill (H. R. 5213) granting a pension to Frederick Hart;

A bill (H. R. 1863) granting a pension to John Yost;

A bill (H. R. 10465) granting a pension to Margaret Durand, hospital nurse;

A bill (H. R. 9111) granting a pension to Bridget Foley;

A bill (H. R. 9019) granting a pension to Emma Fulton;

A bill (H. R. 3070) granting a pension to Clara Fowler;

A bill (H. R. 7910) granting a pension to John T. Ballard;

A bill (H. R. 11064) granting a pension to Amanda E. Parkis; and

A bill (S. 4630) granting a pension to Michael Mulhare.

Mr. McPHERSON, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2099) for the relief of John G. Rose, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

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

A bill (H. R. 9545) granting a pension to Washington Grigsby;

A bill (H. R. 8388) granting a pension to Mrs. M. P. Felch;

A bill (H. R. 2297) granting a pension to Augustus W. Eaton;

A bill (H. R. 6048) granting a pension to Mary Robinson;

A bill (H. R. 6809) granting a pension to Nancy M. Gross;

A bill (H. R. 3766) granting a pension to Joseph Dascomb;

A bill (H. R. 6217) granting a pension to Abbie A. Colson;

A bill (H. R. 13042) granting a pension to Manuel Tibbs;

A bill (H. R. 10771) granting a pension to Robert A. Ware;

A bill (H. R. 13344) to increase the pension of William A. Peck;

A bill (H. R. 7477) granting a pension to Mrs. Hannah M. Foss;

A bill (H. R. 11857) granting a pension to Collin McClelland;  
 A bill (H. R. 12679) to increase the pension of Francis A. Gaskill, Company K, Sixth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry;  
 A bill (H. R. 10485) for the relief of Cynthia H. Quackenbush;  
 A bill (H. R. 13643) granting a pension to George W. Gray;  
 A bill (H. R. 10953) granting a pension to Lettie E. Covell-Buckley, late a nurse in the war of the rebellion; and  
 A bill (H. R. 13652) granting a pension to Johanna Carroll.  
 Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 13577) granting a pension to Kate and Ethel B. Cook;  
 A bill (H. R. 12051) for the relief of Margaret Hitt, of Lincoln County, Missouri;

A bill (H. R. 13688) to pension John B. Angell, father of James C. Angell, alias John McShier, late of Company G, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry; and

A bill (H. R. 4047) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca P. Niels.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5109) granting a pension to Georgie Ann Porter, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

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

A bill (H. R. 1186) granting a pension to John O. Mathis;  
 A bill (H. R. 13587) granting increase of pension to Ellis P. Phipps; and

A bill (H. R. 13108) granting a pension to Carrie F. Ogden and Susan Ogden.

Mr. FARWELL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PADDOCK, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by Mr. WARREN, intended to be proposed to the agricultural appropriation bill, reported it favorably, and moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 949) to amend section 4787 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PLUMB. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5107) for the relief of R. A. Lancaster, to report it with amendments. I ask that the bill may be now considered, if there is no objection.

Mr. ALLISON. I object.

Mr. PLUMB. Then I withdraw the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. PLUMB. From the Committee on Public Lands I report a measure which really might take the form of an ordinary resolution, although it is a joint resolution. It is a matter of very great importance to certain settlers in North and South Dakota, who have been dispossessed by reason of a recent decision of the Supreme Court, and the joint resolution simply devolves the duty on the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the matter. I therefore report back favorably the joint resolution (S. R. 165) directing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company with a view to securing its consent to select other public lands in lieu of certain lands to which it may be entitled under a decision of the Supreme Court, rendered on the 22d day of December, 1890, and I ask for its present consideration.

Mr. ALLISON. I must object, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the joint resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3087) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mrs. A. Shirley, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 143) for the relief of Mrs. Eliza A. Brownlow, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 5119) to authorize the investigation by the Attorney-General of certain claims alleged to be due the late proprietors of the Knoxville Whig for advertising, and authorizing the payment therefor by the Secretary of the Treasury of any amounts found by the Attorney-General to be legally or equitably due; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. ALLISON. From the Committee on Appropriations I report with amendments the bill (H. R. 13049) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes. I ask that the bill as proposed to be amended be printed and placed on the Cal-

endar; and I give notice that as soon as the sundry civil appropriation bill is disposed of I shall ask for its consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Meanwhile the bill will be printed and placed on the Calendar.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was recommitted the bill (H. R. 11120) providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PADDOCK, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the agricultural appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

#### COMPENSATION OF SENATORS FROM NEW STATES.

Mr. HOAR. I am directed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report the following resolution; which I ask may be adopted at this time:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to inquire and report at the next session of Congress at what time the compensation of Senators from newly admitted States ought to begin.

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

Mr. ALLISON. I object.

Mr. HOAR. It is a mere order of inquiry.

Mr. ALLISON. It can be adopted to-morrow as well as to-day.

Mr. HOAR. It has been read, and—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa object.

Mr. ALLISON. I do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the resolution will go over.

#### INVESTIGATION INTO CONDITION OF INDIANS.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada. I am instructed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] December 19, 1890, to report it favorably without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof appointed by its chairman, is hereby instructed to inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and elsewhere, the causes leading to the occupation of Indian reservations by United States troops, whether the treaties with said Indians have been fulfilled; to investigate fully the facts concerning the arms and munitions of war in the possession of said Indians, and what steps, legislative and executive, are needed to disarm them and prevent supply of such armament hereafter; also to inquire whether the care and control of Indians living in the tribal relation should be transferred to any other department of the Government, and to report to the Senate by bill or otherwise. Said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, employ a stenographer and interpreter, and sit during the session or the recess of the Senate at such times and places as the committee may determine, and the actual and necessary expenses of said investigation to be paid out of the contingent expenses of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

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

Mr. ALLISON. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will go over.

#### ADDITIONAL CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada. I also report from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Enrolled Bills be, and are hereby, authorized to employ an additional clerk during the remainder of the present session, at a compensation of \$6 per diem, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of said committee.

I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. ALLISON. Let it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will go over.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada. I call the attention of the Senator to the necessity of having the resolution passed now.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well; I withdraw my objection.

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

#### SENATE ELECTION CASES.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada. I am instructed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], December 24, 1890, to report it favorably, and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved* That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to cause to be prepared a new edition of the work on Senate Election Cases, and to add thereto an account of the precedents of the Senate regarding the com-

pensation of Senators, and of such other orders and resolutions connected with the privileges of the Senate and the duties of Senators as the committee shall think desirable; and be authorized to report the same at the next session of the Senate, and to sit, either collectively or by a subcommittee, during the recess, and to employ a clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

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

Mr. ALLISON. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the resolution will go over.

#### NAVAL COMMITTEE HEARING.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada. I am instructed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] January 16, 1891, to report it favorably without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the stenographer employed to report the hearings before the Committee on Naval Affairs on the bill (S. 2779) providing for the reorganization of the Engineer Corps of the Navy be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

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

Mr. ALLISON. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will go over.

#### HEARING BEFORE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada. I am instructed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] January 31, 1891, to report it favorably without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the expenses of reporting the hearings given by the Committee on Printing of the Senate, under resolution relating to selection of a site for the Government Printing Office, be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution. There certainly can be no objection to it. It is simply to pay the stenographer who has taken testimony in connection with the Printing-Office site.

Mr. ALLISON. I will not object to that.

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

#### PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada. I am instructed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] February 9, 1891, to report it favorably, without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein)*, That the Committee on Public Printing, with three members of the present Congress who are re-elected to the next Congress, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or any subcommittee of said special joint committee, are hereby instructed to examine into the numbers printed of the various documents, reports, bills, and other papers published by order of Congress, or of either House thereof, and of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and to report a bill in December next, making such reductions in the numbers and cost of printing, and such changes and reduction in the distribution of said publications as they may deem expedient, with a report giving their reasons therefor; and that the said committee is also instructed to investigate the printing and binding for the Executive Departments, executed at the Government Printing Office and at the branch printing offices and binderies in the various Departments, and report a bill in December next making such reductions in expenses and imposing such checks as they may deem expedient, with a report giving their reasons therefor; and said committee is further instructed to make any other investigation calculated in their opinion to reduce the cost of the public printing, and report the result thereof; and the said committee is hereby authorized to employ a stenographer, to summon and to examine experts and witnesses, and to call upon the heads of Executive Departments and the Public Printer for such information regarding the preceding matters as they may desire; and any expenses necessarily incurred in making the investigations aforesaid shall be defrayed from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the Committee on Printing.

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

Mr. ALLISON. I object.

Mr. MANDERSON. I hope there will be no objection to its present consideration, for this reason: The committee that it is proposed to raise is a joint committee of the two Houses, and it is necessary for the other House to act. I hope the Senator will not insist upon his objection.

Mr. ALLISON. I must object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will go over.

#### COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. PIERCE. Inasmuch as my term of service expires with the present Congress, I ask to be excused from further service as a member of the Committee on Territories, as it may be desirable to fill the vacancy at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will be excused, if there be

no objection, and the Chair appoints the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUP] as a member of the Committee on Territories in his place.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to inquire whether there should not be an order of the Senate authorizing the Chair to make a special appointment in a particular case or is there a general order to that effect?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would be glad to receive information. The appointment was suggested to him.

Mr. HOAR. I merely made the suggestion. I suppose by unanimous consent it would be done as a matter of course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is it the pleasure of the Senate that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUP] shall serve upon the Committee on Territories? It will be considered as agreed to, if there is no objection. The Chair hears none.

#### SITE OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Mr. MANDERSON. From the Committee on Printing I report back a resolution of the Senate directing the commission appointed to select a site for the Government Printing Office to report to the Senate their doings. The commission have reported very fully their action; and on certain matters relating thereto the Committee on Printing have taken testimony and prepared a report. I submit the report and ask that it be printed, and that the resolution, it having accomplished its purpose, be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered, if there be no objection.

Mr. GORMAN. In regard to this report, which comes from the majority of the Committee on Printing, I desire to say that I was so much engaged in the performance of other duties that I was not able to be present during the whole time when the testimony was taken, and I am unable to concur with the majority of the committee in the views which they present. Therefore I ask that the matter may be laid on the table or placed on the Calendar, so that if necessary I may have an opportunity to file a minority report before the close of the session. But it is probable that the question involved will come up in another form for the consideration of the Senate, upon the sundry civil appropriation bill, and a statement I shall then make will probably obviate the necessity of a minority report. However, I ask that the matter may be laid on the table.

Mr. MANDERSON. I have no objection to that action being taken with reference to the resolution, but I desire that the report may be printed at once.

Mr. GORMAN. Oh, certainly.

Mr. MANDERSON. I appreciate very fully the fact that on account of the circumstances alluded to the Senator from Maryland has had no opportunity to examine the matter.

Mr. COCKRELL. And the testimony ought to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON. I think on examination the Senator from Maryland will probably unite with his brethren of the committee.

Mr. GORMAN. I have no objection to having the report printed, and the testimony as well.

Mr. MANDERSON. That will be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The order to print the report and the accompanying testimony will be made, and the resolution will lie on the table for the present.

Mr. MANDERSON. I have a few further reports from the Committee on Printing, but I presume following the unpleasant precedent the Senator from Iowa has presented to us this morning their consideration will be objected to. Am I right in that?

Mr. ALLISON. I will state to the Senator that it is absolutely essential that the appropriation bills should be considered now. There will be intervals for other business. If any of these printing matters are matters of special importance, of course I do not object, as I did not in one or two instances; but I hope the reports will be deferred.

Mr. MANDERSON. I merely want to say that I shall not make the reports now, but later during the day, because I desire to ask their consideration when I do present them.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PLUMB introduced a bill (S. 5120) granting an increase of pension to Rhoda A. Reynolds; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill (S. 5121) for the relief of Luster P. Chester and Freeland Chester, and Luster P. Chester and Freeland Chester, executors of Thomas R. Chester; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 5122) granting a pension to William Sidney Myton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

#### AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. FRYE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the post-office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7616) for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies taken and used by the United States Army as re-

ported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883, known as the Bowman act; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the agricultural appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HOAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PADDOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the post-office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, without printing.

Mr. HIGGINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PADDOCK, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. MANDERSON to-day to the agricultural appropriation bill, reported it favorably and moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations, and that it be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

#### CLAIMS ALLOWED AND UNPAID.

Mr. ALLISON. I offer a resolution which I ask may be printed and lie over until to-morrow, although it ought to pass to-day.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate a list of all claims allowed by the several accounting officers of the Treasury Department under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, since the allowance of those already transmitted to Congress during the present session, and also a list of judgments of the court of claims requiring an appropriation at the present session not already transmitted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be printed and go over.

#### HON. ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

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

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Hon. Alexander McDonald, late a Senator from Arkansas, the amount due him as Senator in the Fortieth Congress from the 4th of March, 1867, till he was paid, said payment to be made from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate.

#### COLUMBIA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. DOLPH. I offer a resolution which simply calls for information and which is important to the people of my section. I should like to have it passed this morning.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to the Senate such information as he may possess concerning the progress and condition of the work of the construction of a canal and locks at the Cascades of the Columbia River, in the State of Oregon, the estimated cost of the completion of the same, and the time which will be required for such completion, together with copies of all reports of the engineer in charge of the work since his annual report concerning the same.

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

Mr. ALLISON. Let it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will go over.

#### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 13552) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill (H. R. 13586) to amend the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor was read twice by its title.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask that that bill be placed on the Calendar in place of Senate bill 5035, which is exactly like it, and that the Senate bill be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered, if there be no objection.

#### PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 21st instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 4397) to provide for the selection of a site for a military post at San Diego, Cal.; and

An act (S. 2639) for the relief of Mrs. Selina Bestor, Orson H. Bestor, and E. Francis Riggs.

The message also announced that the President had on the 23d instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 2276) for the relief of Rodman M. Price;  
An act (S. 337) granting a pension to Levi Danley;  
An act (S. 1035) granting a pension to Betsey Johnson;  
An act (S. 2529) granting a pension to Sarah J. Powers;  
An act (S. 2586) granting a pension to Andrew J. Elliott;  
An act (S. 3258) granting a pension to Adaline L. Miller;  
An act (S. 3552) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Hinsdale;  
An act (S. 3680) granting a pension to Peter Zimmerman;  
An act (S. 3995) granting a pension to Myra E. Lakin;  
An act (S. 4016) granting a pension to Frank C. Myrick;  
An act (S. 4045) granting a pension to John Farrell;  
An act (S. 4299) granting a pension to Nathan C. Moore;  
An act (S. 4697) to pension Charles W. Geddes for services in the war with Mexico;

An act (S. 4474) to increase the pension of Edward H. Leib; and  
An act (S. 3251) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Fosnot.

The message further announced that the President had on the 24th instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 4484) for the relief of D. H. Mitchell;  
An act (S. 5000) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota;

An act (S. 874) for the erection of a public building in the city of Roanoke, Roanoke County, Virginia;

An act (S. 4746) for the relief of settlers upon certain lands in the State of Iowa;

An act (S. 2675) to authorize the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway to construct and operate additional lines of railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes;

An act (S. 4126) for the relief of Elizabeth Jones, widow of John Jones, deceased;

An act (S. 4376) for the relief of William G. Tidwell;  
An act (S. 5012) granting an increase of pension to General W. H. Powell;

An act (S. 5077) granting a pension to Daniel Ullman; and  
An act (S. 174) fixing the salaries of the several judges of the United States district courts at \$5,000 per annum.

#### BILL BECOME A LAW.

The message also announced that the bill (S. 4671) authorizing the President to restore Tenedor Ten Eyck to the Army and place him on the retired list, having been presented to the President of the United States on the 12th of February, 1891, for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, had become a law without his approval.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. McPIERSON, its Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9798) to establish a United States land court and to provide for a judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in the Territories of Utah and New Mexico and the States of Colorado, Nevada, and Wyoming, agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. CASWELL, Mr. WICKHAM, and Mr. MONTGOMERY managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 395) for the relief of Sarah K. McLean, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean;

A bill (S. 421) for the relief of the legal representatives of David Walter Jones;

A bill (S. 707) for the allowance of the claim of George Brown for stores and supplies taken and used by the United States Army, as reported by the Court of Claims, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887;

A bill (S. 1160) for the relief of George W. Quintard and George E. Weed, assignees of John Roach, deceased;

A bill (S. 4724) for the relief of John P. Downing, first paying teller in the subtreasury at Boston, Mass.; and

A bill (S. 5037) to authorize the building of a railroad bridge at Little Rock, Ark.

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

A bill (H. R. 2259) for the relief of Willis Cornwell;

A bill (H. R. 3568) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to revoke the order dismissing Second Lieut. Edwin F. Nixon;

A bill (H. R. 4212) for the relief of Henry Ayres;

A bill (H. R. 5838) for the relief of Andrew J. Boss;

A bill (H. R. 6021) for the relief of Dr. James Madison;

A bill (H. R. 6186) authorizing the refunding of the duties paid on a painted glass window imported by the rector of St. Mary's Church, county of Harford, State of Maryland;

A bill (H. R. 7490) for the relief of Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. Madison Cutts;  
A bill (H. R. 9599) for the relief of R. F. Balke, as Mellwood Distillery;

A bill (H. R. 11003) to detach the county of Logan, in the State of Ohio, from the northern and attach it to the southern judicial district of said State;

A bill (H. R. 11663) to relieve Orville B. Merrill, late captain Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of the charge of dishonorable dismissal; and

A bill (H. R. 12152) for the relief of Henry L. Morey.

#### SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, that order is closed and the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13462) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reading will be continued on page 65.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire now to ask unanimous consent that during the further consideration of the bill debate on amendments thereto shall be limited to five minutes for each Senator on the pending question, and that no Senator shall speak more than once on the same amendment. I think there will be no difficulty in having as full debate as will be necessary on the remainder of the bill under the five-minute rule. I will state that I make this request in the interest of the promotion of the public business. I may have appeared somewhat ungracious this morning in objecting to what may be considered routine or detail business, but it is absolutely essential that these appropriation bills, involving many items, and many items of disagreement, shall go to the other House in order that they may be considered. Otherwise an extra session will be absolutely inevitable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. MORRILL and others. No objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered. The reading of the bill will be resumed on page 65.

The Chief Clerk resumed the reading of the bill at line 20, on page 65. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, in the items for surveying public lands, on page 66, line 3, after the word "lines," to insert:

And said rates, in contracts hereafter made, shall apply to the unexpended balances assigned to said States of the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Mr. STEWART. In regard to the five-minute rule, I am in favor of it as a general proposition, but there is one matter in connection with the bill that may require a longer time than that if the committee offer opposition to it. It is an appropriation of \$20,000 to gather information in regard to irrigation. I want to except the rule on that item because Senators from the West feel a great interest in the matter. We can get along with it under the five-minute rule unless opposition is shown, when we shall want more time to explain it. I desire to reserve that item from the operation of the five-minute rule if necessary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order. The Chair did not hear the remark made by the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. HALE. I understood that the proposition to apply the five-minute rule was unanimously agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That was the understanding of the Chair.

Mr. STEWART. I do not want to be regarded as having given unanimous consent to that rule in regard to the amendment which will be offered providing for collecting information in regard to irrigation, because a good many of us feel a deep interest in it. Probably there will be no objection made to the amendment. If there is not we can get along, but, if there is opposition to it, we shall not consent to the five-minute rule being applied on that amendment.

Mr. PADDOCK. I also have an amendment to offer of like import upon which I may desire to have a little more time.

Mr. HALE. It evidently is no use for the Senate in the expedition of public business to make agreements that are assented to apparently by every Senator if afterwards different Senators who have amendments of their own, in which they are undoubtedly interested, come in protesting and declaring that they will not abide by the agreement.

Mr. PADDOCK. I do not object to the rule.

Mr. HALE. The Committee on Appropriations is nothing but the organ of the body in trying to do business, and it is at the mercy of the body. After having faithfully attempted to relieve the Senate from the great pressure which is unprecedented now, the number of the appropriation bills, all of them important, not yet considered, being much greater than ever before at this period of a short session, if after an agreement had been made and entered into and recorded that upon one bill the five-minute rule shall obtain, Senators come in one after another and declare that they will not abide by that agreement, then we may as well understand that the time of the Senate is to be given to talk and not to doing business, and the Committee on Appropriations is power-

less. There are appropriation bills that have not yet been before the Senate at all involving millions upon millions of dollars, that will have to be discussed here under some rule, and the five-minute rule is the only rule under which it is possible to give them any intelligent discussion. Otherwise one or two Senators will occupy the entire time upon those appropriation bills.

The five-minute rule is intended not to suppress discussion, but for the illumination of the subject-matter, and it is the only way by which the Senate will pass all these appropriation bills, and that can only be done by constant day and night and Sunday sessions. The only way they can be passed is under the five-minute rule, and if we do not adopt that rule and stick to it, it is as true as tides or sunrise that when the 4th of March comes we shall be confronted with the fact that we have failed to pass the bills and there must be an extra session. Senators ought to understand that.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I have not occupied a moment of time or said a word on any appropriation bill thus far, and I shall do all I can to facilitate the business by keeping still on ordinary occasions. But we are in an unfortunate position. At the end of every session all the appropriation bills come in here at once and we are compelled to pass measures here under the pressure of avoiding an extra session, so that we can not give that attention to the public business which ought to be given to it. It is a great calamity that the appropriation bills do not arrive here earlier.

#### MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 4827) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 20, 1889.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be laid aside informally, if there be no objection.

Mr. STEWART. I object to laying aside the unfinished business informally.

Mr. PADDOCK. I desire again to repeat the notice I gave the other day, that so soon as the pending appropriation bill is determined I shall move to take up the pure-food bill, Senate bill 3991, in place of the order just laid aside.

Mr. STEWART. I object to laying it aside informally.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is before the Senate.

#### SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13462) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Iowa that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations, to insert certain words, beginning in line 3, on page 66.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 66, line 16, after the words "United States," to add:

And out of the sum herein appropriated for surveying the public lands, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may assign a sum sufficient to complete the survey of the Public Land Strip—otherwise known as No Man's Land—and the boundary line between said Public Land Strip and New Mexico, and the prolongation of the same southward between Texas and New Mexico, established under act of June 15, 1858, is hereby confirmed.

Mr. ALLISON. I move to amend the amendment in line 22, by striking out "New Mexico" and inserting "Texas," and in the same line, by striking out the words "the prolongation of the same southward," and in line 24, after the word "June," by inserting "fifth" instead of "fifteenth."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 66, line 22, it is proposed to strike out "New Mexico;" in the same line, to strike out the words "the prolongation of the same southward;" and in line 24 to strike out "fifteenth" and insert "fifth;" so as to make the amendment read:

And out of the sum herein appropriated for surveying the public lands the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may assign a sum sufficient to complete the survey of the Public Land Strip—otherwise known as No Man's Land—and the boundary line between said Public Land Strip and Texas, and between Texas and New Mexico, established under act of June 5, 1858, is hereby confirmed.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 67, after line 6, to insert:

Improvement of Hot Springs reservation: For construction of roads in said reservation, \$5,000.



The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 68, line 17, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three hundred and twenty-five" and insert "two hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, \$200,000, one-half of which sum shall be expended west of the one hundredth meridian.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifty" and insert "ten;" so as to make the clause read:

For the preparation of the report on the mineral resources of the United States, \$10,000.

Mr. WILSON. I hope the amendment recommended by the committee in that paragraph will not be adopted. If it is intended to have the work provided for in that clause of the bill thoroughly done, then the sum contained in the bill as it came from the other House should be appropriated. The appropriation of \$50,000 was recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of January 15, 1891, in which he says:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, January 15, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, with my approval, a supplemental estimate of \$30,000, submitted by the Director of the United States Geological Survey, "for the preparation of the report on the mineral resources of the United States," and recommend the same to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Embraced in the document I hold in my hand I find there is a detailed statement of all of the contemplated expenditures embraced within the estimated appropriation of \$50,000, and I must say that, for minute statement, going into the smallest details, it is seldom that the Senate is placed in possession of a document that is more complete than this. Every purpose to which that money is to be applied and all the methods to be used in its expenditure are given in the minutest manner. It seems to me that, if this work is to be entered upon at all, it should be with a sum sufficient to enable the bureau to make a complete report.

From the annual report of the bureau on the subject of mineral resources of the United States for 1888, I am led to conclude that the appropriation which is now asked for will give a report so comprehensive in every respect that the Government can well afford to pay \$50,000 for it. It is seldom that we have more intelligent and comprehensive work done than we find in this volume. The statement of the reasons given for asking for more money supports, in my judgment, the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Interior. The gentleman who has charge of this work, Professor Day, gives evidence in everything he does of thorough comprehension of the duties imposed on him and the purposes which he is expected to attain; and I think we may very well follow the suggestions made by him, especially under the light given by the statement in detail in respect of the expenses, to which I have called the attention of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to state in a few words the reasons which actuated the committee in proposing the reduction of this appropriation to \$10,000.

Ten thousand dollars is the sum which has been appropriated for this purpose for many years. My colleague has said very truly that a valuable report has been published every year in pursuance of this \$10,000 appropriation. Professor Day, of the Geological Survey, who has had charge of this matter for a good many years, is a very efficient officer, and under the Superintendent of the Census, during this year he is making a most elaborate report on this subject, and a considerable expenditure has been made, I think aggregating nearly \$150,000, for the purpose of making a thorough and comprehensive report under the census of 1890. Of course a considerable clerical force has had to be employed in this work.

The object of the \$50,000 appropriation is to continue this machinery for the collection of these mineral statistics from year to year. To begin now under this appropriation another collection, before even the report of this year under the census is printed and published, did not seem to the committee a wise expenditure of money. Under the provisions of the census law every fifth year the States take a census and the United States Government pays one-half the cost. Under these circumstances it seems to me we ought not now to enter upon the establishment of a new bureau which looks to the collection of the statistics of our mineral resources every year.

I will say to my colleague that in my judgment there is infinitely more necessity for providing for the collection of agricultural statistics each year, and if we are to enter upon this examination every year in detail, involving a large expenditure, I shall feel compelled for one to insist that it shall go beyond this, and that we shall have agricultural statistics and manufacturing statistics from year to year, as is now proposed respecting mineral statistics.

Mr. WILSON. My colleague will allow me to suggest to him that this does not propose to establish a new bureau. This is part of the organization of the Geological Bureau.

Mr. ALLISON. I understand that; but my colleague will bear in mind that the work of gathering the statistics of the mineral resources of our country has just been completed under the census at a cost of \$150,000, and the report has not yet been printed. Now, it is proposed by this appropriation and those who have this subject in charge to undertake this work for next year and perhaps to keep this clerical force and this establishment going on from year to year. I say it is an injustice to the other great industries of this country to engage in this sort of work and for the bureau of mineral resources alone to have this power.

Mr. WILSON. I suggest to my colleague that the way to correct that injustice is not to do injustice to another interest, but by making provision for the industries to which he has referred. Then we may have them both complete.

Mr. STEWART. I had considerable connection with the inauguration of the collection of mineral statistics. It was started and brought around on my motion by Major Raymond and others, and the work has been of considerable value.

I was inclined at the last session to think that the bureau had gone far enough and there was no further necessity for it, because I feared that such reports might be used improperly, and if they should give particular descriptions of mines investors might be misled; but in justice to Professor Day I wish to say that my attention has been called to the work performed under his direction. I have spent some hours looking over the reports he has made, and I must say that they are very intelligent, very conservative, and useful. I wish to say that much in regard to his work.

How much money ought to be appropriated I leave to others who have investigated the subject. I merely want to bear my testimony to the value of the work which he has done. He is doing his duty very thoroughly. I want to do justice to all these men, and I generally take the trouble to find out what they are doing before I give my testimony in their behalf. Professor Day is certainly doing good work and his reports are valuable.

Mr. TELLER. I only wish to say a word. I think the appropriation as it came from the other House of \$50,000 is little enough to do the work which is being done. I understand this work is done by officers who are employed otherwise than for the special purpose of doing this work. The money has been paid simply to pay traveling expenses and a slight salary, in some instances \$200, and in one instance, I believe, \$400, but the salary is nominal. This appropriation is really to defray expenses, and I am assured by those who know that it will greatly cripple the work to reduce the appropriation to \$10,000.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to inquire of the Senator who has the bill in charge what has been the ordinary annual appropriation for this purpose.

Mr. ALLISON. Ten thousand dollars, and with that appropriation they have been able to publish a valuable report each year respecting the subject.

Mr. SPOONER. On what intelligent theory, if the work has been properly done heretofore, can it be claimed that it would be very much crippled if the appropriation be made now what it always has been?

Mr. TELLER. There has never been made an entirely reliable statement of the mineral product. There never has been a thorough examination of the output of the precious metals from the mines at least. There never has been, in my judgment, a thorough examination of the output of gold until recently. Every mine-owner who produces gold should be interrogated as to his product, and every place where silver is produced should be thoroughly examined in order to determine the output. It is easier to find the output of silver than it is that of gold. We ought to know accurately the output, and \$50,000 or thereabouts is not a large sum of money for this purpose. I am assured by the people who have been engaged in making this examination that they frequently have to make inquiries by letter, and when they do not get a response then they inquire of somebody what he thinks the output of a particular mine is. An officer of the Government should go upon the ground, go to the mine-owner, and ascertain the amount of his output.

Mr. SPOONER. Has not the matter been very thoroughly gone into under the auspices of the Census Office?

Mr. TELLER. So far as the work which has been done under the census is concerned, they have not been limited to \$10,000. That is for this year. Every other year after the census ceases it will be as important to know what the output is as it is to know what is the output this year.

Mr. HALE. The census is not limited to this year. The statement prepared is an exhaustive and complete statement to put the public in possession of everything the Senator from Colorado wants, and it has cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000. Now, to start in upon the heels of that and make a new bureau with \$50,000 a year is certainly not a fair appropriation of the public funds.

Mr. TELLER. No new bureau is made.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, the gentleman in charge of this particular branch, Dr. Day, is very solicitous to have this \$50,000 appropriated and has urged it upon me, as he probably has upon all Senators whom he could reach. His statement, which I hold in my hand, is that he

was and has been for some years in charge of this branch of the Geological Survey, and that with the appropriation of \$10,000 heretofore he has been enabled to make the report by securing, through correspondence and otherwise, the information which is contained in that volume. He was assigned to the head of the division of the Census Bureau having this special subject in charge, and has spent \$200,000 within a year, according to his own statement, to make the most complete report which has ever been made upon this subject. Having this large bureau in the Census Office, and their work terminating with the year, except the finishing up of the report and presenting it to Congress, he is anxious to go on with a permanent and large bureau in the Geological Survey.

The Committee on Appropriations, seeing that this work has already been done at a cost of some \$200,000 within the year, thought we ought to get along next year with \$10,000. After the report has been submitted to Congress and the value of it can be ascertained, if further provision is necessary hereafter, Congress can make it. It is impossible to do it now without a waste of the public money.

Mr. PLUMB. The kind of information which the Senator from Colorado speaks of, it seems to me, is not necessary to be had, except in a very limited way. All the gold and all the silver go through certain well-ascertained channels. If a person who was not exceedingly careful went to every mine-owner and asked what his product was and then went to the smelting and reduction works, the assay offices, and all that, he might find himself duplicating the amount of the output. Every bit of gold practically in the country goes through an assay office or a smelter, as every bit of silver does. If there are leaks anywhere, they are inconsiderable and need not be taken into account.

This information is, of course, desirable to be had; but it is a well-trodden field. Whoever goes into it has no need of using instrumentalities which have not heretofore been used. There is no need at all of exalting this thing at this late date, especially after the exhaustive investigation of last year by the Census Office, adopting new instrumentalities and going into it with a large force as if it was a thing never before done. I believe \$10,000 is ample for the purpose, and I hope we shall not now adopt the plan of enlarging the functions of this executive bureau, already pretty widely extended, and there are too many of them, I think, traveling in the track of others.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I do not know whether or not the amount of money asked for this purpose is too great. I do, however, think that it is a very clear proposition that the mineral resources of the United States are of the greatest importance to the national prosperity and that they are as yet undeveloped and unknown comparatively. That there should be constant attention and scientific inquiries and practical results obtained, seems to me to be a matter of no kind of doubt. Take the State of Florida, which has recently developed a vast mine of wealth in the phosphates which have been discovered there. They are not yet known. They are the subject now of careful examination and are constantly developing in still greater and greater quantities under the further scientific investigations that are being made by the Geological Survey. This is a fact that does not rest in the opinion of any one individual. The aggregate mineral resources, the metal resources, and some yet undiscovered, of this country, are of the very first importance. How are these resources to be ascertained? That is the practical question.

I understand that representatives of the mining industries of this country since this amendment has been proposed have written great numbers of letters to the Geological Survey, insisting upon the value of these very investigations and of the compilation which has been made. If that be true, this small amount of money is a matter of no consequence compared with the practical investigation and communication to the people of this country of the extent of its mineral resources and its mining industries. It seems to me that it is a question of the very first importance. If it be true, as I understand it to be, and as seems to be admitted upon all sides here, that this work has been done accurately, that the information has been compiled in a form that will be useful to the whole country and if it be true, as it is stated, that it is not yet completed, and that it is desired to continue this investigation upon a larger and wider field, it seems to me that the amount named by the other House can be used with great advantage to the economic administration of the Government.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations. The amendment will be regarded as agreed to, if there be no objection.

Mr. JONES, of Arkansas. There has been considerable objection to this amendment and I think there certainly should be a vote on it by the Senate. There have been two or three speeches made against the proposed amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will put the question on agreeing to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 69, line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five thousand" and insert "two thousand five hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For the purchase of necessary books for the library and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 10, before the word "thousand," to strike out "seventy" and insert "fifty," so as to make the clause read:

For engraving the geological maps of the United States, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, after line 10, to strike out the following:

For rent of office rooms in Washington, D. C., \$3,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 12, to change the footing of the appropriations "for general expenses of Geological Survey" from "\$723,900" to "\$533,900."

Mr. ALLISON. There is a slight error in the footing there. I move to strike out "\$533,900" and insert "\$533,200." It is a mere change of footing.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, in the clause making appropriation for "Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," on page 71, line 8, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifty-two" and insert "forty-seven;" so as to make the clause read:

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, \$17,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the end of the clause on page 71, line 10, "for maintenance of the Howard University."

Mr. ALLISON. The Committee on Appropriations authorized me to move an amendment in line 14, after the word "twenty," to insert "eight;" so as to make the amount \$28,300.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 71, line 14, after the word "twenty," it is proposed to insert "eight;" so as to make the clause read:

For maintenance of the Howard University, to be used in part payment of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employes of the university, the balance of which will be paid from donations and other sources, \$28,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VANCE. I offer the following amendment, to come in immediately after the amendment which has just been agreed to:

And the proper officers of said university shall report annually to the Secretary of the Treasury how all these appropriations have been expended.

Mr. ALLISON. Under the agreement the committee amendments are to be first considered. I say to my friend that I shall probably offer no objection to the amendment he proposes, but I ask him to withhold it for the present.

Mr. VANCE. We have no means of ascertaining how these appropriations made by Congress are expended. There is no kind of report made, as I understand, to any official of the Government. The amendment simply requires that a report shall be made.

Mr. ALLISON. Later on I shall probably agree to the amendment, but I think it should read "The Secretary of the Interior" instead of "the Secretary of the Treasury." The Howard University is under the Department of the Interior, and the report of what is done should be made to that Department.

Mr. VANCE. Very well; I will insert "Secretary of the Interior."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be in order when the committee amendments are concluded.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment was, on page 72, line 4, to increase the appropriation "for subsistence" for the "Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum" from "\$22,000" to "\$23,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the clause ending on line 8, page 72.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 72, line 6, the word "three" occurs twice in succession. It should be stricken out in one place.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That verbal correction will be made, in the absence of objection.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 72, line 16, to increase the total amount of the appropriations for "Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum" from "\$51,525" to "\$52,525."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Under the War Department," in the appropriations for "Armories and arsenals," on page 73, line 2, to increase from "\$10,000" to "\$15,000" the appropriation "for general care, preservation, and improvements; for care and preservation of the water power; for painting and care and preservation of permanent buildings, bridges, and shores of the island; for building fences and sewers, grading grounds.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 23, after the word "arsenal," to strike out "including new tools and appliances;" so as to make the clause read:

Testing machine, Watertown arsenal: For labor and material in caring for,

preserving, and operating the United States testing machine at Watertown arsenal \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out the clauses from line 25, on page 74, to line 9, on page 75, inclusive, as follows:

Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, New York: For making macadam roads in arsenal grounds in continuation of such road-making already done, and to complete the same, \$5,125:

For paving roads in arsenal grounds with granite blocks, \$5,000.

For 3,000 cubic yards of filling obtained from future excavations at the arsenal and from gravel obtained from river dredging, filling, and grading low lying grounds within the arsenal inclosure, \$900.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I move to strike out line 10, on page 75. That is the total of the appropriations preceding which have been stricken out, and the total should be stricken out with them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out line 10, on page 75, as follows:

In all, \$11,025.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 75, line 11, before the word "meet," to strike out "To" and insert "For the repair of smaller arsenals and to;" so as to make the clause read:

Repairs of arsenals: For the repair of smaller arsenals and to meet such unforeseen expenditures at arsenals as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for "buildings and grounds in and around Washington," on page 76, after line 2, to insert: For granite curbing about Lafayette and Franklin squares, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, after line 11, to insert:

For laying asphalt walks in various reservations, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, after line 14, to insert:

For replacing the old flagging pavement of the sidewalk on Pennsylvania avenue in front of the Executive Mansion by a granolithic pavement, \$7,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the first proviso to the clause making appropriations for "lighting the Executive Mansion and public grounds," on page 78, line 18, after the word "than," to strike out "\$21.50" and insert "\$20;" so as to read:

Provided, That for each 6-foot burner not connected with a meter in the lamps on the public grounds no more than \$20 shall be paid per lamp for gas, including lighting, cleaning, and keeping in repair the lamps, under any expenditure provided for in this act; and said lamps shall burn not less than three thousand hours per annum; and authority is hereby given to substitute other illuminating material for the same or less price, and to use so much of the sum hereby appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose.

Mr. ALLISON. On further examination the committee ask that that amendment may be disagreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was rejected.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, in the appropriations for "Engineer Department," on page 80, after the word "dollars," at the end of line 19, to insert:

Provided, That the plan for the improvement may be modified by changing the line limiting the excavation on Petty's Island to such position as the Secretary of War may consider desirable: Provided further, That the title to any additional lands acquired for this purpose shall be vested in the United States without charge to the latter.

So as to make the clause read:

For improving harbor at Philadelphia, Pa.: Continuing improvement; removal of Smith's Island and Windmill Island, Pennsylvania, and Petty's Island, New Jersey, and adjacent shoals, \$300,000: Provided, That the plan for the improvement may be modified by changing the line limiting the excavation on Petty's Island to such position as the Secretary of War may consider desirable: Provided further, That the title to any additional lands acquired for this purpose shall be vested in the United States without charge to the latter.

Mr. HALE. I offer an amendment, to come in on page 80, line 24, after the word "desirable," in the amendment of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations, on page 80, line 24, after the word "desirable," it is proposed to insert:

And the material to be moved from said islands and shoals, under this appropriation and appropriations heretofore made and hereafter to be made, shall be deposited and spread on League Island, and to the extent of the cost of such deposit and spreading the said appropriations are hereby made available.

Mr. PLUMB. I suggest that that had better be done at somebody's discretion. That might prove to be much more expensive than some other method of raising League Island.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator if there is not another appropriation authorized for that purpose. Is this with a view to enlarging that?

Mr. HALE. The amount can be fixed in conference. I am seeking to do what the Senator in charge of the bill, I know, would do, and

that is, that the material which is dredged from this place, instead of being either dumped into the river or the bay, where it may be in the way and will have to be removed at some other time, may be put upon League Island, which we have to fill up. It is only utilizing this work. The amount that should be appropriated for this purpose I can not tell exactly, but the whole matter is left so that it can be adjusted in conference.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that the amendment be again reported.

The Chief Clerk again read the amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. I suggest to the Senator that he strike out the words "hereafter to be made."

Mr. HALE. I will modify my amendment by striking out the words "hereafter to be made." That can be attended to hereafter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be so modified. The question is on the amendment to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the end of the following clause on page 81, line 5:

For improving harbor at Baltimore, Md.: Completing improvement, \$151,200.

Mr. GORMAN. There is a misprint there, and I ask that it may be corrected. It should be "continuing improvement" instead of "completing improvement." I have a letter from the Chief of Engineers to that effect.

Mr. ALLISON. That is true. It should be "continuing" and not "completing."

Mr. GORMAN. I move to strike out the word "completing" and insert "continuing."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, in the appropriation for "military posts," on page 81, line 18, after the word "necessary," to strike out "six hundred and ninety" and insert "eight hundred;" so as to read:

For the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, \$800,000: Provided, That the total cost of Fort Bliss shall not exceed \$300,000, and that of Fort Brady \$250,000, and that of Fort Omaha \$500,000; and the name of the latter post is hereby changed to Fort Crook.

Mr. WARREN. I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment of the committee, which I think will be acceptable to the Senator in charge of the bill.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator to allow that amendment to be passed over until we get through with the committee amendments.

Mr. WARREN. I have no objection to that, if it can be done without prejudice.

Mr. ALLISON. It can be done without prejudice. I understand the purpose of the Senator's amendment.

Mr. WARREN. The object, I think, will meet the approval of the committee.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator to withhold the amendment for the present.

Mr. WARREN. I withhold the amendment with the understanding that it is without prejudice and that I may offer it at some other time.

Mr. GORMAN. I do not want to delay action on this bill, but I wish simply to say that I think the sum of \$800,000 is an extravagant amount for these military posts and that it is out of all proportion to the size of the Army. I think there is great extravagance in the matter and that it ought to be curbed. I do not want it understood that this increase from \$690,000 to \$800,000 goes through unanimously.

Mr. MANDERSON. I simply desire to say in response to the suggestion of the Senator from Maryland that I do not think the basis that he suggests as the proper basis for a sum to be expended for military posts is the correct one. There certainly can be no comparison between the size of the Army and the money that is necessarily expended for these posts. I suggest—and I think anyone familiar with the military posts of this Government will agree with me—that the amount proposed by the committee is too small rather than too large. The amount should be a million dollars or a million and a half for expenditures during the coming fiscal year in the interests of a true economy. The policy of the War Department is the abandonment of these small posts and the establishment of a few large garrisons. There is no question that that should be the course pursued by the War Department, and I hope there will be no effort made to reduce this amount. I think there really ought to be an increase of the amount proposed by the committee.

Mr. HAWLEY. Just a word in addition to what my colleague on the Committee on Military Affairs has said. It is unquestionably in the direction of economy, however much it may appear to be in the other direction. The Army is passing through a change; its purposes and necessities are changing. We used to speak of the "frontier." We have no frontier now within ourselves, and we are turning our attention more to what I might call our "external frontier." We shall be surrendering many military reservations and abandoning many military posts and concentrating the Army in larger numbers, and in that

there will be greater economy of support in all respects; but, in the mean time, it involves additional barracks at some places.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, in the appropriations for "national cemeteries," at the beginning of page 84, to insert:

National cemetery near Mound City, Ill.: For constructing and completing a gravel road and the necessary bridges from the national cemetery near Mound City, Ill., to Mounds Junction, on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Pulaski County, Illinois, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for such purpose, said sum to be expended and the work performed under the direction of the Secretary of War, but no part of this sum shall be expended until a contract for the completion of the work within this appropriation shall be made by the Secretary of War.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, after line 11, to insert:

National cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: For continuing the work of construction and repair of the roads and walks leading to the United States national cemetery on the reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, planting trees and shrubs, and for the protection and fencing of said roads and reservations in which the cemetery is situated, and also for the preservation of the same and its springs of water used for irrigating the post and cemetery from drifting sands, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for "miscellaneous objects," on page 86, line 20, after the word "contract," to strike out "to be made with the city of Washington, under a contract;" so as to make the clause read:

Support and medical treatment of destitute patients: For the support and medical treatment of ninety-five medical and surgical patients who are destitute in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon General of the Army, \$19,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to line 6, on page 88.

Mr. MANDERSON. I call the attention of the Senator in charge of the bill to the word "book," in line 6, on page 88. I think it should be pluralized. It is evidently an error in the print.

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, the word "book," where it occurs the second time, should be "books."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 88, line 6, after the word "maps," it is proposed to strike out "book" and insert "books;" so as to read:

Infantry and cavalry school, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: For text-books, maps, books of reference, instruments, and materials for use in theoretical and practical instruction, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of line 8, on page 88.

Mr. MANDERSON. I call the attention of the chairman of the committee to that point in the bill.

Mr. ALLISON. I offer, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, an amendment to come in on page 88, after line 8.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 88, after line 8, it is proposed to insert:

For the construction, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of suitable buildings for a military storehouse and offices at the military depot at Omaha, Nebr., \$60,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 88, after line 17, to insert:

Pedestals and statues of Generals Philip H. Sheridan, John A. Logan, and Winfield S. Hancock: For the completion of the pedestals and statues thereon in honor of the late General Philip H. Sheridan and the late General John A. Logan and the late General Winfield Scott Hancock, \$10,000 for each commemorative statue, \$30,000, in addition to the sums appropriated to these objects by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890," to be expended under the direction as provided for in regard to the appropriations made by said act. And such part of the appropriations made by said act for the preparation of sites and pedestals in each case as may not be needed for that separate purpose, may be used and expended in the completion of the statues, respectively, to be placed on said pedestals in addition to the sums hereby appropriated thereto.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 100, line 24, before the word "hundred," to strike out "for" and insert "four;" so as to make the total of the appropriation for the National Soldiers' Home read "\$2,447,093.95."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 101, after the word "cents," in line 25, to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That the accounts relating to the expenditure of said sums, as also all receipts by said homes from whatever source, shall, in addition to the supervision now provided for, be reported to and supervised by the Secretary of War.

Mr. ALLISON. The word "homes" in the amendment of the committee should be "home."

The VICE PRESIDENT. That modification will be made. The question is on the amendment of the committee as modified.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAWLEY. Before proceeding to the State homes I wish to say

to the chairman of the committee that I intend to move certain amendments relating to the National Soldiers' Home for a few additional buildings absolutely required according to the reports of the managers and the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, but I will wait, as I suppose is proper, until the consideration of the committee amendments shall have been concluded.

Mr. ALLISON. I will say to the Senator from Connecticut, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, that after the committee amendments are through with I think I shall not materially object to the sundry amendments suggested by him from that committee.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 102, line 11, after the word "and," to strike out "sewerage" and insert "plumbing;" so as to make the clause read:

For the remodeling and repair of the apparatus for the heating, ventilation, and plumbing of the United States courthouse in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, \$1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 106, after line 17, to insert:

To enable the Attorney-General to employ special counsel to assist in the argument before the Supreme Court of the United States of the suit, United States versus the Des Moines Navigation Railroad Company \$2,500, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 107, line 5, after the word "prosecutions," to insert "under the internal-revenue laws;" in line 9, after the words "complaint by," to strike out "some Government officer" and insert "a collector or deputy collector of internal revenue, or revenue agent;" in line 12, after the word "information," to insert "and belief;" and after the word "such," at the end of the same line, to strike out "prosecution is instituted by" and insert "arrest by a circuit or district judge or;" so as to read:

And no part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any fees to United States commissioners, marshals, or clerks for any warrant issued or arrest made, or other fees in prosecutions under the internal-revenue laws, unless the prosecution has been commenced upon a sworn complaint setting forth the facts constituting the offense and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant, or upon sworn complaint by a collector or deputy collector of internal-revenue or revenue agent, setting forth the facts upon information and belief, and approved either before or after such arrest by a circuit or district judge or the attorney of the United States in the district where the offense is alleged to have been committed or the indictment is found.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 107, line 16, after the word "found," to strike out:

And whenever, in the opinion of the First Comptroller, any such prosecutions have been instituted and carried on solely for the purpose of making fees for the commissioners, clerks, marshals, or other officers of the United States, or for witnesses engaged therein, and not with a bona fide intention of punishing violators of the law, he may, with the approval of the Attorney-General, disallow entirely the accounts of such officers for fees and costs therein charged, and no recovery shall ever be had against the United States on accounts disallowed by virtue of the foregoing provisions, in any courts of the United States; and whenever, in the opinion of the First Comptroller, prosecutions begun in good faith shall be so conducted as to make unnecessary fees and costs, either by the selection of a commissioner not convenient of access for the witnesses to be subpoenaed, or by subpoenaing too many witnesses, or by unnecessary length of the complaint or depositions, or by any other means, the First Comptroller may, with the approval of the Attorney-General, disallow in the accounts of every commissioner, clerk, and marshal such fees and costs as would not have been incurred had the prosecution been conducted with proper economy to the United States; and no recovery shall be had by any such clerk, commissioner, or marshal against the United States of such fees and costs as are disallowed under the foregoing provision in any court of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 109, after line 19, to insert:

#### UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural building: For the purpose of enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to erect on public reservation No. 2, in the city of Washington, D. C., a fireproof building for the scientific purposes of the Department of Agriculture, the same to be expended on plans to be made by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 110, after line 5, to insert:

Irrigation investigation: The time for the final completion of the report of the extent and availability for irrigation of the underflow and artesian waters within the region between the ninety-seventh degree of longitude and the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and the collection and publication of information as to the best methods of cultivating the soil by irrigation, limited to the 1st of July, 1891, by the act of September 30, 1890, is hereby extended to the 1st day of December, 1891.

Mr. STEWART. I suggest to the chairman of the committee to insert the word "thirty" before the word "first," in line 15; so as to read:

Is hereby extended to the 31st day of December, 1891.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not object to that.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment was, on page 111, after line 2, to insert:

Index to Congressional documents: To pay for the work done in preparing and completing the document index of the Fiftieth Congress by Alonzo W. Church, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 111, line 14, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "six;" so as to make the clause read:

Botanic Garden: For reconstructing propagating houses, extension and repairs to heating apparatus, and general repairs to buildings and walks, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 111, after line 14, to insert:

Purchase of portrait of John Paul Jones: For the purchase by the Joint Committee on the Library of the portrait of John Paul Jones, \$750.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 111, after line 17, to insert:

Purchase of portrait of General Winfield Scott: For the purchase by the Joint Committee on the Library of the equestrian portrait of General Winfield Scott, painted by E. Troye, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 112, line 8, after the word "million," to insert "five hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

For the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing, including the cost of printing the debates and proceedings of Congress in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and for lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the Library of Congress, the Executive Office, and the Departments, including salaries or compensation of all necessary clerks and employes, for labor (by the day, piece, or contract), and for all the necessary materials which may be needed in the prosecution of the work, \$2,545,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 112, line 15, before the word "thousand," to strike out "eight hundred and eight" and insert "one million two hundred and ninety-nine;" so as to make the clause read:

And from the said sum hereby appropriated printing and binding shall be done by the Public Printer to the amounts following, respectively, namely:

For printing and binding for Congress, including the proceedings and debates, \$1,299,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 114, line 1, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "fifteen;" so as to make the clause read:

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the National Museum, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 114, line 15, before the word "thousand," to strike out "four" and insert "eight;" so as to increase the appropriation for printing and binding for the Department of Labor from \$1,000 to \$8,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. PLUMB. I ask attention to the paragraph on page 104, lines 6, 7, and 8, which I move to strike out. I ask the Chief Clerk to read the paragraph.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Industrial Home, Utah Territory: For aid to the Industrial Christian Home Association, in Utah Territory, \$1,000.

Mr. PLUMB. Mr. President, the Government has spent about \$75,000 for that institution up to date. The Senate knows, as the country knows, the theory upon which the appropriation was made. It was thought by reason of our very vigorous efforts to break up polygamy a considerable number of women who had been in polygamous relations with men would be thrown out of a home, or at all events would be anxious to permanently disassociate themselves from being connected with the religion of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young.

I have never believed that this institution would do any good. I have regarded it as an effort in the wrong direction. I have in my hand the report of the matron of the home, showing just how utterly ineffective the expenditure for last year was and how utterly inapplicable to the purpose for which the institution was created it has been. This report is directed to the secretary of the Utah Commission, who is also the secretary of the Territory of Utah, and it is as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, October 27, 1890.

Mr. ELIJAH SELLS,

Secretary Utah Commission:

DEAR SIR: Yours of 25th received to-day. You will find inclosed a report of Industrial Home for the month of October, 1890. The reports for every preceding month since I took charge of the home are now in the hands of the president, Mrs. Ferry. She will doubtless return them to me next week when she comes to the city. There have been sixteen inmates in the home the greater part of the year.

That is about \$275 per capita, supposing they remained there the entire year.

One woman refused to obey the rules of the home, and the board directed me to say to her that she must do so if she remained here. In reply she said, "I will go then," and did so September 8, taking her four children with her.

It will be noted in this connection that they took in women and children as well as women.

Her son, sixteen years old, had a few weeks before gone to live with an uncle for whom he was working. Her mother had gone two months before to take

care of a sick daughter. There are but two persons employed in the home, Miss Lee, as cook, at a salary of \$35 per month; A. L. Ryors, matron—

Who is the writer of this letter—

at a salary of \$50 per month. There are two boys here now, aged fifteen years, who are not inmates of the home. They are the sons of Mrs. Dikes, the lady who is traveling in the Territory in the interest of the home.

It seems that they have an agent, a sort of commercial drummer, as it were, for the purpose of working up inmates for this home; I suppose selling goods at the usual rate of discount.

I was authorized to take care of them here by Mr. H. W. Lawrence, president of the board of directors of the home—

It seems that if anybody is looking for a place where he can lay his head he can go to this home for the unfortunate women of Utah—

during their mother's absence from the city. The ladies' literary society of the city have a room here which they occupy one afternoon every week. A committee from this society called upon me in September, stating that the room they had occupied for seven years had been rented to other parties when most of the officers of said society were away on their summer vacation, and they were unable to find a suitable room, and wanted to rent one here.

In other words, the Government has a room to rent in this building, and is carrying on a sort of apartment building or establishment, and so on, there.

I referred them to Mr. H. W. Lawrence as the proper person to see about this matter in the absence of the Utah Commission. At their request I called upon Mr. Lawrence and talked about it in the presence of the president of this society, who was also a member of the board of directors for this home, and we thought that no objections would be made to their occupying a room here until the Utah Commission came or could be heard from concerning it. It is not a permanent arrangement—

They are a sort of day boarders, as it were—

but only granted as a favor until they can secure a room in the center of the city. They hope to do this as soon as some of the business houses are completed. They agreed to pay me \$22.50 per month for this room and paid this sum one month in advance. I took it at once to Mr. Lawrence, but he asked me to take charge of it until it was decided what use would be made of it. It is in the bank in my name, subject to your order to me.

The blanks I have for monthly reports are almost exhausted. Will be glad to have you mail me some before the close of November.

Respectfully,

A. L. RYORS,  
Matron Industrial Home.

Appended to that is this report:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Salt Lake City, Utah, October 28, 1890.

Report of Industrial Home for the month of October.

Inmates:

Over eighteen years .....	3
Between five and twelve years .....	4
Under five years .....	2
Females .....	4

Mr. President, I hesitate to read the other line—

Males .....	5
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Mr. President, see how completely that reverses the ordinary conception we have of Utah as a place where there are more females than males! Here is a Government institution carried on, as may be supposed, upon that entire basis of partiality which always results in the expenditure of Government money, and the balance invariably and inevitably comes in favor of males, where they are actually in a majority, in the institution created for the benefit of females.

Admitted October, none.

Discharged October, none.

The above report, for the information of the board of control, is respectfully submitted.

A. L. RYORS, Matron.

Mr. President, the result is that in an institution which we have created, endowed, supported, given the sanction of national legislation to, for the purpose of taking up and taking care of the women who are supposed to have been thrown out of relations with the men whom we have been prosecuting under Federal law for the violation of law, they have not chosen to go to the home at all; that the parties have been obliged to institute a practice of solicitation in order to get people into it; and that after all the drumming that has been done and after all the invitation of free board and free shelter and free clothing which has been offered in that Territory, the net result is four women and five men.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COCKRELL in the chair). The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. PLUMB. My motion is to strike out the paragraph.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment moved by the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Mr. President, it perhaps can not be expected that in Utah the day of Pentecost, when three thousand and more shall have been brought under Christian influences, has yet come. This industrial home was established under the authority of Congress and supported chiefly by it in the aid, I may say without exaggeration, of the whole body of the Gentile women, whom I shall call Christian women, of that Territory, and of their husbands and brothers, and so on, to do what they could to make a place of safety and immediate support and provision for the future for plural wives of Mormon husbands and the children of those wives.

Now, my friend from Kansas has an objection to this for one reason,

that it appears that in that establishment there are five males to four females. The law does not provide and has never provided for any grown-up man or boy being taken in there, but for the plural wives who have renounced polygamy and their children. The objection is that these plural wives have had the misfortune to have more boy babies than girl babies, and therefore it happens that in the month of October, 1890, there are five boy children to four young infant girls. That is the proportion as I believe it was stated.

Mr. President, I think a mere statement of that is enough to make an answer to that argument. The fundamental proposition is that, as small as it may be in the earnest effort to destroy in a lawful and in a Christian way the polygamous hierarchy of that Territory, we have provided a means of shelter for the women who renounce polygamy and their children. It happens that in the month of October there are only fourteen or fifteen, or eighteen or twenty, or whatever the number may be, taking them all together, of these women and their children; and it happens that there are more male children than there are females.

I do not think that proves that the appropriation ought to be stricken out. These unfortunate women and these unfortunate children are not to blame for the particular sex.

Mr. HARRIS. How long is it since that home was established?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Three or four years. It was only got agoing about two years ago; and I think last year the complaint was that almost nobody was in it.

Mr. TELLER. My recollection is that last year there was only one inmate. However, I may be mistaken.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I say the number was very small last year. It has just got started and in operation. It is missionary work for Christianity, if Christianity consists in part, as I think it does, in the relation that all civilized countries regard as the proper one in respect of carrying on society as to marriage and so on.

If we are wrong about that, then we ought to strike it out, and we ought to let Utah run loose and make a polygamous State of it and be done with it. If we are right in the notions that Congress has hitherto entertained, then this is an aid and an auxiliary that every Gentleman of whatever political party there (and there are two political parties, but the two always work together for this good all around) wishes to help in every way he can to take care of these unfortunate people, who give up their relations to one husband for three, four, or a dozen, or twenty wives, with their offspring, and bring them in here and take care of them.

Now, my friend says that it is a kind of drumming operation; that they send out agents. Why should they not send out agents as missionaries and find in every part of this vast geographical territory where is the case which will warrant taking up an unfortunate woman who has found the evil and the misfortune of her relations and bringing her into this place? Is my time up? I have said enough.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time is up. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, this industrial home was established, after full debate in this branch, by the act of August 4, 1886; and in that year and subsequent years we appropriated \$40,000, the language being as follows:

To aid in the establishment of an industrial home in the Territory of Utah, to provide employment and means of self-support for the dependent women who renounce polygamy, and the children of such women, of tender age, in said Territory, with a view to aid in the suppression of polygamy therein.

After fully discussing and understanding this matter Congress has appropriated, and there has been paid out and spent, nearly \$100,000 to establish this institution. As the Senator from Vermont [Mr. EDMUNDS] has said, it has just fairly started. Last year the appropriation was opposed and sought to be stricken out. It was said at that time that there were only one or two inmates. This year the number has increased.

Mr. President, they are doing a good work. The institution stands there constantly, as the promise of the Government to the women of Utah who abandon and renounce polygamy that for the time being neither they nor their children shall suffer because of that renunciation; and that invitation is extended every day in every year to everybody who will take advantage of it. The institution has not been filled up yet, Mr. President, but it stands there and the women and children of Utah who renounce polygamy have constantly an asylum there.

The little money that is provided for in this bill is not squandered. The very statement of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB] shows that for the care of the small number of inmates there but two persons are employed. The whole management is carefully guarded. There is a board of trustees; all the accounts are scrutinized; everything is done openly and above board; every item is sent to the Secretary of the Treasury; and this appropriation here proposed to be made is in accordance with estimates duly made.

Mr. President, from the time this institution was first started it has met with the bitter hostility of the Mormon Church. It has met with bitter hostility upon this floor. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB] has assailed it early and late. He does not believe in it. He can not see any benefit to come from it, and therefore he seeks to strike it out. What shall be done with this institution that we have endowed and

equipped if we strike out this appropriation and refuse the small sum of \$4,000 to maintain it?

Mr. PLUMB. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him one moment?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. PLUMB. I want the appropriation stricken out in order that the building shall be used for the benefit of dependent members of the Grand Army of the Republic, old soldiers of the Union. I have no doubt the Government can use it profitably for that purpose.

Mr. HALE. There has never been any call in that direction, and I venture to say now that the suggestion has not occurred to the mind of the Senator from Kansas until this moment, when I asked what should be done with it. Congress did not appropriate it for that purpose, but simply for the distinctive and single purpose which is incorporated in the original act; and all that is sought now is that this institution be given a fair trial.

Mr. PLUMB. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. PLUMB. I hope the Senator from Maine will yield to me to allow me to say that, so far from what he has just said about the idea not having occurred to me until this moment being warranted by the fact, I hold in my hand a letter from an official in Utah in which that suggestion is made.

Mr. EDMUNDS. What is the name of the person?

Mr. PLUMB. Does the Senator want to know so as to put a detective on his track?

Mr. EDMUNDS. No; I want the name.

Mr. PLUMB. I do not feel warranted in giving the name to the Senator of any person proposing it in Utah, for fear the Senator would have him punished under the statute.

Mr. PADDOCK. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. PADDOCK. I simply desire to ask the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB] the date of the letter he refers to.

Mr. PLUMB. It was written within the last twelve or fifteen days.

Mr. HALE. From that it is plain that it is an attempt to strike down this benevolent institution, started with the sanction of Congress, with the good wishes and prayers of benevolent men and women all over the United States, who are looking with interest to its operations. Mr. President, the clause will not go out of the bill without a ye-and-nay vote being taken upon it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB]. [Putting the question.] By the sound the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Then let us have the yeas and nays.

Mr. PLUMB. Let us have a division.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Let us have the yeas and nays. I should like very much to have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HALE. Before the roll is called I ask that the clause be again read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas moves to strike out the clause which will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 104 it is proposed to strike out lines 6, 7, and 8, as follows:

Industrial Home, Utah Territory: For aid to the Industrial Christian Home Association in Utah Territory, \$4,000.

Mr. HALE. The amendment strikes out the appropriation.

Mr. PADDOCK. Mr. President, some years ago, when I was a member of the Utah Commission, the understanding on the part of all who were interested in breaking down the institution of polygamy was that polygamous wives could not be prevailed upon to leave their polygamous relations because they had no place to go; that if they abandoned the families of which they were members they would have no possible means of support. It was in that idea that this institution originated. It was believed by all who at that time were there, who were interested in breaking down this vile institution, that if an asylum could be furnished for polygamous wives many of them would sooner or later be induced to leave that relation who could not otherwise be prevailed upon to do so.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] smiles, but that is the fact. The institution had its origin in that theory, in that idea. Immediately when the plan had assumed practical form, and an appropriation was asked for, and when it appeared that it was to be a success, that the asylum was to be created, at once the batteries of the Mormon Church were directed against the idea and to prevent the success of the effort to establish the institution; and from the time that the matter was first presented in the Senate until this moment there has been no time that they have not assailed it in the most violent manner. They have used the influence and the power of the Mormon Church in the creation of a public sentiment by their supreme control in that country which few of those unfortunate women have had the courage to stand up against. The effect of that has been such as to deter these poor women from entering this asylum. Nevertheless there has been

an increase of the number of those who from time to time have braved this fearful influence and availed themselves of this beneficence.

I believe that the number will gradually increase as time goes on; and it seems to me that to do away with the institution now, when it has had only a couple of years' trial under these very hard circumstances, in the face of the formidable and terrible raids made against it by the most powerful organization that exists anywhere on this continent to-day, is not quite fair to those who have given their time and their money in their effort to establish this institution for these polygamous wives. I think it is due to them, to these good Christian men and women, who have devoted the last few years to originating this plan and carrying it out to accomplishment, so far as it has been accomplished, that another year or two at least should be allowed for a further test of its usefulness.

Mr. PLUMB. Mr. President, I will modify my amendment by striking out all after the word "Territory" in line 6 and inserting what I send to the desk.

Mr. EDMUNDS. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the amendment can not be modified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment can not be modified now, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I object to any modification.

Mr. PLUMB. Then I ask to have the proposed modification read.

The CHIEF CLERK. Strike out all after the word "Territory" in line 6, and insert:

The building now under control of the Industrial Home in Utah Territory shall be turned over to the War Department to be used as a home for disabled volunteer Union soldiers.

Mr. HALE. That would be subject to a point of order, anyway.

Mr. PLUMB. The technicalities that the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Maine, of course, can exercise are one thing; but I want it understood that my purpose in moving to strike out and insert is to have an institution there which will accomplish some good, rather than to meet the sentiments which have been expressed, and which, so far, have had no response from the people of Utah.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB].

Mr. PLUMB. I will withdraw, if I can, my original amendment to strike out, and then move another.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered. Is there objection to giving unanimous consent to the Senator from Kansas to withdraw his amendment? Consent is given.

Mr. PLUMB. Now, having withdrawn my first amendment, I move to strike out all after the word "Territory," in line 6, and insert what has been read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment now offered will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 104, line 6, it is proposed to strike out the words "for aid to the Industrial Christian Home in Utah Territory, \$4,000," and insert in lieu thereof the following:

The building now under control of the Industrial Home in Utah Territory shall be turned over to the War Department to be used as a home for disabled volunteer Union soldiers.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I make the point of order on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Maine be kind enough to state his point of order?

Mr. HALE. The point I make is that, by the statute to which I have referred, the act of 1886, and other acts, this building was erected for a specific and distinct purpose, to be used by the Industrial Home Association of Utah for the purpose of furnishing a refuge to the Mormon women who renounce polygamy, and their children; and that to now turn it to another purpose is to change existing law. I will not discuss it, because everyone will appreciate the point of order without discussing it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In accordance with the decision of the Chair heretofore in such cases, the Chair will hold that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. PLUMB. Then I renew my motion to strike out, and I give notice that if that is agreed to I shall move to insert what has been read at the desk.

Mr. EDMUNDS. On the motion to strike out I demand the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas moves to strike out the clause on page 104, lines 6, 7, and 8, and upon that the Senator from Vermont demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas.

The roll was called.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. McMILLAN] is unavoidably absent from the Chamber and is paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE].

Mr. CASEY. I am paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO]. As I do not know how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. BATE. I wish to announce the pair of the Senator from West

Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER] with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY]. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CASEY] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO].

Mr. VANCE (after having voted in the negative). I am paired generally with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN], and I withdraw my vote.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. CARLISLE] has been compelled to leave the Chamber on account of sickness.

Mr. PIERCE. I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CARLISLE].

Mr. DOLPH. I am paired with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. PAYNE (after having voted in the affirmative). I had not observed the absence of my colleague [Mr. SHERMAN] when I voted. I withdraw my vote.

Mr. HAMPTON. I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

The result was announced—yeas 20, nays 31; as follows:

## YEAS—20.

Berry,	Daniel,	McPherson,	Pugh,
Butler,	Eustis,	Morgan,	Reagan,
Cameron,	George,	Pettigrew,	Teller,
Cockrell,	Harris,	Plumb,	Turpie,
Coke,	Jones of Arkansas,	Power,	Vest.

## NAYS—31.

Aldrich,	Edmunds,	Hoar,	Sanders,
Allen,	Everts,	Kenna,	Sawyer,
Allison,	Frye,	Manderson,	Spooner,
Barbour,	Gorman,	Mitchell,	Squire,
Bate,	Hale,	Morrill,	Stewart,
Blackburn,	Hawley,	Paddock,	Stockbridge,
Blair,	Higgins,	Platt,	Walthall.
Call,	Hiseock,	Ransom,	

## ABSENT—35.

Blodgett,	Dawes,	Ingalls,	Sherman,
Brown,	Dixon,	Jones of Nevada,	Shoup,
Carey,	Dolph,	McConnell,	Stanford,
Carlisle,	Farwell,	McMillan,	Vance,
Casey,	Faulkner,	Moody,	Voorhees,
Chandler,	Gibson,	Pasco,	Warren,
Colquitt,	Gray,	Payne,	Washburn,
Cullom,	Hampton,	Pierce,	Wilson,
Davis,	Hearst,	Quay,	Wolcott.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment from the Committee on Appropriations, to come in at the end of the bill, line 13, page 115.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. After line 13, on page 115, add the following proviso:

Provided, That the appropriation made in the sundry civil appropriation act approved August 13, 1890, to provide accommodations for the Government Printing Office and the authority for the expenditure of the same therein conferred, be, and the same are hereby, suspended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Maryland.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER. On page 96, between lines 10 and 11, I move to insert the following words:

For the extension of the hospital, \$20,000.

It is under the head of the Soldiers' Home, Northwestern Branch, at Milwaukee, Wis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The way the bill is paged now, that comes right after the Central Branch.

Mr. SPOONER. Yes, on page 96, between lines 10 and 11.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be reported.

The SECRETARY. On page 96, after line 10, insert the following paragraph:

For the extension of the hospital, \$20,000.

Mr. SPOONER. I will say that that is estimated for and the necessity for it is beyond any possible question.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I make no criticism; of course, the committee has acted as wisely as possible; but the local superintendents and the local visiting managers of the soldiers' homes made various recommendations concerning improvements in buildings and a number of recommendations for additional buildings, a boilerhouse here and there, a barrack here and there, and various things.

I have selected from those recommendations such as were approved by the Treasury Department, and then have selected from the list submitted by the Treasury Department a few that seem to be indispensable. Where it was for changes in headquarters buildings or something of that kind, I thought that it was a matter that might perhaps wait until next year. But where a hospital is crowded and men are put into quarters unfitted for hospital purposes I thought it right that I should see that an amendment was moved. Following the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER], the next amendment I shall move will be on page 98, after line 11, to insert:

For the construction of a brick barrack, \$31,000.

This for two or three years at least has been estimated for, but postponed. This winter there have been forty or fifty soldiers in tents. The report early in this month shows that there are forty-five who are not provided for in the buildings, and those, I suppose, are in the tents, of which, however, they do not make special complaint, because, being soldiers, they are rather comfortable in tents where they sleep, and some of them have actually petitioned for the privilege of going into the tents in preference to going into some of the crowded barracks.

But it is not quite decent to keep these men permanently in tents. They are willing to do so for the time being, because their sleeping quarters are otherwise crowded. But every single report from the home is to the effect that every place decently fitted for sleeping purposes is occupied, save the dining-room and two or three other rooms. I have all the figures here. This is the Central Branch.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to ask what is the aggregate of those figures.

Mr. REAGAN. We can not hear.

Mr. HAWLEY. The Senator from Iowa inquires about the aggregate. I have not added them up myself, because I went upon the merits of each individual case. I say, on the authority of the manager at Hampton and on the authority of General Franklin, speaking from his personal inspection and knowledge, that every room there in which a soldier could be put to sleep is already occupied. I know also, aside from that, that one of the buildings occupied as a barracks is scarcely fit for the purpose. Therefore I move, as I said, to insert on page 96, after line 10:

For the construction of a brick barrack, \$31,000.

Mr. REAGAN. Mr. President, I shall not consume the time of the Senate. It would be useless to do so, at any rate. But I rose simply to call attention to the fact that this bill contains provisions for these homes amounting to about \$3,000,000 for the next fiscal year; and in connection with that fact it is probable, and at least since the passage of the last pension bill, that every one of these men is drawing a liberal pension from the Government. Yet \$3,000,000 is provided for homes for them in addition to their allowance for pensions. I know it is idle to waste time to call attention to these things, and yet it is right that it should be noted as we pass along.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment moved by the Senator from Connecticut.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAWLEY. In regard to the Western Branch, at Leavenworth, Kans., omitting other things they ask for in the way of storehouses, bakehouses, etc., I move to insert on page 99, after line 11:

For the construction of a brick barrack, \$19,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAWLEY. Now, in regard to the Central Branch, at Dayton, Ohio, the estimates have quite a list of buildings and alterations, such as boiler room and coal shed, smokestack, and kitchen, boilers, tunnels, headquarter buildings, extension of hospital, water heater, extension of water supply, extension of electric lights, etc. I omit them all, and move on page 95, after line 10, to insert:

For the construction of one brick barrack, \$15,700.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER. On page 2, line 19, I move to strike out the word "seventy" and insert the words "ninety five;" so as to read:

For post office at Burlington, Iowa: For completion of building under present limit, \$95,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER. On page 7, line 15, I move to strike out the word "ninety" and insert in lieu thereof the words "one hundred;" so as to read:

For post office at Mankato, Minn.: For purchase of site and construction of building, \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER. One more amendment, Mr. President. At the end of page 11, I move to insert the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 11, after line 25, at the foot of the page, add the following:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause to be sold at public or private sale the buildings situate upon block 23 in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., acquired by the United States under the provisions of chapter 91 of the laws of the United States approved January 21, 1889, for a site of a public building in said city, and to apply the proceeds of said sale, together with the proceeds of the sale of the present public building and of the site thereof in said city to the erection of a building to be erected on said block 23, in addition to the limit of cost heretofore fixed for said site and building; and the Secretary may sell the present building and the site in said city at public or private sale, subject to the right of the United States Government to occupy the same at a reasonable rental, not exceeding 6 per cent. upon the sum for which the same is sold, at the completion of said new building.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I desire to offer an amendment; on page 26, at the end of line 14, I move to insert:

For the purchase of a site for the Long Branch life-saving station, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be required.

I hold in my hand a letter which I will send to the desk, being the recommendation of the Treasury Department, and also of the Life-Saving Department, with respect to this amendment, which, if desired, may be read; otherwise not.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator desire to have read the communications referred to?

Mr. MCPHERSON. I do not ask to have it read unless some Senator wishes it.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the Senator from New Jersey will not insist upon that amendment. I have no doubt it would be a good thing to make that purchase, but there is a station there now. The committee considered the question and thought it a matter that could lie over until next year.

Mr. MCPHERSON. Let the recommendation of the Department be read, as also that of the Life-Saving Service accompanying it.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not think that \$10,000 is required for this purpose.

Mr. MCPHERSON. The necessity is very great, as is indicated in these reports.

Mr. ALLISON. I have read everything the Senator has presented, so far as that is concerned, but I have no objection to the letters being put in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The letters will be printed in the RECORD. The letters referred to are as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.  
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of January 28, 1891, referring to me a copy of an "amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BLODGETT to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing \$10,000 for the purchase of a site for life-saving station No. 5, at Long Branch, N. J.," and requesting suggestions touching the merits of the same.

In reply, I would respectfully state that the matter was referred to the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service for his consideration, and I transmit herewith his report with my concurrence.

Respectfully, yours,

A. B. NETTLETON,  
Acting Secretary.

HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE,  
Chairman Committee on Commerce, United States Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your reference of the letter of the Senate Committee on Commerce, transmitting a copy of an "amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BLODGETT to the sundry civil appropriation bill," and requesting suggestions touching the merits of the same.

The amendment proposes the appropriation of the sum of \$10,000 "for the purchase of a site for life-saving station No. 5, at Long Branch, N. J." I would remark that the life-saving stations are not now and for some years have not been designated by numbers. The one referred to is known as the "Long Branch" station. The building is small, having been erected in the earlier years of the service when the requirements of the present time could not be anticipated, and the lot is insufficient in size, being but little larger than the station itself. In fact, it is impossible to get in and out of the station with the apparatus and appliances without passing over adjoining property.

This condition of things, which not only cramps the operations of the service, but renders the quarters of the surfmen uncomfortable, is unsatisfactory and embarrassing, but relief has not heretofore been considered possible. The inspecting officer of the district states that the only available land in the vicinity of which he has knowledge is a valuable lot adjacent to the present site, held at \$20,000, and as he knew that this outlay could not be incurred by the service, he has not recommended it. He states that if a portion of this lot, or if any other suitable lot can be obtained in the immediate vicinity, he would strongly recommend its purchase, believing it to be for the best interests of the service and Government.

I concur in this opinion. A lot of 100 by 150 feet at least in dimensions and in the immediate vicinity of the present location of the station is needed. I think the proposed amendment ought to pass after being amended to read as follows: "For the purchase of a site for the Long Branch life-saving station, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be required."

Respectfully, yours,

S. I. KIMBALL,  
General Superintendent.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I have one other amendment which is recommended by the Committee on the Library.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 89, at the end of line 9, insert the following paragraph:

Thirty thousand dollars to be expended on the Trenton Battle Monument, Trenton, N. J., under the direction of the Secretary of War, when he is satisfied that a similar amount has been provided by the State of New Jersey and the Trenton Battle Monument Association.

Mr. MCPHERSON. That similar amount has been provided by the Battle Monument Association raising \$15,000, and the State of New Jersey having contributed out of its funds \$15,000 some two or three years ago, I hope the Senate will allow this item to be put in the bill. It has been passed three different times by the Senate. I think it no more than right that the appropriation should be made now.



Mr. ALLISON. I make the point of order upon the amendment that it is not estimated for, and there is no law for it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the point of order is well taken.

Mr. PADDOCK. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to come in after the word "dollars," in line 14, page 69.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 69, after line 14, insert:

*Provided, That a sum not exceeding \$25,000 of the foregoing sums may be transferred, by the order of the President, to the Department of Agriculture, to be expended in practical experimentation through the sinking of artesian wells, not to exceed six in number, on the public lands in the regions between the ninety-seventh degree of longitude and the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, for the promotion of agriculture by irrigation.*

Mr. DOLPH. I offer an amendment to the amendment. I move to insert, after the words "Rocky Mountains," "and in the arid regions west of the Rocky Mountains and north of the forty-second degree of north latitude;" so as to make the proviso read:

*Provided, That a sum not exceeding \$25,000 of the foregoing sum may be transferred, by the order of the President, to the Department of Agriculture, to be expended in practical experimentation through the sinking of artesian wells, not to exceed six in number, on the public lands in the region between the ninety-seventh degree of longitude and the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and in the arid regions west of the Rocky Mountains and north of the forty-second degree of north latitude, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, for the promotion of agriculture by irrigation.*

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I make the point of order on the amendment that it has not been estimated for.

Mr. PADDOCK. I should like to hear the point of order stated.

Mr. ALLISON. That it has not been estimated for.

Mr. DOLPH. If the Senator from Iowa will allow me to prefer a request, I desire to have printed a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture and memorandum accompanying it.

Mr. ALLISON. I have no objection to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That leave will be granted if there be no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1891.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, the office of irrigation inquiry, to which reference was made, returns the following statement as to the probable cost of sinking an artesian well, either by making a contract for the same or by the purchase of a plant and the direct use of it by persons temporarily employed for the purpose.

An engineering and geological reconnaissance will probably be necessary to determine the proper location for experimental well or wells. Oversight of the work will also be required. For this from \$5,000 to \$7,000 may be necessary.

The value of the reconnaissance needed will extend beyond the special wells proposed. Artesian wells for town purposes have been sunk at Baker City and Pendleton, Eastern Oregon, also at Pullman, Wash., and at Boise City, Idaho. In the counties of Klamath, Lake, and Harney, Oregon, there should be found an abundant supply of artesian and overflow waters at very moderate depths. The entire foothills section and the basin of the Columbia River should also supply such waters. If desired, a brief will be made for your use of any data in possession of the Department.

I am, very respectfully,

EDWIN WILLITS, Acting Secretary.

Hon. J. N. DOLPH, United States Senate.

MEMORANDUM.

By contract the cost of the sinking of an artesian well in region north of 42 degrees and west of the Rockies will be \$1.80 per foot, contractor guaranteeing water within or at 1,000 feet. Over that depth and for additional 500 feet it will be \$2 per foot. This according to our best information.

The cost then will be: For 1,000 feet, \$1,800; for 1,500 feet (500 additional), \$2,400.

To purchase and man plant outright, the cost of first well boring will be from \$4,500 to \$5,000.

MEMORANDUM.

The eastern part of Oregon is largely arid in character. Nearly the whole of it requires the application of water artificially in order to produce crops. Klamath, Crook, Wasco, Lake, Harney, Grant, and Malheur are without question wholly within the arid region. Crook, Grant, and Baker are mainly a high, dry table-land, covered with natural grasses and well adapted to pastoral purposes. The eastern flanks of the Cascade Range from the Columbia south to the boundary of the State will unquestionably be found admirably adapted to storage of water, while in the valleys of Deschutes, Day, and Crooked Rivers there must necessarily exist in the gravel and erosion stratum below the alluvium a large supply of drainage water fed continuously by the precipitation on the Cascade Range. This is the more accessible, though not so copious, underground supply.

Artesian water proper, which has already been reached at Baker City further to the east, will, there is reason to believe, be found at comparatively moderate depths below the high table-land region. The seepage or soakage of the Columbia River as well as that of the Cascade Range, must be so great as to clearly indicate the probability of finding such a supply. In the south and southwestern section there will without doubt be found a considerable supply of what this office terms "negative" artesian water: that is, water held in storage in porous stratum with impervious beds beneath, accessible at moderate depths by boring, which rises in the bore, but does not flow to the top.

It is evident also by the number of shallow lakes, swamps, and lagoons found in Klamath, Lake, and Harney Counties, that the drainage "dip" or trend of the stratum and of the land generally tends in that direction. Even a superficial study of that area will satisfy a competent observer that phreatic or earth waters in sufficient quantity for small area irrigation can be obtained at moderate depth and cost. In the northern part of this portion of the State, embracing parts of Wasco, the whole of Sherman, Gilliam, Umatilla, and Morrow Counties, the returns made to the circulars sent out by this office, give evidence of the existence at very moderate depths of a considerable supply of earth waters, largely the drainage and seepage of the Columbia Basin, from both surface and river channel.

Irrigation works in Eastern Oregon are mainly found in Klamath, Baker,

Union, and Umatilla Counties. Some very large projects, designed to cover several millions of acres of land, are now under way for reclamation purposes upon the table-lands of the Columbia Basin. The reclaimable area is estimated very moderately in Eastern Oregon at 3,000,000 acres. The projectors referred to propose to reclaim 1,250,000 acres.

In the Powder River Valley, Baker County, there are now in operation ten artesian wells ranging in depth from 75 to 155 feet. The total capacity of these wells is about 1,000,000 gallons daily. They are used for supplying Baker City. One other artesian well at Pendleton, having a flow of 1,000,000 gallons, is now in successful operation. It is used for town purposes. Along the Columbia River Basin the small dug and bored wells are mainly used for domestic purposes and orchard irrigation. They are so numerous as to indicate beyond question the possibility of their use for all fruit-farm purposes, and they also indicate the probable existence at a greater depth of a flow above the surface.

The western counties, beginning on the north with Wallowa, and going southward embracing Union, the eastern half of Baker, and the whole of Malheur, gives evidence of a water supply of value, with a strong pressure, beneath and near the surface soil. The Snake and Owyhee Rivers both carry large volumes of water, and drain a considerable hydrographic basin with broken and precipitous topography on either side. There is every reason to believe that a thorough reconnaissance will prove the possibility of considerable storage facilities, of a large supply to be obtained from the drainage seepage held in storage near to and beneath the surface, and as well also from the volume of higher precipitation which has found its way to deeper strata, and which will when tapped form an artesian supply.

In the judgment of the office of irrigation inquiry, Eastern Oregon will probably furnish a good supply for many artesian wells. More than that, it will give in the supplies nearer the surface, of the character known in our inquiries as underflow waters, a great number of separate wells and other small works sufficient to irrigate considerable though separate bodies of land, thus facilitating the cultivation of the soil, until the larger works shall present irrigation on a large scale.

The average temperature in Eastern Oregon is 52°, and the range is from 90° in summer to 10° above zero in winter. As to rainfall, the average precipitation in the northern counties will be about 21 inches, that is as far as the Columbia basin is concerned. Umatilla has an average of about 10 inches. Union County to the southeast and Wallowa have a rainfall of about 24 inches. The central region covered by Crook and Grant Counties and the northern portions of Harney, Lake, and Klamath will show an annual precipitation of about 14 inches. The southern portion of Eastern Oregon, from Malheur to Klamath will range from 16 to 19 inches per annum.

Washington.—The eastern tier of counties in Washington are wholly within the subhumid or semiarid influences. This embraces Stevens County, east of the Columbia River, and Lincoln, Spokane, Adams, Whitman, Asotin, Garfield, Columbia, Walla Walla, and Franklin. The rainfall in this section will range from Colville, on the north, to Dayton, on the south, from 16.50 to 26.72 inches per annum, making an average of 21.61 inches for the whole section. On the north side of the Columbia basin the average is about 12 inches. In Yakima and Kittitas Counties the average will fall as low as 10 inches. North and west of the Columbia the precipitation will probably be about 12 inches, though no systematic records have been kept. It has been shown by the records in the eastern part of the State that the rainfall increases at an average rate of 3 inches for each 1,000 feet of altitude.

The whole of Eastern Washington lying south of British Columbia and east of the Columbia River is undoubtedly endowed with large volumes of phreatic or earth waters. In all the counties first named many hundreds of bored and dug wells are to be found, ranging in depth from 40 to 100 feet. The water when reached rises in the bore very near to the surface. The existence of a large amount of underflow water is shown everywhere along the Cour d'Alene and the Blue Range. Artesian wells have been bored for town purposes at Pullman, where there are eight inside the corporate limits, having a depth of 75 to 95 feet, with a 5-inch bore, and discharging each from 700 to 1,000 gallons per minute. All efforts outside of the town proper to reach such water have been failures. A large well is in operation at Sprague, in Lincoln County, flowing 720,000 gallons per day, the water of which is pumped for part of the bore. The characteristics spoken of in regard to Oregon can all be found in Eastern Washington.

Idaho.—Some remarkable artesian developments have occurred within the past year in the vicinity of Boise City, which is now supplied by water from artesian wells, twelve in number. These were sunk on a plateau 180 feet above the town and at an altitude of 2,230 feet above the sea level. Four of these wells are about 100 feet deep and give a daily flow of about 750,000 gallons. The pressure is strong and the water rises several feet above the surface. The remaining eight are rather shallow, averaging 45 feet in depth, water being struck at 40 feet. No use has been made of the water of these wells in irrigation except so far as to serve fruit and vegetable gardens within the city limits. A remarkable phenomenon is the finding of hot water, highly mineralized and under great pressure, on the same plateau at a distance of 450 feet below the surface.

At Moscow, Idaho, the town wells are three in number, 90 feet in depth, with a bore of 2½ inches, flowing for three wells 56,000 gallons per hour. The daily flow is over 1,300,000 gallons. There is no reason to doubt that considerable artesian and underflow water can be obtained throughout Western and Southwestern Idaho; also in Bingham and Logan Counties, in the southeast portion of the new State. A proper reconnaissance and some experimentation is likely to show favorable results in the prairie region between the Salmon and Snake Rivers. But in any event there will be found an ample water supply at moderate depths below the surface through Western Idaho for fruit, garden, stock, and domestic purposes.

Montana.—Very little is known in the direction of this memorandum with regard to Montana west of the Rocky Mountains. It can only be suggested that the topography of the country indicates with great positiveness the strong probability, in connection with known geological conditions, of finding an abundant supply of both artesian and surface drainage or underflow waters.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Iowa restate his point of order against the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. ALLISON. My point of order is that it is not estimated for, nor reported from any standing committee of this body.

Mr. PADDOCK. It is only in the nature of a limitation; it is a direction for the use of the money, and in the line of the appropriation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of opinion that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. CAMERON. I offer an amendment, to come in on page 14, after the word "dollars," in line 3.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 14, after line 3, insert:

In order to give the necessary full and free ingress and egress to the wagons carrying the United States mails, into and out from the Philadelphia post office, the Secretary of the Treasury, acting for and in behalf of the Government of the United States, is hereby authorized to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, certain lots or pieces of ground in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania,

adjoining or adjacent to the Philadelphia post-office building, on the west, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground late of John J. Ridgeway, deceased, situate on the south side of Market street, in the Ninth ward of the said city of Philadelphia, beginning at a point on the line of said Market street where the same intersects the west side of Post-Office street, containing in front on Market street 16 feet 8 inches, and extending in length or depth of that width southwardly between parallel lines at right angles with said Market street 231½ feet, to the north side of Chant street.

Also, all those three certain lots or pieces of ground, late of James Magee, deceased, situate on the north side of said Chant street, beginning at a point in the northern line of said Chant street 16 feet 8 inches westward from the west side of Post-Office street, containing in front on said Chant street 47 feet 2½ inches, more or less, and extending in length or depth northwardly between parallel lines at right angles with said Chant street 56 feet, more or less, to land now or late of Caroline A. Magee.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground now or late of Caroline A. Magee immediately adjoining the said last-described lot of ground on the north, beginning at a point on the westward line of the said first above-described lot or piece of ground at the distance of 56 feet northward from the north side of Chant street, extending thence northward along the westerly side of said first above-described lot of ground, 15 feet 6 inches; thence westwardly 47 feet 2½ inches to a point at the head of a certain alley; thence southward partly along the head of said alley and partly along the line of a certain lot or piece of ground the property of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, 15 feet 6 inches to a point; thence eastwardly 47 feet 2½ inches, along the northward line of said second above-described piece of ground, to the place of beginning; and a sum sufficient for the purpose, not to exceed \$135,000, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator from Pennsylvania whether that amendment has been reported from any committee?

Mr. CAMERON. It has been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. ALLISON. And referred to the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. CAMERON. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It has gone through all the necessary forms.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON], reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARBOUR. Mr. President, I desire to offer on page 26, after line 14, an amendment which has been reported from the Committee on Commerce by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH] to establish a light station at or near Page's Rock, York River, Virginia, \$25,000.

I desire to say that this is recommended by the Lighthouse Board. There was a wreck there recently. It is a very important point, and there is a largely increased commerce on the York River. I hope it will be the pleasure of the Senate to adopt it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 26, after line 14, insert the following:

To establish a light station at or near Page's Rock in York River, Virginia, \$25,000.

Mr. ALLISON. I am told by the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE], the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, that this amendment was reported from that committee. I want to say in reference to these lights that the Committee on Appropriations examined all the items with great care, and they called before them the naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and he gave us all the information as to what he regarded as important and pressing, or indispensable, and they were put in the bill. Of course I have no power to make a point of order upon the amendment, as it came from a proper committee.

Mr. BARBOUR. If the Senator will allow me, I will read from the annual report of the Lighthouse Board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889—

Mr. ALLISON. I do not wish to disturb the Senator, but I am quite sure the Lighthouse Board has recommended it. I have no doubt on that point.

Mr. BARBOUR. I am quite certain that it is the most important appropriation for this purpose that can be made in the Virginia waters anywhere.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BARBOUR].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to come in on page 110, after line 15. I move to insert the following:

The sum of \$20,000 is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish information as to the best methods of cultivating the soil by irrigation.

I wish to say, Mr. President, with regard to this amendment, that it has nothing to do with the sinking of artesian wells, or spending money for the inauguration of any new scheme. Its purpose is to enable the Department of Agriculture to collect information, and publish it, as to the modes of cultivating the soil by means of irrigation. There is a vast region of country that can only be cultivated in that way. Two-fifths of the entire area of the United States is in that condition.

It is exceedingly important that people coming to that part of the country shall not be deceived; that they shall know the facts in regard to the manner in which agriculture is to be pursued there, because hundreds of thousands of people have gone in there without information as to the conditions existing there. They have been in a starving condition after they have got there, and have had to be removed by charity, coming from various portions of the country. If we can have under-

stood the modes of agriculture that must necessarily be adopted in order to enable people to live in that country it will be of great advantage. It is no more than we do for other departments, where the information is already more general, as, for instance, in regard to epidemic diseases and the modes of cultivating the various products of agriculture. We have an Agricultural Department for that purpose.

Here is a new subject, and our people know nothing about irrigation. Our ancestors came from a country that did not require irrigation. We have lived in a region of country where no irrigation is required, and now the public lands of the United States are sought where a new style of agriculture has to be pursued.

The object of this amendment is to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to collect information as to the mode of pursuing agriculture in that part of the country, and to publish it for the information of the people. It seems to me that it is a duty and a necessity, and I hope this amendment will not only be adopted, but that the committee will retain it in the bill. It is the unanimous desire of the delegation from that section, and I have asked nothing more than what is asked for other branches of agriculture. Let us get the information for the benefit of the country. This provision is the unanimous desire of the people there and I hope the amendment will be adopted. I will say no more.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, if all those who are interested in this question are content with this amendment, on both sides, with all its difficulties and relations, I shall not personally object to it. But if we are to have this amendment, and another amendment, and so on, from time to time, I shall make the point of order, so far as I can, upon each and every one of them. That is the reason why I made the point of order upon the amendment of my friend from Nebraska [Mr. PADDOCK], and I shall make the point of order upon this amendment if I have the power to do it. But so far as I am concerned, I am willing, if all parties agree, that something of this kind may be done.

Mr. DOLPH. Let the amendment be reported again.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 10, after line 15, insert the following:

The sum of \$20,000 is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish information as to the best methods of cultivating the soil by irrigation.

Mr. REAGAN. In response to the suggestion of the Senator from Iowa, I wish to say for one that my impression is that the information sought to be collected is of very great importance to that part of the country, and that it would be wise to allow the amendment to be adopted.

Mr. DOLPH. I understand that the expenditure is not limited to any section.

Mr. STEWART. It is limited to no section; it covers the general subject.

Mr. ALLISON. I reserve the point of order, unless this is to be a final settlement of the whole question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART].

Mr. PADDOCK. I understand the observation made by the Senator from Iowa to be a demand upon me and all others that no amendment on this subject shall be proposed.

Mr. ALLISON. No.

Mr. PADDOCK. That of course is entirely unnecessary, because the amendment I proposed was ruled out by the Chair, and no other amendment of like import, for a like reason, should be received or considered. Therefore we are bound by the judgment of the committee and by the judgment of the Presiding Officer not to make any further amendments on this line.

If it were a matter connected with the ornamental business of the Geological Survey, no excuse or apology would be necessary. That is a branch of industry which has been more thoroughly cultivated than any other, official or other, in this country, but which has not produced, so far as I know, any particular practical result for these people, in this region of country, where these surveys have been mostly made and who are directly interested. These brave pioneers absolutely made the soil west of the ninety-third meridian of longitude to this eastern limit which is now fixed for the so-called subhumid region by the natural process of fertilization which they themselves set in motion by their settlement, by their agriculture.

These brave men and women have done more than any other people on the continent, almost, in the way of the progress and the development of the interior of this country. They made the overland mail stage a possibility. They made the pony express a possibility; and afterwards the construction and maintenance of the Pacific telegraph line; and still later they made it possible to construct the Pacific Railroad. They established a cordon of settlements between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, through that almost limitless wilderness. They endured greater hardships and vicissitudes than almost any people on the face of the earth ever experienced. They made possible the creation of these great States which have been recently admitted into the Union. Mr. President, these hardy pioneers are now suffering, languishing in almost hopeless poverty, because that region has been stricken with a drought unparalleled almost in the history of the United States.

Encouraged by the success of agriculture farther East they advanced

too rapidly and too far up the greater altitudes of the semiarid region where irrigation is necessary to agriculture. They fully realize now that they can not maintain the advanced line of development which they hold at the present time without a system of irrigation, and for that they are now struggling. They need the aid of the Government in this behalf, and they have believed that they should and could get such aid from it. With such encouragement they would be able to go forward in this effort to inaugurate a system of irrigation which would save that country, and save themselves from ruin. It must be remembered that the Government owns two-thirds of the land in that region, which would receive a very large proportion of the benefit to result from the inauguration of such a system. And it has been demonstrated to be absolutely practicable in every respect to irrigate a large part of that section through a system of artesian wells and storage basins. I desire simply to say this much in explanation of my efforts for this amendment. I hope the amendment of the Senator from Nevada will be adopted, and I promise the Senate that we shall be heard from on this subject hereafter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REAGAN. I suggest that that amendment being adopted requires a modification of the amendment suggested by the committee on page 110, as to the repeal of the previous law of September 13, 1890, requiring the final reports to be made.

Mr. STEWART. Oh, no; this is another subject altogether.

Mr. ALLISON. It is a different thing entirely.

Mr. REAGAN. Then I will ask the chairman, if he will agree, that the word "thirty" shall be inserted before the word "first" in line 15.

Mr. ALLISON. That has already been done.

Mr. STEWART. That was done.

Mr. ALLISON. There were two or three committee amendments passed over, and I ask the Senate to consider them at this time. One is on page 14, line 13.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 14, after line 12, the Committee on Appropriations report to insert:

For the purchase, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the land and buildings known as the Richards property, in the city of Washington, D. C., now occupied by the Coast and Geodetic Survey for use of said survey, \$155,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations which was passed over will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. After line 18, on page 14, insert:

Purchase of the Maltby House: For the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of Congress and the Executive Departments, of the premises known as the Maltby House, situated on the corner of New Jersey avenue and B street northwest, in the city of Washington, D. C., \$125,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and for the purchase of the vacant lots on the west side thereof, \$12,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; in all, \$137,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. MORRILL. I move to amend the amendment in line 21 by inserting:

Under the control of the Committee on Rules of the Senate.

Otherwise we turn this building over entirely to the Treasury Department. We ought to have some control over it.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not object to that amendment to the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Vermont is accepted by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Chair understands.

Mr. ALLISON. I think it is a proper amendment to the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the committee as modified.

Mr. SHERMAN. The amount inserted in the amendment, in line 1, page 15, is \$12,000. It should be \$13,000. At the time it was under consideration that was the amount, and I think there was a mistake somewhere.

Mr. ALLISON. There was no mistake, but we were—

Mr. SHERMAN. I think that was the agreed price at the time; at least, I so understood it.

Mr. ALLISON. If the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Ohio think that is the understanding that amount may be inserted.

Mr. MORRILL. That was the sum agreed upon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. Page 15, line 1, strike out "twelve" and insert "thirteen;" so as to read:

Thirteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. REAGAN. I want to inquire what is the effect of placing this building under the control of the Committee on Rules. Is it to take that building from the control of the Departments and put it under the control of the Senate?

Mr. ALLISON. No, that is not the effect of it. The amendment provided that this building should be under the control of Congress

and the Executive Departments; but, of course, "under the control of Congress" is a general term. It must be under the control of some branch of Congress or some part of it; and therefore the Senator from Vermont has moved to add to the words, "under the control of the Committee on Rules" instead of Congress, leaving the Executive Departments to stand, as I understand.

Mr. MORRILL. Exactly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio substituting \$13,000 for \$12,000 in line 1, page 15, will be agreed to, if there be no objection.

Mr. ALLISON. And \$138,000 instead of \$137,000 for the total appropriation, in line 3.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That will be considered as agreed to. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 27, after line 11, I move to insert:

For two steam launches for use in Puget Sound, at a cost not exceeding \$5,000 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I offer the following, to be inserted in page 10, after line 16:

In addition to the sum now authorized by law, for the purchase of a site for a building, courthouse, and other offices by the United States Government in San Francisco, Cal., \$450,000, and any part of said amount which may remain after such purchase shall be used for commencing the construction of the building.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 56, in lines 4 and 5, I move to strike out the words "and bringing to trial and punishment" and to insert the words "arresting and delivering to the United States marshal;" so as to read:

For the expenses of detecting, arresting, and delivering to the United States marshal dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money, etc.

Mr. GORMAN. I thought we had determined not to agree to that amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. We had determined not to agree to the subsequent amendments relating to the limitation, but I understood the committee had agreed to that amendment. I will say the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB] handed me the amendment and stated that the committee had agreed to insert that. Of course if the Senator's recollection is otherwise and he objects to it I shall not press it.

Mr. GORMAN. Is the chairman himself clear that it ought to be done?

Mr. ALLISON. I think it ought to be done.

Mr. GORMAN. I think that is going too far. That is simply—

Mr. ALLISON. I withdraw the amendment; if the Senator will excuse me, I am not going to quarrel with gentlemen now about amendments very much.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. ALLISON. I am rather acting in behalf of the Senator from Kansas respecting these amendments. The committee had under consideration the question of an elevator in the public building at Leavenworth, Kans., and rejected it at first on the ground that it is a three-story building and was not entitled to an elevator. Afterwards the Senator from Kansas stated that it is a four-story building and the upper portion of it I think is used for court purposes. I offer that amendment subject to any objection that anybody may desire to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Where is the amendment to come in?

Mr. ALLISON. On page 6, after line 20.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, after line 20, insert:

For the purpose of constructing an elevator in the public building at Leavenworth, Kans., \$8,000.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I desire to ask the chairman whether this proposition was not rejected by the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. ALLISON. I stated that it was, on the theory that it is a three-story building, but it turns out to be a four-story building.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Then I want to ask the chairman further, whether it is not true that the Committee on Appropriations rejected all the propositions to put elevators in these public buildings?

Mr. ALLISON. Where they were three stories. The Senator from Kansas stated afterwards that it is a four-story building. If the Senator objects to it, I withdraw it, of course.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Very well.

Mr. ALLISON. I withdraw the amendment, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. VANCE. Mr. President, the amendment I propose to offer may not possibly be in order, as it does not appropriate any money but only asks for an account as to how money already appropriated has been expended. On page 71, at the conclusion of line 14, I propose to amend by adding the following words:

And the proper officers of said university shall report annually to the Secretary of the Interior how this appropriation is expended.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is perfectly legitimate and proper.

Mr. GORMAN. That is right.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 71, after line 14, add:

And the proper officers of said university shall report annually to the Secretary of the Interior how this appropriation is expended.

So as to read:

For maintenance of the Howard University, to be used in payment of part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employes of the university, the balance of which will be paid from donations and other sources, \$20,300, and the proper officers of said university shall report annually to the Secretary of the Interior how this appropriation is expended.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope that amendment will be adopted. I think it is a very good amendment. I am obliged to the Senator from North Carolina for suggesting it.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. There is still another amendment which was passed over which the Secretary calls my attention to, resulting from an amendment already agreed to on page 39.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 39, strike out lines 1, 2, and 3, in the following words:

For rent of office buildings: For rent of buildings for offices, workrooms, and workshops in Washington, \$10,500.

Mr. ALLISON. Having agreed to purchase the building, that provision for rent of course will be stricken out.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. Now, there is one other amendment that I notice was passed over. It is on page 42.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 42, line 13, before the word "thousand," strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" and after the word "dollars," in line 14, add "of which sum not more than \$10,000 shall be expended in the payment of salaries and for services rendered in the city of Washington;" so as to make the clause read:

North American ethnology: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employes, \$30,000, of which sum not more than \$10,000 shall be expended in the payment of salaries and for services rendered in the city of Washington.

Mr. PLATT. I should like to have an explanation by the chairman of the committee of the reasons why it is proposed to reduce the amount from \$50,000 to \$30,000, and I should like to have him state what the usual appropriation has been?

Mr. ALLISON. The usual appropriation has been \$40,000. It has been running for a good many years and a great deal of valuable work, I have no doubt, has been done; but it seems to be a work that at some time ought to be either diminished in its cost or completed. The committee of course felt that it is a work of general interest and ought to be provided for. In making an examination we found that nearly \$28,000 of the previous appropriation of \$50,000 was spent for salaries in this city, and the committee thought it was wise to expend this money rather in researches than in paying so large a sum to people in this city, however competent they may be. That is the reason why the committee propose to strike it down.

Mr. PLATT. I hope the committee will allow this matter to stand at least at the sum which has heretofore been appropriated for this purpose. I do not know anything about the details as to how the appropriation has been used, but my own judgment about it is that the Government does not make any appropriation for any of the Departments which is subserving a better result than this appropriation. I trust the committee will allow it to stand at \$40,000, as that has been the usual amount.

Mr. ALLISON. I will say just one word in addition, and that is that there are nine or ten volumes of this work not yet printed. The last printed volume was in 1885, and the work can go along at a little slower pace without any injury to the public service. So it seemed to the committee, and so I believe.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator from Connecticut will listen for a moment he will see that this appropriation, in terms, describes what was its original purpose:

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employes.

Originally this work, a most interesting one, was prosecuted in accordance with the terms of the appropriation.

Researches were made throughout the country into the ethnology of the race, and all of the interesting facts connected with them, the circumstances surrounding the different tribes, the classification of languages, etc., among the Indians. Gradually it has departed from that, and the committee, to its surprise, its attention being called to the subject, investigated and found that of this \$40,000, \$28,000 is expended in salaries here, running from \$3,000 in some cases down to a large retinue of laborers, messengers, and employes, establishing in fact a bureau and swamping the appropriation.

Now, the committee did not think that Congress intended that that should be done. Some of this money might be expended in that way, but it certainly was considered, in view of what the chairman of the committee has stated, that there are eight volumes in advance not published, that this appropriation could be cut down and that a limitation should be put upon the force employed here. The legitimate work,

the interesting work, you may call it scientific, which should be pursued outside, ought to go on; but it ought not, after the fashion that is likely to take place in any of these things, to be simply run into a Washington bureau and used up in salaries.

The attempt of the committee is to remedy that. It seems to me that it ought to appeal to the Senate. It seems to me that nobody ought to object to it. The person in charge of the work ought not to object to it. Let the volumes be printed and come before the public, and then when the work goes on let it go on in a moderate way and in the right way, with the researches made outside, and a small sum for salaries here.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I have heard no evidence which sustains the statements made in regard to this appropriation in the bill or its being wasted and absorbed for purposes which are not legitimate to the object in view. The Senator from Maine cannot produce any testimony to show that to be the case, and none such was offered before the committee. Nothing exists to sustain the statements which he has made here. It is an important branch of knowledge to mankind, and it is surprising that in this age of ours there should be any ignorance upon that subject.

The classification of language in order that it may be made upon some common basis, that some means of communication may exist which are common to the whole race of man, and tracing it up to its original sources in the most ancient and primitive times, apart from its mere historical knowledge as a matter of antiquarian research, has its practical ends and is to-day an object of solicitude with all intelligent and learned people. There is no evidence that any part of this appropriation has been expended for salaries not legitimate and necessary to that end.

Why should not the investigation into these facts be conducted here in Washington as well as elsewhere? What possible reason is there that this place should be selected for exclusion from this kind of research? Why should not the learned men who are engaged in it be assembled here, under the eye of the learned man at the head of the bureau, who I think is the most scientific practical learned man upon these subjects in the world, Major Powell, to whom all the institutions of learning and all the scientific men of the world have given a very high place, who is an honor to American science and American learning?

I have a statement here which shows how unwise it is to strike down appropriations or to make them without some fact upon which to justify it, and upon mere guessing. I will now read the statement, which is correct, and from a very high authority.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY,  
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1891.

Sir: On the forty-second page of the sundry civil bill (Calendar No. 2732), beginning with the tenth line, there is a paragraph headed "North American Ethnology." In this is contained the appropriation for continuing ethnological researches for the ensuing year. To the paragraph an amendment is reported by the Senate Committee reducing the amount adopted by the House of Representatives of \$50,000 to \$30,000, and a further amendment in the following language: "Of which sum not more than \$10,000 shall be expended in the payment of salaries and for services rendered in the city of Washington."

The effect of these amendments if finally enacted into law will be greatly to embarrass the investigations for which the appropriation is designed, and I earnestly beg of you to consider the following statement:

The investigations for which this is intended, and for which similar appropriations have been made for a number of years, may be briefly set forth in the following manner:

1. The aboriginal inhabitants of the United States belong to fifty-eight distinct stocks, or families; that is, fifty-eight stocks of languages, entirely distinct, were spoken, and the Bureau of Ethnology has undertaken to record the vocabularies and briefly explain the grammatical structure of each of these fifty-eight stocks. This in itself is a work of great magnitude.

Only a small portion of the work is done by employes of the bureau. In it are engaged missionaries, teachers, and various linguistic scholars scattered throughout the country, and the work of all is correlated and systematized by the bureau. This linguistic work is the basis of all other work, as the other subjects of investigation can not be properly understood and the facts reported without a knowledge of the languages themselves.

2. These fifty-eight linguistic stocks of peoples were divided into about three thousand tribes, each tribe having a distinct form of government, executive functions inhering in chiefs, and legislative and judicial functions inhering in councils. No two tribes are organized on the same plan, different methods of selecting chiefs, different methods of organizing councils, and different customary laws recognized by chiefs and councils appearing in each case. The three thousand tribes present illustrations of multifarious tribal governments on a grand scale. With the appropriations made it is not possible to investigate them all, but a few typical examples have been taken, such as will serve to illustrate the more important characteristics of each great linguistic stock. These forms of tribal government can not be understood without at the same time understanding the language, for, not having written constitutions and written laws, their constitutions and laws are crystallized in forms of oral speech, which are handed down with great exactness by oral tradition from generation to generation.

3. With each great linguistic stock a distinct form of mythology and religion is discovered, the principles, forms, ceremonies, and precepts of which are formulated in bodies of oral tradition and handed down from one generation to another. Not all of these systems of mythology and religion are being investigated, but some of the more important ones, which will illustrate the general principles, have been and are still the subject of investigation.

4. With all of these tribes there are great bodies of habits and customs, of profound interest to all those engaged in the study of mankind, and, to the greatest extent possible with the means at command, these habits and customs are being investigated.

5. The tribes of North America were when discovered engaged in a great variety of arts of peace and war. Some tribes built houses of stone, known as pueblos; some of wood, some of thatched reeds, others of earth embankments, etc. They made pottery; they made baskets; they made clothing, in part of the skins of animals and in part of textile fabrics. They used stone implements and in some cases copper implements, and implements of bone, horn,

wood, etc. The arts of these people are being investigated and the products of their arts are being collected. For this purpose mounds, caves, and ruins are examined, and collections of their arts brought from all portions of the country to the National Museum.

It will thus be seen that the research is one of great magnitude, and the field of investigation is of equal magnitude, embracing an area equal to more than three-fourths of all Europe; that is, all the area of the United States. The investigations must be made now or never. Rapidly the people are losing their languages; some are already lost. Rapidly the people are losing their forms of tribal government; some of them are already lost. Rapidly the people are losing their mythologies and religions; some of them are already lost. Rapidly the people are losing their habits and customs; civilized habits and customs have usually been adopted by them. Rapidly the people are losing their arts; they are almost wholly lost, and can be studied only through the relics of them left in the archeologic remains of the country. But the purpose and significance of these arts can yet be discovered from a few tribes who still have well-defined traditions of the old arts.

To cut down the appropriation as recommended is to cut off this investigation to that extent in all of its features. And it should be understood that this is not to postpone the investigation, for what is not now gathered never can be gathered hereafter. In the last few decades all the civilized people of the globe have become interested in the antiquities of the countries which they inhabit, and they are all engaged in similar researches. The materials being gathered by the bureau are already of inestimable value, and will increase in value and interest as the years go by.

The clause in the paragraph which limits the expenditure for salaries to \$10,000 is peculiarly unfortunate, for the investigations can not be carried on except by the employment of skilled specialists. The most important work in which the bureau is engaged will almost be limited to the expenditure of that \$10,000, for we must have linguistic scholars and philologists for the work. The endeavor has always been made to expend these appropriations in the most economical manner, and we have found it highly advantageous and a great saving of expense to utilize the services of Indians coming to Washington, especially in the linguistic branch of the investigation.

Much of the remaining \$20,000, if used at all, would have to be expended chiefly for the purchase of archeologic collections made by amateurs throughout the country who are engaged in making such collections largely for the purpose of selling them to foreign museums, and who do not collect with critical skill. All the assistants of the bureau above the grade of copyist and messenger are in the field a portion of the year and come to Washington to work only when it is necessary to prepare reports, that the results of their researches may be given to the public; and these results are now used in all of the universities, colleges, and higher schools of learning in the United States.

The preparation of the reports on these investigations has kept up with the work, and valuable and substantial results have already accrued. Six quarto volumes have been issued; three more have been printed, and are now in the Government Printing Office being bound. Ten octavo bulletins have been published; three more are now in the Printer's hands, and one is ready to be transmitted to the Printer. Of the annual reports, which are large imperial octavos, six have been published, the seventh is in the Printer's hands, and the eighth and ninth are completed, ready for the Printer, and are only awaiting the time when he can take them up. From the year 1855 to the year 1889, inclusive, there was much delay in the publication of the reports of the bureau, as well as of the reports of the Geological Survey, and there had accumulated more than thirty volumes of prepared but unpublished reports of the survey, and eight volumes of prepared but unpublished reports of the Bureau of Ethnology.

This resulted from the fact that in the judgment of the Public Printer other reports of the Government should have precedence, and the appropriation was insufficient for them all. Under the present Printer, however, most of these back reports have been issued, and in less than a year all printing will be up to date if the work proceeds as it has done for the past two years. The Director has in no sense been responsible for the delay in the publication of the reports. They have all been prepared in good time.

There is on hand at present manuscript sufficient for at least eight quarto volumes, the materials having been collected in the field. But all this manuscript requires editing and revising by the men engaged in the work, who have accumulated the materials. If the restricting clause should become law it would become necessary to discharge most of these men, and much of this work would be practically lost.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. CALL. I will ask for the printing of these papers. I only desire that there may be some authentic information.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Florida that the papers he presents shall be printed in the RECORD? The Chair hears none.

The letters referred to are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,  
DIVISION OF MINING STATISTICS AND TECHNOLOGY,  
Washington, December 29, 1890.

SIR: In reply to your letter for a statement of the work to be conducted in the division of mining statistics in the fiscal year 1892 and its probable cost, I have the honor to state that the condition of the subject under my charge is peculiar and critical.

This subject is the condition of the mineral resources of the United States, upon which I have reported to you by the annual publication, "Mineral Resources of the United States." The volume has contained much general information, and particularly an estimate of the product of each mineral used in the United States and its market value. This statistical feature has proved of particular interest, and in lack of more trustworthy information has come to be regarded as the standard and official statement of the United States. This is due naturally to the fact that no efforts have been spared within the means at command to make these estimates (which is the polite word for an expert's guess) as intelligent as possible.

The most eminent authorities on each subject have been selected to aid, and they have given most useful and earnest support to the object of furnishing the country with as trustworthy information as their personal opinions could lend. Among them have been the late Dr. Charles A. Ashburner, formerly geologist in charge of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania; Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, editor of the American Manufacturer and Iron World; Mr. C. Kirchhoff, editor of the Iron Age; Mr. John Birkinbine, secretary of the Charcoal Iron Workers' Association; Mr. James M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association; Mr. R. P. Rothwell, editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal; and Mr. Charles G. Yale, editor of the Mining and Scientific Press.

Besides the popularity of the survey's report, these efforts were further ratified by the selection of this band of workers for the collection of exact mineral statistics for the Eleventh Census, with the writer as special agent in charge. This work is about successfully completed. Its cost was estimated at \$225,000, and I have kept considerably below that estimate.

Now, after such a drill in collecting exact statistics as this census work has

furnished, no one of these experts is willing to go back to the method of estimating, and it is hoped that the organization of these workers and the co-operation of the producers which this work has brought about, may be kept up.

This simply means sufficient money to pay for the clerical work of corresponding with producers of minerals; it involves the sending out of letters and the expenses of such visits to mines as seem necessary, in doubtful cases, to render it useless for producers to send in exaggerated returns. The total, including all salaries, can be reduced from \$200,000 to \$50,000, the reason for the great reduction being that our directories are practically good and the producers willing to stand by the work actively and cheerfully.

#### PLAN.

Scope.—This should continue to be very limited. Perhaps five statistical questions should be answered by every producer in the United States. This is the item of expense. In addition, a careful study must be made of all the national and State geological work in its bearing upon the conditions of occurrence of mineral deposit and their mutual relationships, constant observation of the chemists, the mineralogist's and also the petrographer's work as to the characteristics of these minerals, and also a watch upon the changing needs of the arts for these natural stores.

These latter items are more apparent than really complicated, and (since they follow the spasmodic work of others) are not subjected to the systematic study which is the necessary and costly feature of the more exact work, i. e., determining quantitatively a mineral product already increasing beyond \$600,000,000 each year, and contributed to by more than sixty industries.

The scheme by which this result is to be accomplished, for the sum which many statisticians would regard as impracticably small, can best be shown by a table.

In spite of personal eagerness to continue work (which has certainly proved more gratifying than even my own opinion of it ever led me to expect), I must venture the recommendation that it will be good policy to discontinue the publication of this work if it is thought best to deny the financial support necessary for exact statistics, for the following reasons:

The expenditure of a proper amount of money will be presumed by the readers and corresponding results will be expected. This expectation of a different kind of work from what we can furnish will of course meet with the disappointment and disapproval which must follow an attempt for greater exactness than the instruments can furnish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Geologist in charge of Division of Mining Statistics and Technology.

HON. J. W. POWELL,  
Director United States Geological Survey.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 17, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of letter of the 15th instant from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$50,000 for the preparation of the report on the mineral resources of the United States.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, with my approval, a supplemental estimate of \$50,000, submitted by the Director of the United States Geological Survey, "for the preparation of the report on the mineral resources of the United States," and recommend the same to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,  
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1891.

SIR: For a number of years the Geological Survey, in compliance with the statute regulating its operations, has prepared an annual volume on the mineral resources of the United States. The amount appropriated for this work is \$10,000 for each year. For the current year, by direction of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, the division in charge of this work has been consolidated with the division of mining statistics for the Eleventh Census, and the chief of the division, Mr. Day, of the Geological Survey, has had charge of the entire work.

This course was taken in order that there might be no duplication of expenditures. The small amount appropriated by Congress has enabled the Geological Survey to prepare a volume which has been very useful to the mining industries of this country, which now aggregate more than \$600,000,000 yearly. The method of collecting these statistics was in small part by canvass, through correspondence of the more important mining districts, and in part by the study of market reports, and by further basing estimates upon the facts thus collected.

The experience of the current year shows that the work can be greatly improved by a more thorough method of canvassing the mines, and the demand for this more thorough work is very great from all parts of the country, coming especially from mine owners and from manufacturers that use the product of the mines. Such requests come to the Director by personal representation from various people throughout the country and by letter, and especially in the journals which represent the interests of the miners and manufacturers of the country.

In obedience to this widespread demand the Director has prepared a very careful estimate of the cost of producing such an annual volume in the more thorough and elaborate manner demanded. The subjoined schedule will set forth the details of such plan.

In view of the considerations expressed above, I have the honor to request that the following estimate be transmitted to Congress:

For the preparation of the report on the mineral resources of the United States, \$50,000.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL, Director.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Supplemental estimate of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, by the United States Geological Survey.

Mineral resources of the United States:  
For the preparation of the report on the mineral resources of the United States (appropriated, R. S. 25, page 391, section 1) ..... \$50,000  
Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and estimated for 1892..... 10,000

Subjects, number of correspondents, method of collecting the statistics, clerical force, etc.

Subjects.	Number of correspondents.	Method of collecting the statistics.	Clerical force.		Traveling expenses.	Export assistants.	Furniture and miscellaneous office supplies.	Miscellaneous.	Total cost.
			No.	Total pay.					
Coal:									
Anthracite.....	700	Correspondence chiefly, with co-operation of mine inspectors.	2	\$1,800	\$300	\$300	.....	\$200	\$2,600
Bituminous.....	14,000	Correspondence and work of special agents in Western States.	2	1,900	1,800	600	\$25	125	4,500
Petroleum.....	9,000	Correspondence entirely, except visits to Western fields.	2	2,500	1,200	250	100	300	4,350
Natural gas.....	4,000	do.....	1	1,450	575	300	25	150	2,500
Asphaltum.....	50	One trip by an agent and correspondence.....		325	125	10		110	570
Peat, etc.....	200	do.....		50	175	50			275
Iron ore.....	4,000	Principally correspondence.....	2	1,500	400	400	15	300	2,615
Copper, lead, and zinc.....	3,000	do.....	2	2,800	300	500	50	250	3,900
Stone.....	8,000	Correspondence and some visits. An agent must visit Southwest Missouri.	2	2,800	800	500	100	250	4,450
Clay and brick.....	10,000	Correspondence and some visits.....	2	2,500	600	200	25	150	3,475
Cement.....	200	Correspondence and some inspection.....	1	1,100	125	100		175	1,500
Quicksilver.....	150	Each work must be visited.....	1	100	50	100	50	150	450
Nickel and cobalt.....	25	Mine La Motte will be visited and also Sudbury, Canada.		15	150	10		5	180
Chromium.....	40			25	115	25		10	175
Manganese.....	250		1	100	25	100		25	250
Aluminum.....	20			10		75		10	95
Platinum.....	200			15	100	25		10	150
Tin.....	300			50	100			140	290
Arsenic, antimony, and bismuth.....	20			10	10	25		10	55
Glass materials.....	300		1	300	100	200	25	175	800
Molybdenum, uranium, vanadium, tellurium.....	25			10		50		20	80
Bulrstones.....	50			25	130	50		20	225
Corundum, emery.....	20			10	20	50		10	90
Garnet.....	30			15				10	25
Whetstones.....	20			10		50		10	70
Oilstones.....	20			110		25		25	160
Flint, etc.....	60			15		75			90
Precious stones.....	800	All the remainder will fit into the plan of general correspondence from the central office, and then the working up of the subject by some one who has been working up the correlative information.	1	1,000		100	100	25	1,225
Phosphate rock.....	150			100	100	100	10	150	460
Marl.....	200			50	125	25		10	210
Gypsum.....	100			50				10	60
Barytes.....	200			25	175				200
Salt.....	2,000		2	2,000	100	100		150	2,350
Sodium and kalium salts (natural).....	100			50	260	25		10	345
Borax.....	50			125	10	25		50	210
Pyrites.....	50			125	25	50		50	250
Sulphur.....	10			5	30	10		25	70
Mineral paints.....	80			25	25	25		10	85
Mica.....	150		1	100	25	100		125	350
Feldspar.....	20			10		25		5	40
Talc.....	75			150	30	50		125	350
Infusorial earth.....	10			15	20				35
Fluorspar.....	5			10	25				35
Asbestos.....	20			10	25	10			45
Lithographic stone.....	10			5	50	25			80
Graphite.....	20			10	10			50	70
Mineral waters.....	1,000		2	1,600	100	200	20	30	1,950
General salaries.....									42,345
Total.....	59,730			25,010	8,335	4,940	545	3,515	50,145

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee. The amendment will be regarded as agreed to, if there be no objection.

Mr. PLATT. Let us have a vote, Mr. President.  
 Mr. JONES, of Arkansas. Mr. President, the latter part of the amendment, providing that not more than \$10,000 of the \$30,000 provided for in the appropriation shall be expended in Washington, seems to me to be particularly unjust, because nine-tenths of this work outside of the field explorations that are made by people who are in the field must be written up in Washington. It is true the agents who do the work in the field may go to St. Louis or New York to do it instead of coming to Washington City; but those who make these investigations must go somewhere where they can have the facilities for preparing their work at hand; and Washington City, it seems to me, is the most proper place to have that done.

That part of the amendment, it seems to me, above all others, ought not to be adopted. If the committee choose to cut the appropriation down from \$50,000 to \$30,000, which I consider very unwise, this limitation that only \$10,000 out of the \$30,000 shall be spent in Washington, it appears to me ought not to be considered for a moment. I hope no part of the amendment will be adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to—ayes 28, noes not counted.  
 Mr. WARREN. On page 81, line 19, after the word "dollars," I move to insert:

Fifty thousand dollars of which shall be immediately available, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, for repairs and rebuilding of Fort McKinney, Wyoming;

So as to read:

For the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military post as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, \$800,000, \$50,000 of which shall be immediately available, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, for repairs and rebuilding of Fort McKinney, Wyoming.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STANFORD. On page 10, after line 18, I move to insert:

That the sum appropriated for the erection of a public building at Los Angeles, Cal., by the act of January 29, 1887, is hereby extended to \$300,000 for the building, which sum is hereby appropriated, and which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to expend under the provisions of said act; and that the Secretary may, at his discretion, reduce the fire limit on each side of said building from 40 feet to 20 feet.

Mr. BUTLER. May I inquire what is the original amount of the appropriation for that building?

Mr. STANFORD. This is to increase the appropriation for a building for a post office, court rooms, land office, and internal-revenue offices at Los Angeles. I have here the report, and I will read a brief communication from it.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not ask the Senator to read the report.

Mr. STANFORD. It is absolutely needed to go on.

Mr. BUTLER. That possibly may be.

Mr. SPOONER. It is raised from \$150,000 to \$500,000, an addition of \$350,000.

Mr. BUTLER. I merely wanted to inquire what is the amount of the proposed increase?

Mr. STANFORD. The present appropriation is so insufficient that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, ordered a suspension of the work, and he states that \$350,000 is required. My amendment provides for but \$300,000.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, I dislike very much to object to any amendment offered by any Senator, particularly by the Senator from California, but the Committee on Appropriations have adopted a rule of making provisions here for public buildings that have been provided for by law and not to enter into the manner of legislation. I know that there are any number of buildings in this country provided for by bills that have passed the Senate. They have failed to receive action elsewhere and the attempt is made in numerous cases to have those items placed on the appropriation bill, but the committee have been compelled to object to nearly every amendment that has been offered. If we are to go on and authorize in the case of new buildings an increased appropriation of three or four hundred thousand dollars, this bill will be swollen beyond all proportions.

Now, take the case of my own city, the city of Baltimore, with the need of a customhouse greater probably than any other seaport on the Atlantic coast. We have passed a bill making provision for its extension and proper improvement, but as a matter of course, represented as we are, it can not get consideration elsewhere. I have in the committee in considering this bill refused to entertain a proposition, although urged by every commercial body in the city of Baltimore, to put on a provision for that customhouse, and I think we must all recognize that in the interest of the Government it is equally as important as post-office buildings in interior towns. One moment ago we increased the limit for the post-office building at San Francisco to \$400,000.

That case is, like the one in Baltimore, of pressing need. Everybody understands the necessity of that appropriation, and it was passed through to gratify the Senator from California, and I was very glad to do it, making that discrimination as against other places of greater importance.

But I submit to the chairman of the committee that if the bill is now to be opened to all the post-office buildings in the country and we are to legislate for them on this bill, I shall ask the privilege that the whole matter shall be opened, that we may all have an opportunity to insert our public-building bills in the pending bill. As I said before, I have refrained from asking the committee of which I am a member to do it; but if the chairman intends to open this bill to such appropriations we ought to have a distinct understanding, it seems to me.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the Senator from California will withdraw the amendment. I appreciate strongly what has been said by the Senator from Maryland. The Committee on Appropriations have a difficult task. We did reject all those amendments because they were so great in number. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have offered only a few. By the general consent and understanding of that committee a few pressing cases have been put upon the bill.

I agree with the Senator from Maryland that if we are to open up this bill to the entire range of public buildings, the effect will be that not one of them will pass. The House of Representatives has put on a great number of these items, running up to two, three, or four million dollars; we have put on probably a million more, and it seems to me that we have done enough in this direction. That is my opinion about it. Of course I know this amendment is in order, except the last clause, which I shall move to strike out, if the Senator presses it; but I hope the Senator from California will allow the amendment to be withdrawn.

Mr. STANFORD. Mr. President, this is an extraordinary case. The city of Los Angeles has made most rapid growth in the last few years, and requires a much larger building than was supposed at the time when the first appropriation was made. It is now proposed to accommodate not merely the post office, but also the United States circuit and district courts, the land office, and the internal-revenue office. The construction of the building was stopped by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury because the appropriation was not sufficient to erect such a building as would afford sufficient accommodation. Mr. Windom said:

The limit of cost of this building should be increased from \$150,000 to \$500,000. The object of this increase is to purchase additional land, extend the present building, and add an additional story, and make the building fireproof. It is deemed essential that this extension and additional story should be constructed in order to afford the proper accommodations for the public service.

The building at present designed and contracted for is not sufficient to accommodate the needs of the public service even at this time, and affords much less space for the Post-Office Department than it has in the rented building now occupied by the Government.

I do not want to press upon the Senate anything that does not seem to meet the general approval, but I submit whether this is not an exceptional case. The need of the appropriation is very apparent.

Mr. BUTLER. May I inquire of the Senator from California whether there is a public building at Los Angeles?

Mr. STANFORD. There is not, except the one which I speak of, which has been commenced.

Mr. BUTLER. The building has been commenced, the Senator says?

Mr. STANFORD. Yes, sir; it was commenced, but work upon it was stopped because it would not be large enough to accommodate the needs of the Government at that place.

Mr. BUTLER. I understand \$150,000 has been appropriated for the construction of this building, and it would seem to me that that sum ought to be sufficient for all present purposes, but if hereafter it should

be found necessary we may extend the appropriations. I submit to the Senator from California, in view of the statement made by the chairman of the committee and by the Senator from Maryland, that it is scarcely reasonable to expect a discrimination to be made in favor of one particular place, and if, as has been stated by the Senator from Maryland, the door is to be opened in this way we all ought to come in. I think it will be found that every State and every Senator, perhaps, has some appropriation for a public building that it is desired shall be increased. I have no wish whatever to interfere with any reasonable request of the Senator from California.

Mr. STANFORD. Does the Senator understand that the work has been suspended for the want of means?

Mr. BUTLER. I understand that \$150,000 has been appropriated. I do not understand that that amount has been exhausted.

Mr. STANFORD. The Secretary of the Treasury said it was suspended because the appropriation was insufficient.

Mr. BUTLER. Do I understand that the appropriation of \$150,000 has been exhausted?

Mr. STANFORD. I know money has been expended, for, as I myself saw, a portion of the building was constructed, but how much I can not say.

Mr. BUTLER. They are going ahead on that building, and I submit the exigency is not of such urgency as to ask at this time that that be done.

Mr. DOLPH. I should like to make an inquiry before the vote is taken. Has the limit of cost of the public building at Los Angeles been increased since the first appropriation was made?

Mr. ALLISON. I think not. I agree with the Senator from California that the appropriation made for the public building at Los Angeles is not large enough, but we have only put the extremely pressing cases in this bill. Now, as to the case of the public building at San Francisco—

Mr. DOLPH. Will the Senator let me say a single word?

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. DOLPH. The Senator himself saw last June a year ago, as I did, the foundation of the public building at Los Angeles, a splendid city of 75,000 inhabitants or more, with a splendid city hall, with a splendid building for county courts and county officers, and the foundation of a Government building entirely inadequate, starting under the appropriation made for a post-office building at Los Angeles, entirely inadequate for the business of the city, and entirely out of proportion to all the other public building in the city.

The Senate took up, I think, early in the last session and passed a bill increasing the amount of the appropriation for that building. We have just adopted an amendment increasing the amount of the appropriation for the public building at San Francisco, and I think some others, and I understand that it is held by the Committee on Appropriations that those amendments are in order; that it is only appropriations to commence a building that has not been authorized by law that have been rejected.

I want to say to the Senate that I do not believe there is another place in the United States where the importance of increasing the amount of the appropriation for a public building is so great as it is at this point. The construction of the building was suspended because the amount of the appropriation was entirely inadequate. It was started when the city did not have one-third the population it has today, and I am not sure but that it was before the southern judicial district of California was created and before there was a necessity for courts there.

The building that was occupied at the time the chairman of the committee and myself and other Senators were there (when we were driven through the city and saw the foundation of this building) rented for the purposes of a post office was far more commodious and appropriate for the use of the post office than the contemplated building. I do not believe there is another such place in the United States where there is such pressing need of a public building and to have the amount increased as there is at Los Angeles.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from California [Mr. STANFORD].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. COCKRELL. Page 15, after line 4, I move to insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase all of lot 10 lying north of the portion of lot 11 recently purchased by the United States, together with a strip of the same lot 20 feet wide running to Delaware avenue, in square 683, situated in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, as laid out and recorded in the original plat of the city and District aforesaid, lying on the west side of Delaware avenue, between C and D streets northwest, and adjoining lot 11 in same square, now the property of the United States, and containing 8,675 square feet, at a price not exceeding \$1 per square foot; and the sum of \$8,675, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for said purpose, upon proof of a perfect title, and the execution to the United States of a deed good and sufficient in law, and in form approved by the Attorney-General; said ground to be used for the erection of a suitable building for general storage purposes connected with the United States Capitol.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. I desire to offer an amendment, to come in on page 59, at the end of line 9. I move to insert:

For the purchase, importation, and care of reindeer for the use of the natives of Alaska, \$15,000, to be expended at the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. ALLISON. I make the point of order on that amendment.

Mr. TELLER. If the Senator makes the point of order on the amendment I withdraw it, because I suppose it is subject to the point of order. But I desire now to offer another amendment that will not be subject to the point of order. On page 61, after the word "dollars," in line 7, I move to insert:

Provided, That \$15,000 of this amount may be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the importation, care, and preservation of reindeer for the use of the natives of Alaska.

That does not increase the appropriation, and it is desired.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I offer an amendment to come in at the end of the bill, and I should like before any point of order is made to make a statement in regard to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 115, after the amendment already agreed to, add the following:

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to provide a ship for the nautical training school at Boston, \$50,000.

Mr. HOAR. I ask leave to have inserted in the RECORD a communication from a joint special committee of the city council of the city of Boston in regard to this matter. It is not necessary to read it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be printed in the RECORD if there be no objection.

The communication is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COMMITTEES, CITY OF BOSTON,  
City Hall, February 24, 1891.

To the honorable the Members of Congress from the State of Massachusetts:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a joint special committee of the city council of Boston, appointed to consider a plan for the establishment of a nautical training school for Boston, respectfully ask you to second such efforts as may be made by Congressman O'NEIL for the passage at this session of Congress of a special bill appropriating \$50,000 to be used in the equipment of a vessel to be loaned by the Navy Department to the State of Massachusetts for the purposes of a nautical training school; said appropriation to become available when said State of Massachusetts shall establish such school. The committee have requested Mr. O'NEIL to prepare and introduce the bill above referred to on account of his being the representative of the part of Boston having the largest water front.

JOHN H. SULLIVAN, Chairman.  
THOMAS F. KEENAN.  
GEORGE L. VON L. MEYER.  
WILLIAM B. MCCLELLAN.  
BOWDOIN S. PARKER.  
CHARLES H. DIRKSMEYER.  
ABRAHAM C. RALSHESKY.  
JOHN F. MULESALL.

Mr. HOAR. I should like, with the leave of my honorable friend from Iowa, to say that I received a communication on this subject from Governor Russell, the governor of Massachusetts, about a week ago, asking that a provision might be made for a school ship. I immediately replied that it was impracticable to get the Committee on Naval Affairs to act upon the matter at this late day, some of the members of that committee being employed all the time in the Committee on Appropriations.

I addressed, however, to the Secretary of the Navy a communication and have received an informal reply from the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Soley, in which he says that there are no ships at the command of the Department which could now be used for that purpose, and that it would require to fit up the only ship which they could use at this moment about \$100,000; that it would almost require a rebuilding of the entire ship. So I am bound to say that the Navy Department feels that it is impracticable to accomplish this object at the present moment, but I thought I ought in deference to the wishes of his excellency the governor to move the amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. I wish to make the point of order on the amendment, but before doing so, imitating the Senator from Massachusetts, I desire to say a few words.

There is no estimate for this appropriation; and therefore, of course, it is not in order; but for a year or two we have had on the naval appropriation bill a suggestion (and it has been made frequently on this floor and elsewhere) that if we would make a small appropriation for the naval militia in order that the naval militia might secure a few accouterments, arms, etc., it would be a great advantage. We inserted at this session a small appropriation for that naval militia, and his excellency, the governor of Massachusetts, to be followed I suppose by others, now proposes that in addition we shall furnish ships.

Mr. HOAR. Will my honorable friend allow me one moment before he makes his point of order?

Mr. ALLISON. I have made it, but I will not press it now.

Mr. HOAR. This amendment has nothing to do with the naval militia question. They have a similar school ship at Philadelphia; they have a similar school ship at New York, and they have had them for many years. This is entirely independent of the naval militia

question, and does not grow out of it and is not connected with it in the least. That was a small appropriation of \$25,000 for training the volunteers for which the State pays all the cost. This has no connection with that whatever. But I agree that the Senator's point of order is well taken.

Mr. ALLISON. I am glad to know it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is well taken.

Mr. MORRILL. I offer an amendment to come in on page 13, after line 23. I move to insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the governor of the State of Vermont the sum of \$14,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be by him transferred to the Bennington Battle Monument Association, to be expended by them in the erection of a suitable iron stairway, for the removal of buildings, and grading and improving the grounds surrounding the monument erected to commemorate the Revolutionary battle of Bennington.

This amendment is introduced on a report from the Committee on Military Affairs. I have taken the liberty to reduce the amount reported from \$22,000 to \$14,000. It is for the purpose of putting up an iron stairway to a monument that is now completed, with this exception, three hundred feet high. The monument was put up at the expense of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, with the additional support of the General Government of \$40,000. There is to be a centennial celebration at Bennington on the 16th of August next. It is therefore important that this appropriation should be made at the present time.

I wish to say that while many Senators here have had their three or four public buildings provided for, in all of my service I have never asked for the State of Vermont more than two, although some three or four were asked this year for that State which I did not present. I hope the Committee on Appropriations will consider my forbearance in relation to some very much larger amendments that I desired to get them to assent to, but which they did not do, and therefore will consent to this amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I desire to ask my friend from Vermont whether the Government has not already made an appropriation for this purpose?

Mr. MORRILL. It did several years ago, at the initiation of it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. An appropriation of \$40,000?

Mr. MORRILL. Forty thousand dollars.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I may be in error—if so, I trust the Senator will correct me—but I understand the Government made an appropriation of \$40,000 in the shape of a donation to the Bennington Monument Association; that the Government, having no control, assuming no authority, and denying all future responsibility, made a gratuity in the shape of a \$40,000 appropriation to this private association, upon the express condition that the Government was no further to be responsible in any wise and was not to contribute any more money. Now, if that be the case, it seems to me that they should be required to comply with the contract upon which the Government made the donation of \$40,000, and that was that they were to finish and complete this monument.

Mr. MORRILL. The Senator from Kentucky is entirely mistaken. There was no such contract made, but there was a provision originally that the same should be satisfactory to the Government, and Government officers inspected the proposals for the contract and it was found to be satisfactory. I wish to state that Vermont subsequently appropriated \$10,000, and there will be \$8,000 more that will have to be raised by the people of the State of Vermont, and the citizens of Vermont have contributed handsomely to it. This monument is not for Vermont alone; it is as much for New York and for all the rest of the country as for Vermont. It was there that the pivotal battle was fought that turned the contest in our favor.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the Senator inform the Senate as to what the total cost of the monument is, or what it is to be if indeed it shall ever be completed?

Mr. MORRILL. It is already completed.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Then what is the cost?

Mr. MORRILL. I do not know precisely; but it is somewhere between \$80,000 and \$100,000.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Then it appears that as a gratuity the Government has already contributed one-half in round numbers and protected itself from future responsibility. I think the Senate should be careful about adopting such an amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Vermont. [Putting the question.] The ayes appear to have it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MORRILL. I wish to say in addition, before the yeas and nays are taken, that at the last session a bill was passed by the Senate, introduced here by my colleague [Mr. EDMUNDS], proposing to appropriate \$22,000 for this same purpose and for the additional purpose of improving the grounds.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I should like to make an inquiry before the



roll is called. I wish to ask whether the Government has contributed or appropriated any money heretofore for the building of the monument?  
 Mr. FRYE. The monument is finished.  
 Mr. BLACKBURN. It is an additional appropriation for a stairway.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.  
 Mr. CASEY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO].

Mr. FARWELL (when Mr. CULLOM's name was called). My colleague [Mr. CULLOM] is detained from the Senate by sickness.

Mr. PIERCE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CARLISLE].

Mr. VANCE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.  
 Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. My colleague [Mr. McMILLAN] is necessarily absent from the Senate, and is paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE].

Mr. CALL. I wish to announce the pair of my colleague [Mr. PASCO] with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CASEY]. My colleague is absent on business of the Senate.

Mr. BLAIR. I am paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE].

Mr. BLACKBURN. My colleague [Mr. CARLISLE] is detained from the Senate to-day by sickness. I was requested to announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KENNA] has been called from the Chamber by sickness in his family. If those two Senators were present, they would vote "nay."

Mr. BATE. I will state that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY]. Also, that the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO] is paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CASEY].

Mr. DOLPH (after having voted in the affirmative). I withdraw my vote, and announce my pair with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. PADDOCK. I inquire if the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. EUSTIS] is recorded?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He is not recorded.  
 Mr. PADDOCK. I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. BLAIR. I should like to inquire if a quorum has voted?  
 The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum has voted.

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 18; as follows:

YEAS—30.

Aldrich,	Farwell,	Mitchell,	Spooner,
Allen,	Frye,	Morrill,	Stewart,
Cameron,	Hawley,	Pettigrew,	Stockbridge,
Carey,	Higgins,	Platt,	Teller,
Chandler,	Hiscock,	Power,	Washburn,
Daniel,	Hoar,	Ransom,	Wilson.
Edmunds,	Jones of Nevada,	Sawyer,	
Everts,	Manderson,	Shoup,	

NAYS—18.

Allison,	Butler,	Harris,	Reagan,
Barbour,	Call,	Jones of Arkansas,	Vest,
Bate,	Cockrell,	McPherson,	Walthall.
Berry,	Coke,	Morgan,	
Blackburn,	Gorman,	Plumb,	

ABSENT—39.

Blair,	Dolph,	Kenna,	Sanders,
Blodgett,	Eustis,	McConnell,	Sherman,
Brown,	Faulkner,	McMillan,	Squire,
Carlisle,	George,	Moody,	Stanford,
Casey,	Gibson,	Paddock,	Turpie,
Colquitt,	Gray,	Pasco,	Vance,
Cullom,	Hale,	Payne,	Voorhees,
Davis,	Hampton,	Pierce,	Warren,
Dawes,	Hearst,	Pugh,	Wolcott,
Dixon,	Ingalls,	Quay,	

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REAGAN. I offer an amendment to come in on page 81, at the end of line 23, after the word "Crook." I move to insert:

To enable the Secretary of War to purchase a site for a military post at Eagle Pass, Tex., \$20,000.

Mr. President, I desire to state that during the last session the Senate passed a bill appropriating \$60,000, on the recommendation of the military authorities, for the purchase of a site and erecting buildings at that place. The bill went to the House of Representatives and was there amended by direction of the committee so as to provide \$20,000 for purchasing the site but omitting \$40,000 for the building. I offer the amendment now simply to enable the Secretary of War to purchase a site, and I beg leave to give two or three paragraphs from the report of General Schofield on the subject. It has been recommended by the military authorities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 7, 1890.

SIR: In reply to your reference of the letter of Mr. Thomas J. Devine, dated San Antonio, February 12, 1890, inclosing the resolutions passed by the Board of Trade of Eagle Pass, Tex., for the establishment of a permanent military

post at that place, I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed report of the major general commanding the Army, of the 3d instant, on the subject, and to page 2 of the accompanying copy of his annual report for 1889, on which will be found his recommendation for the re-establishment of a military post at Eagle Pass.

In this connection I would add that copies of the above-mentioned reports have been sent to Hon. W. H. CRAIN, of the House of Representatives, in response to his request of the 3d instant for information on H. R. 6954, "to provide for the purchase of a military site at Eagle Pass, Tex."

Very respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,  
 Secretary of War.

Hon. J. H. REAGAN,  
 United States Senate.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C., March 3, 1890.

SIR: Referring to the inclosed petition to Congress from the Board of Trade of the city of Eagle Pass, Tex., received through Hon. J. H. REAGAN, United States Senator, wherein reasons are recited why adequate military protection should be afforded, and requesting an appropriation to purchase a suitable site for a military post at Eagle Pass, Tex., I have the honor to submit as follows:

The post of Fort Duncan, at Eagle Pass, was first occupied in 1849, and the occupancy, except during the rebellion, continued to August 31, 1863, when the post was abandoned, for the reason that an offer to sell it did not prove satisfactory to the United States, and the railroad company had found that its title to certain land, contemplated as a new site, was defective, and therefore the company could not offer it as had been intended. Moreover, it was believed that the necessary protection could be supplied from Fort Clark, 45 miles distant.

Upon a letter dated December, 1883, from Messrs. S. P. Simpson and other citizens of Eagle Pass, wherein the abandonment of the post was referred to and a re-establishment requested, Lieutenant General Sheridan, in considering that letter, in connection with a report from department headquarters, said January 26, 1884: "Notwithstanding my former opinion and recommendation regarding Fort Duncan, I disapprove this application. Since that opinion (dated April 6, 1883) was given we have acquired Fort Clark by purchase, and I consider that post near enough to cover all the conditions that formerly governed in regard to Fort Duncan."

Subsequent experience established that the necessary protection could not be furnished from Fort Clark, and authority, dated April 3, 1886, and June 21, 1887, from the headquarters of the Army, Lieutenant General Sheridan then commanding, was granted to lease the old Fort Duncan military reservation in order to accommodate a troop of cavalry; and that occupation has been continued to the present time.

In considering the application of Messrs. Simpson and others of December, 1883, I, under date of January 22, 1884, while commanding the Division of the Missouri, and at the same time exercising the immediate command of the Department of Texas, favored the purchase of suitable ground for a military post at Eagle Pass; and in my last annual report I approved the earnest recommendation of General Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas, that "an appropriation for the purchase of the old reservation of Fort Duncan and the restoration of that post" be made. The interests of citizens of the United States at Eagle Pass and in the vicinity of that city will appear from the inclosed statement by the Board of Trade; and I need not add that they have greatly increased in value since 1883.

As to the importance of the location, I refer to the following extracts from official communications:

General Sherman, July 11, 1882; January 16, and April, 1883: "Fort Duncan, the present site, is the true military point." "The site of Fort Duncan is, in my judgment, after personal inspection, essential to the defense of the Rio Grande frontier." "It is the best site at or near Duncan, being directly abreast the railroad bridge and opposite the town of Piedras Negras."

Lieutenant General Sheridan, April 6, 1883: "This point, Fort Duncan, commonly known as Eagle Pass, has been for many years a commercial crossing of the Rio Grande, of much importance, now very much increased by the new railroad."

Brigadier General Augur, June 4, and September 5, 1883: "It is the important point on the frontier." "The completion and active operation of this road can not fail, I think, to make Eagle Pass one of the most important military points on the Rio Grande."

The site, embracing 62.94 acres can now be had for \$20,000; and its purchase and the restoration of the post will give security to the city, to the costly bridges across the river, and to the railroad property. A further appropriation of \$40,000 for buildings, will make it a valuable post for a small body of troops, sufficient for the object in view.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,  
 Major General Commanding.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

At a meeting of the board of trade of the city of Eagle Pass, held February 1, 1890, the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas the city of Eagle Pass, on the east bank of the Rio Grande, in the county of Maverick, State of Texas, is without adequate military protection; and

Whereas the geographical situation and commercial importance of Eagle Pass are such that military protection should be afforded, and in order that this may be fully understood, the following statement is made:

Eagle Pass is situated 166 miles west of San Antonio, 600 miles south of El Paso, and 120 miles north of Laredo. Eagle Pass is an incorporated city of 3,500 inhabitants, has a taxable wealth of \$1,000,000, and is constantly growing in commercial importance, and bids fair to become the largest city on the river. It is on the line of a standard-gauge railroad, leading, with its connections, to nearly all the important centers of population in the Republic of Mexico, and other lines are in process of construction to cross the river at this place for points in Mexico. One of the most substantial railroad bridges in the world spans the river at this place; this bridge is owned entirely by citizens of the United States.

A magnificent foot and wagon bridge, to connect Eagle Pass with the city of Piedras Negras, Mexico, costing many thousands of dollars, and owned largely by citizens of the United States, is in process of construction and rapidly nearing completion. A citizen of this city has a concession to supply the neighboring city of Piedras Negras, Mexico, with a system of water works, operated from this side and from this city, and the plant is now nearly completed. An electric-light plant is being established in this city by citizens of the United States to supply light to the Mexican city of Piedras Negras, as well as to the inhabitants of this city. A telephone line is operated by citizens of the United States across the Rio Grande into the city of Piedras Negras.

Immense coal deposits in this immediate vicinity are awaiting development, and one mine of considerable output is now in successful operation. A well is now being sunk for oil and natural gas. A United States customhouse is situated here, headquarters of the district of Saluria. Its receipts for 1889 were next

to the largest in the State, Galveston only collecting more revenue. Vast sums of money have been invested by citizens of the United States in cattle and sheep ranches, in mining, landed, and other properties, in the neighboring Mexican State of Coahuila, and American capital is daily being invested in different parts of the Republic of Mexico.

At least one-half of the mercantile business of Piedras Negras is done by United States citizens engaged in business there. The headquarters, general offices, and machine shops of the Mexican International Railroad are located in Piedras Negras, and the vast army of its employes are principally citizens of the United States. This railroad is standard gauge; extends from Eagle Pass to Torreon, Mexico, a distance of 381 miles, where it connects with the Mexican Central Railway, which extends from El Paso, Tex., to the City of Mexico.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas.

Mr. ALLISON. It has been estimated for and the bill has passed the Senate.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FRYE. On page 27, after line 17, I move to insert:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, or build and equip, a steam vessel to be used for the purpose of boarding vessels at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., the sum of \$32,000.

I desire to say that a bill providing for this vessel has passed the Senate, was reported favorably in the other House by the Committee on Commerce, and this amendment has been reported from the Committee on Commerce of the Senate. The tug now in use there is altogether too small; it is worn out, waterlogged, and there is not any manner of doubt about the propriety of having Philadelphia provided with this tug or boarding boat.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FRYE. I desire to offer one other amendment from the Committee on Commerce. On page 20, after line 21, I move to add:

For the establishment of a first-order lighthouse on North Head, Cape Disappointment, in the State of Washington, and near the mouth of the Columbia River, \$30,000; and when the light herein provided for shall have been established the light now at Cape Disappointment shall be discontinued and a light of the fourth order substituted therefor.

The safety of vessels and of human life absolutely demands the erection of this lighthouse. The present one is entirely inadequate; so found by the Treasury Department; so found by all mariners who are on that coast; it is misleading, and invisible in certain directions.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DANIEL. At the time when this bill was reported, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress for a post-office building at Roanoke, Va., had not become a law. I have been advised that the President has now signed the bill authorizing the appropriation of \$75,000 for the purchase of a site and the construction of that building, and I offer an amendment to carry out the now existing law.

Mr. ALLISON. This amendment is in pursuance of the rule that the committee has established of putting on appropriations for all the small buildings where both Houses have authorized the erection of the building.

Mr. DOLPH. Did I understand the Senator from Virginia to say that the bill had passed appropriating money for this purpose? I presume he meant to say that a bill had been passed authorizing the construction, but not carrying an appropriation.

Mr. DANIEL. That is what I stated, that at the time the pending appropriation bill was reported the bill for the erection of this public building was in the hands of the President. I have been informed that the President has now signed the bill, so that it has become existing law. This is taking the usual course.

Mr. DOLPH. But I understood the Senator to say that the bill has passed appropriating money for the erection of the building. Some of the bills carry appropriations and others do not.

Mr. ALLISON. It merely authorized it.

Mr. DANIEL. The bill does not carry an appropriation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. After line 13, page 11, add:

For post office at Roanoke, Va.: For purchase of site and construction of building, \$75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask unanimous consent that the vote of the Senate be reconsidered, by which an amendment proposed by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] was adopted during my unavoidable absence from the Chamber. I presume there will be no objection to a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. GORMAN. None in the world. I trust it will be reconsidered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and the vote is reconsidered.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask that the proposed amendment be reported.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be reported.

The SECRETARY. At the end of the bill, on page 115, add:

Provided, That the appropriation made in the sundry civil appropriation act approved August 30, 1890, to provide accommodations for the Government Printing Office, and the authority for the expenditure of the same therein conferred, be, and the same are hereby, suspended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on agreeing to the amendment moved by the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, this appropriation was made on the sundry civil appropriation act of last year. It was an amendment made to the bill as it came from the House of Representatives on the motion of the Committee on Appropriations, their action having been instigated, I may say, by the act of the Committee on Printing. The Senator from Maryland was largely instrumental in obtaining that legislation. It was in the nature, I submit, of general legislation upon that appropriation act, for it not only provided for the appropriation—

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, it is utterly impossible to hear what the Senator says. I sit as near to him as almost any Senator, and I am not able to hear what he says. The confusion in the Chamber is so great that no business can be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Business will be suspended until order is restored. Will Senators resume their seats and cease audible conversation on the floor? [A pause.] The Senator from Nebraska will proceed.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, the action of the Senate last year upon the sundry civil appropriation act was, I submit, in the nature of general legislation. It proposed the purchase of a site for a new Government Printing Office. Not only that, but it proposed the erection upon that site of certain warehouses for storage purposes and other uses, for the distribution of documents, inaugurating to that extent at least a new principle in the matter of printing and the distribution of the public documents of the country.

Not only that, but the commission which was created for the performance of this specific duty was authorized to negotiate for the purchase of the site and also had power to institute and proceed with condemnation proceedings for the purpose of obtaining a site. I think there can be no question but that this was in the nature of general legislation, and that anything which proposes to repeal that provision is also in the nature of general legislation. Did this proposition come from the Committee on Appropriations, from which committee emanated the original proposition, I would not feel like raising any point of order upon it.

Mr. GORMAN. It does come from the committee.

Mr. MANDERSON. I do not understand that it comes from the committee.

Mr. GORMAN. Oh, yes; I offered it by instruction of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MANDERSON. I have not so understood it.

Mr. ALLISON. I suppose I ought to say that this matter was a subject of general discussion in the committee, and a majority of the committee authorized the Senator from Maryland to offer the provision. Therefore it comes with the authority of the committee, whatever that may be.

Mr. MANDERSON. Then I must state that I could very easily be deceived by the action with reference to this amendment. It does not emanate, as all the committee amendments did, from the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. It was not placed upon the bill while the committee amendments were being considered, but after they were disposed of it was moved as a personal amendment by the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Maryland may not have stated it at the time, but this amendment was voted in by a majority of the committee, and the Senator from Maryland was authorized to offer it as a member of the committee. There can be no discussion on that question.

Mr. MANDERSON. Nevertheless, Mr. President, under those circumstances I rise to the point of order that it is general legislation upon an appropriation bill, and this amendment can not be considered.

Mr. GORMAN. I trust the Senator will withdraw his point of order for a moment.

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly. Before doing so, however (I shall renew the point of order), I desire to make an appeal to the Senator from Maryland, and, if necessary, to the Committee on Appropriations.

This is a matter with which we are all more or less familiar. The preliminary steps taken toward a procuring of this site I have narrated. At this session of Congress there came a matter for inquiry by the Committee on Printing, spending a great deal of time in the investigation and putting in a great amount of labor taking the testimony of some thirty witnesses, many of them expert builders and expert architects. That committee considered the question, having been authorized by a resolution introduced by the Senator from Pennsylvania upon my right [Mr. CAMERON]. Only this morning was that committee able to make a report, and that report has not been seen by the members of the Senate. In the very nature of things it has not yet been printed, and the Senate is without the information. The Committee on Appropriations is without information, and the Senator from Maryland himself is without such information, it seems to me, as will permit wise and proper legislation upon this subject.

There certainly can be no haste in this matter. There might just as well be a repealing clause in the nature of legislation upon an appropriation bill passed upon any other of the appropriation bills that are to be considered within the next few days. I certainly hope that the committee or the Senator will withdraw this amendment, in common courtesy at least, until the report made this morning by a majority of the Committee on Printing, and as I think the Senator from Maryland

himself will say not yet read by him, shall receive consideration. I think it is no more than fair that that should be done.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, it is due after the remarks of the Senator from Nebraska, the chairman of the Committee on Printing, that I should state precisely what occurred in the Committee on Appropriations about this amendment.

In the act of 1890, provision was made for acquiring the site. The commission was named. The history of the case is as the Senator from Nebraska states. The question came here at the beginning of this session on a resolution offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON], and I think another by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER], one requiring the Committee on Printing to investigate the proceedings of the commission, and the other requesting the Attorney-General to suspend any proceedings toward the condemnation of this site.

The Committee on Printing, owing to the early sessions of the Senate, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning and remaining in session until 6 o'clock in the evening, were unable to inquire fully and completely into the transaction from its inception until now. It is true that I was able to attend one or two meetings of the committee in which we endeavored to ascertain the fact as to whether the ground was of a character upon which a large, permanent building could be placed; but no investigation covering the whole question, under the circumstances, could be made fully and completely, although the majority of the committee are satisfied that the ground itself is susceptible of bearing an appropriate building of the dimensions required.

Now, Mr. President, while that matter was pending before the Committee on Printing, the Senator from Nebraska, the chairman of the committee, knows that I would not take any action in any other committee that assumed to take the jurisdiction from him. So when it was brought up in the Committee on Appropriations I was instructed by a majority of that committee to confer with him in regard to the question, and I had quite a lengthy interview with that Senator, and part of the time with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY] in the room of the Committee on Printing.

The report of that committee upon this transaction, it is true, I have not been able to read, but the investigation so far as it has gone has convinced me that, in the interest of the Printing Office itself as to its proper location, and the economies, and everything else that relates to a transaction of that sort, the matter ought to be suspended until the Committee on Printing has an opportunity to make a more thorough investigation and until Congress can have the time and opportunity, as it can not have at this session, to determine what we ought to do.

I have no desire to reflect upon any of the gentlemen connected with this commission, and I shall not do so. I do not believe that any suggestion even as to the fair dealing of a public official should be made, or of those who are engaged in disposing of their property to the Government, without the most conclusive proof that the transaction was not all that it should be. Therefore, sir, I studiously avoid in this case reflecting upon the parties who offered the property or upon the combination, if there was one, to run the price up, or upon the commission who had the right to select the property; but I do say this, Mr. President, that the commission were misled, and the result of their action in the beginning and the transaction was, in my judgment, an error of judgment, which makes it incumbent upon us at this time to suspend all proceedings until we can look into this matter further.

Now, after the passage of the act of 1890—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I shall try to say in five minutes what ought to be said in twenty.

The Government in common decency and humanity requires a new Printing Office. It is an old, patched-up, insufficient building. The ventilation is horrible; the people are badly crowded. We can save tens of thousands of dollars a year in transportation by having this building near a railway track, where a switch can run into the yard, unload the many tons of paper and tons upon tons of books that go out through the mails. All the work can be done on that little 3 acres of ground that now is done in various parts all over the city by the employment of a large number of wagons.

In view of this very obvious necessity and great economy Congress directed a commission of three, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Public Printer, and the Chief Architect of this Capitol, to select the ground and take steps, if necessary, for its condemnation for the erection of a new Public Printing Office.

The Senator from Maryland says it is not proper now, under the circumstances, to make any reflection upon the motives of anybody, etc.; either upon the man who owns the land, upon the selling price, or upon the conduct of the commission, whereby he has insinuated in the minds of the Senate a suspicion that there are charges.

There are none, Mr. President. No man has a shadow of foundation for making any charges against anybody connected with it. The dead Secretary stood above the possibility of charges even. So does the Public Printer, and so does the old Architect of this Capitol. They advertised. They advertised within certain limits, it is true, and one of the objections made is because they did not spread over the city. We wanted it within certain limits.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. HAWLEY. Oh, yes.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Was there a single piece of unimproved property embraced within the limits covered by that advertisement that came up to the dimensions demanded by the Government except this one?

Mr. HAWLEY. It did not matter whether it was unimproved or not. There were plenty of squares there upon which there was no very valuable building. The man who expects to find a 3-acre lot anywhere within a half mile of this Capitol without a building upon it is liable to be disappointed. It is true there was just this one, the baseball ground, that happened to be unimproved.

Now, the next question raised, after intimating that these men were not fair in giving us a ground, was as to the insufficiency of foundation, it being alleged that by reason of its vicinity to old Tiber Creek there was bad ground beneath it. There stands an enormous building, a large planing mill with a great deal of machinery. A building on that ground has been used for storage, containing an almost immeasurable weight of paper, and public documents, and stuff of that sort belonging to the Government already.

Pits have been sunk in that ground and men have gone down into those pits who knew all about the ground anyhow, some of them having lived there and who fished and shot over that ground when they were boys. The architects and experts have been down there and examined that ground. The superintendent of buildings; General Clark, the architect; Mr. McComb, the superintendent of sewers, who knows all about the big sewers made there; General Meigs, the venerable Quartermaster of the Army, one of the best engineers of this country, and the architect of the Library Building, have all been down in those pits and examined that ground, and they say you can put any building you choose there.

I affirm here that there is no ground of suspicion or charge of complaint concerning that selection which will stand for one minute, and there is my evidence in support of it. Witness after witness was summoned day after day. The Senator and myself would not be there all the time, but the chairman of the committee is an able lawyer and competent to conduct the cross-examination. There is the evidence; and somebody for some reason—now I will deal in insinuation likewise—there is somebody who is not satisfied with our purchase.

This site is within a few rods of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Then it can very well run a side track to save us all this great amount expended for freight. I do not know a reason in the world for stopping the work. The reasons for going on with it are the absolute indispensability of a good roomy building with plenty of space, within a few rods of a railroad, that will stand any weight you choose to put upon it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I think it but fair on this proposition, involving an appropriation of a quarter of a million of money, there should be afforded an opportunity on each side for a ten-minute statement. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN], who was speaking by authority of the Committee on Appropriations, was interrupted by the operation of the rule when he had hardly begun. I will ask now that I may be permitted to yield my time to him and let him have a chance to complete the statement upon the amendment which the Committee on Appropriations directed him to report.

Mr. HALE. Let me suggest to the Senator not to introduce the practice of yielding time, but let him ask unanimous consent.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Maryland may be permitted to finish his statement, instead of having it given in piecemeal, part by myself and part by him.

Mr. HALE. I think there will be no objection to that, and then let the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY] be permitted to reply. The same privilege should be extended to them.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Very well. They have had ten minutes and there have only been five minutes taken on this side.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection to the suggestion. The Senator from Maryland will proceed.

Mr. GORMAN. The Senator from Connecticut did me a great injustice in intimating that I had made charges against the commission. I said that I intended to avoid going into that branch of the subject at all. I have not made and I would not make a statement without sufficient evidence; but the commission on the 2d day of September, 1890, having been authorized to select a site, and their power was very broad, inserted the following in the newspapers of this city:

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock m. of Wednesday, September 17, 1890, by the undersigned, for the purchase of a site for a new building for the Government Printing Office, said site to contain about 150,000 square feet, and to be within the bounds of H street north—

That is the street on which the present structure is located—

First street east, B street north, and Ninth street west, in the city of Washington.

That is, a strip of ground from the point where the present Government Printing Office now is and from this point to the Patent Office. That was the limit within which they were to receive proposals. Within that limit there was not a single square of ground containing

the number of square feet desired, except the baseball lot. The complaint has been general that that was unfair and that the commission might just as well have gone on without any public notice and bought the square.

Mr. MANDERSON. I am sure the Senator does not mean that which his words import. There were other squares containing that number of square feet. What the Senator means is that there was no other whole square unimproved.

Mr. GORMAN. As a matter of course, I mean a square unimproved. That was a mistake on their part, and I do not characterize it by any other name; but it was, in my judgment, such a mistake, eliminating everything else from it, as ought to compel us to say that for the present we have not the time to go into the whole proposition and we will suspend action on this matter.

Mr. President, it is true that the commission—and it is due to them to say it—unquestionably had in mind and were somewhat controlled by the debates in the Senate at the time, and the expressions coming from members of the two Houses of Congress, the baseball square being named in the debate. If that be so, the commission ought not to have inserted this advertisement and asked for proposals. We said—I speak for myself, and I believe that was controlling on the floor of the Senate in the debate—the object was that we might obtain a site immediately adjoining the railroad, so as to run the cars into the Government Printing Office and save this immense cost of transportation, but it turns out now, upon investigation, that the square they have selected is distant from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks by at least a half square, if not more, and we shall have no right of entry from the railroad to this square, except by the use of a public street.

That can be just as well had on the present location where the Government Printing Office is now established. Therefore, there is absolutely nothing gained, except in the distance of laying the track for a square, as between the two sites.

I should much prefer that this discussion should stop there and rest upon that one proposition alone. I think it is controlling. I think, in justice to everybody, that this matter should be inquired into and the whole transaction should be begun *de novo*. There can not be anything done until the next Congress meets in providing for a public building to go on that square. The Government would simply pay for the property and it would lie there until the next Congress took up the whole question.

Then the question as to the insufficiency of the foundation will necessarily come up. You would have a square of ground on your hands, and the question of foundation would be determined afterwards.

The majority of the Committee on Printing and the chairman may be right in insisting that the ground there will sustain the building. The chairman has had a better opportunity to examine that question than I, and he has taken all the testimony; but, Mr. President, the public interests can not suffer by permitting the subject to go over until we meet in December next, when it can be fully inquired into.

The price which has been agreed to be paid for the property is another question which has not been very thoroughly examined into. The price may be a proper one. It may be that the commission have not paid too much for it, but having contracted for it at \$1.40 a foot, or whatever the price is, amounting in all to some \$240,000 or \$245,000, they have failed to get a title to the property, and the Attorney-General, as I understand, informs them that the parties who claim to own the land can not convey a good title to the United States. Then the property must be condemned, and the proceedings for condemnation have not yet been had.

Mr. VANCE. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. GORMAN. Certainly.

Mr. VANCE. I should like to be informed if the Committee on Printing did not investigate this whole matter and take testimony; and, if so, if that testimony has ever been published for the information of the Senate.

Mr. GORMAN. The committee have taken testimony, as stated by the chairman.

Mr. MANDERSON. We can not hear the Senator.

Mr. GORMAN. I say the Committee on Printing have taken a large volume of testimony, a copy of which I hold in my hand, as to the site and whether a building of this character can be erected thereon.

Mr. VANCE. I did not know that the report had ever been published.

Mr. GORMAN. It has not been published so as to be accessible to all the Senators.

Mr. MANDERSON. The report was only presented to the Senate this morning.

Mr. GORMAN. It has been printed for the use of the committee.

Mr. BUTLER. May I ask the Senator from Maryland whether, in that testimony, there is not a very decided conflict of opinion between experts, between men who are competent to pass an intelligent opinion upon such a question?

Mr. MANDERSON. Does the Senator ask that question of me or of the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. BUTLER. I am asking the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. MANDERSON. I beg pardon; I misunderstood the Senator.

Mr. BUTLER. But I should be very glad to have the Senator from

Nebraska answer it. I ask if there is not a very decided conflict of opinion between gentlemen who are competent to pass an intelligent judgment upon that matter, as to the sufficiency of a foundation which may be made for such building on the baseball ground; in other words, are there not some very intelligent engineers and men of experience who say that a suitable foundation can not be secured upon that ground except at a very great cost? I so understand.

Mr. GORMAN. As I stated a moment since, it was impossible for me during the sessions of the Senate to be present at the entire hearing before the committee. I only heard about a third of the testimony, as I should suppose from glancing at the volume which I now have in my hand. A large part of it was taken, I think, when the Senate was in session, by permission of the Senate, when it was impossible for me, however, to leave the body. The testimony was mostly taken by the chairman individually.

I think it due to frankness to say, on the point referred to by the Senator from South Carolina, that the testimony of a very large number of people gathered together for the purpose, property-owners and others, was taken. The weight of the testimony probably is that the building can be placed on that square, but there are statements from old residents, such volunteers as would come before the committee, and some experts, in which they give the most positive testimony that it will be impossible at a reasonable cost to place the building there. There is dispute about that fact.

It is said by the condemnation of this property the Government will secure it at a fair price. We all know that after the commission have agreed to pay \$245,000 for it there is not a jury, when the condemnation proceedings are had, that will be likely to award a less amount. As to its value, I have no personal knowledge; but I do know that one of the owners of the property, in his testimony before the committee, said that he owned a one-fourth interest in this property, and that in 1886 he had secured an option on it at 50 cents a foot, and it is to be sold to the Government at \$1.45 or \$1.50 a square foot, or whatever the price is.

I do not want to read the testimony, because it was not completed. He first declined to state what his interest was. It is a mixed transaction so far as the owners of the land are concerned, and I am bound to say that it does seem to me that before the Government completes this transaction it ought to be inquired into further than it has been.

Then the other question comes up, which is a more important one than this, and that is, as we have the present Government Printing Office costing, I do not know how many hundreds of thousands of dollars, with all its machinery, on the square where it is now located, whether it is not a matter of economy and proper administration to simply enlarge that building, and whether we can afford to go on and build an entirely new structure on another square. All of these are matters which, in my judgment, ought to be looked into before this \$250,000 is expended. I do not wish to say more now, and I do not know that I am justified in saying more.

I repeat I have not been able to go to the bottom of this case in any one of its phases. I had hoped that we might all agree that the matter should simply remain suspended until we meet here in December. In the mean time the Committee on Printing can take up the subject. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] always gives to matters which come before the committee a fair and impartial hearing, and we can examine into the question under the resolution which is now pending directing the Committee on Printing to make certain investigations during the recess of Congress. The committee can, if necessary, spend half the summer here in the investigation of the various questions referred to it, and can also examine this subject fully and settle it fairly.

I say again to the Senator from Connecticut that I did not intend to reflect upon any of the gentlemen who were on the commission. As to the late Secretary of the Treasury, I know and everybody knows that he had no more to do with the transaction and had no more knowledge of it than I had. He was on the commission, but it was impossible for him to act. He had probably to deputize somebody to do it, and even his deputy may never have inquired into the details. The commission may have been, and I think they were, misled by the discussion of this question in the Senate and elsewhere, and they assumed in the beginning that we would take this identical square and no other. I think it was a mistake which occurred in the haste and hurry of affairs, and I do not attribute any other motive to these gentlemen.

I know the Public Printer well. I believe he is one of the best men who have ever occupied that position. I believe him to be a thoroughly honest and upright man. So everybody believes is Mr. Clark, the Architect of the Capitol. It is not a question of attacking their integrity or intelligence, but with the new lights which have come since they acted it seems perfectly clear to my mind that we ought to halt, and we can do it without any reflection upon them. In my judgment, if we do this we shall save thousands if not hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Government.

Mr. McPHERSON. Is any question pending before the Senate, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PLATT in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. McPHERSON. I supposed the Senator from Nebraska [Mr.

MANDERSON] desired to move a reconsideration of the vote by which it was adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The vote has been reconsidered.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask unanimous consent to reply for a few moments only to the Senator from Maryland.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, I do not think that any of us who were in the Chamber at the last session of Congress when the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] made his eloquent appeal in behalf of the occupants of the Government Printing Office will ever forget the picture he drew. It was of such a character that it alarmed the Senate and showed the character of the present building, that the life of every man, woman, and child doing duty for the Government in it was in jeopardy. For years the Senator from Maryland had shown that picture to Congress, but never with such vigor and force as he did in the argument which preceded the adoption of the amendment to the appropriation bill to which he refers.

I do not need to supplement what he then said by any further note of alarm. It is a fact notorious that that building in its present situation is a threatening danger to the life and limb of every person in it. Not only that, but it is the most expensive, the most uneconomical plant that the Government has in this city for the performance of its work.

We all agreed that there was a crying necessity a year ago for obtaining a site and the speedy erection of a new building, and we all agreed that another necessity was, in the interest of economy, that this new site should be so located that a railroad track might enter it, so that cars could carry in the crude material and take out and distribute the finished material. Now, it is proposed by the Senator from Maryland to waste more months of time, to come here again next year, to wait until another appropriation bill shall come to the Senate, perhaps next March or April, before even steps are taken toward the acquisition of a site on which to erect this structure.

Why, Mr. President, if this matter had not been explored to the very bottom, if there had not been the action of the three reputable gentlemen who formed the commission, if there had not been the careful reviewing action of the Committee on Printing, I should have nothing to say and would not oppose further time being given. But, Mr. President, the opportunity now offered for the acquisition of this property is one that probably can not be had a year hence. I care not where you may locate this Public Printing Office, whether it be near the present site or remote from it, the chance is that you will pay far more for a less desirable property a year or a year and a half hence than you would pay to-day.

The question is raised by the Senator from Maryland that there is trouble over this title. I am very glad there is trouble over the title, for it compels the parties who represent the interest of the Government to go into court and by condemnation proceedings obtain a good title. What is it to us whether one man or a dozen men lay claim legally or equitably to this land? Their rights will be litigated as between themselves when they come to quarrel over the proceeds that may be paid into court for their benefit, and we have nothing what ever to do with it.

It is suggested that the Government has agreed to pay too much for this property. The testimony is the other way. The testimony of witnesses produced before the Committee on Printing and the testimony that appears in the report made by the commission show that the price contracted to be paid for this property is really below the market value of land in that vicinity; but be that as it may, Mr. President, the question of price is to be decided under the law of 1890 by commissioners appointed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia to take testimony, to investigate, and as the result of their investigation, to fix the price that the Government shall pay. So that, it seems to me, is the end of any cavil or objection as to either the question of title or the question of price.

There can be no word of condemnation of the action of this board. In every step they have taken they have strictly complied with the law and have most carefully performed their duty, and never until another property-owner thought there was a chance for him to sell a lot was there a word of criticism from any source as to the action of Mr. Windom, Mr. Palmer, or Mr. Clark, who composed that commission. All of the smoke which is raised here is simply because of the fact that other parties own property and seek to sell it for Public Printing Office purposes. That is all there is of it.

Mr. President, under the resolution introduced by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON] the investigation was most thorough and complete, and I answer now the question asked by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] by saying that no reputable expert, no disinterested builder or contractor, has said that the ground selected will not afford good and sufficient foundations for such a building as that proposed to be erected.

Mr. BUTLER. That is not the question. The question I put to the Senator from Maryland was whether there was not an opinion among certain experts or engineers or men of experience that the cost of a foundation for a building there would be very expensive.

Mr. MANDERSON. No.

Mr. BUTLER. If the Senator will permit me, I will say that you can make a foundation anywhere if you pay enough money for it.

Mr. MANDERSON. Of course you can, but nobody has said that. If the Senator from South Carolina will examine the testimony that is in print, I think he will be satisfied on that point. It is true the testimony was only submitted to the Senate this morning with the report of the committee. I think I am right in assuming, at least I will assume in common courtesy to the Committee on Printing, that no expert has said that it will take extraordinary or exceptional methods to get a good foundation.

On the contrary, Mr. Entwisle, the superintendent of the erection of buildings in this District, an expert, and an architect and a builder for a great many years, has examined the property and the different pits, nearly a dozen in number, which have been sunk through the filling upon this lot, through the original surface soil down to the gravel bed, each of them of such size that a man could enter and make an examination, and he reports that it is just as good for foundation purposes as any place in this District.

If the Senators will examine his testimony they will see how emphatic he is. Mr. Clark, the Architect of the Capitol, and General Meigs, that great architect under whose superintendence the wings of this Capitol were erected, and who superintended the erection of the Washington Monument, have examined this lot and are perfectly familiar with the locality, and say most emphatically that it will afford a good foundation, without any extraordinary processes, without piling, and without going to any exceptional expense.

Mr. McComb, the superintendent of sewers, who was referred to, and the superintendent of the Congressional Library, Mr. Green, made a personal examination, and if Senators will turn to Mr. Green's testimony they will see how emphatic he is. He even goes to the extent of stating that the gravel bed found under the surface soil, as shown by these pits, furnishes just as good a foundation as the place selected for erecting the new Library Building, and he is the superintendent of construction, the supervising engineer of that building.

Mark it, General Meigs and Mr. Clark, the architects, were requested to be brought before the committee by those who were adverse to the selection of the site and the attorneys who represented the other lots, which are sought to be sold to the Government at, I submit, a very much enhanced price over what we shall have to pay under these proceedings. These gentlemen said on the last day of the examination, "Send for General Meigs and Mr. Clark, put them under oath, and let them testify, and we will be content with what they say on the subject-matter of the foundation."

We sent for both of them. They were placed under oath and their testimony is here, most emphatic and pronounced, that that soil will afford just as good a foundation for a building as was afforded by that upon which this Senate wing now rests. There is no question about that. Then why this delay? I am at a loss to conceive. Why this change of sentiment? Why this change of mind by the Senator from Maryland? I can not account for it.

Mr. GORMAN. What does the Senator mean by "change of mind by the Senator from Maryland?"

Mr. MANDERSON. Change of mind from what he said a year ago, and we all remember the emphatic language of the Senator from Maryland that here was a crying necessity for immediate action.

Mr. GORMAN. I repeat that statement now as to the old part of the building on H street. It is a disgrace and an outrage that it is permitted to remain. There can not be any controversy about that.

The Senator and I know of that fact from personal examination. The building is propped up. But this action does not help it for the time being, and will not until an appropriation is made hereafter. Delay on this question now does not delay that. I consider it a great outrage that the Government has permitted it to remain in that condition; but it remains and will remain whether this matter is decided upon now or not.

Mr. MANDERSON. And there it will remain forever if we are to try here in the Senate of the United States the question whether we shall purchase land from this, that, or the other interested party. I say we should go on in the performance of our duty without reference to the ownership of any man in the city of Washington. If this proposition is not for the purpose of delay, I am at a loss to see what it is for. If we are to wait until an appropriation in another bill comes up next year, it means the delay of another year in acquiring this site.

Mr. President, I will not take further time. Unless the Senator desires to be heard in the discussion of the proposition I will renew the point of order I have made on the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I have a very few remarks to make in connection with this subject.

Like the Senator from Maryland, I am not prepared to make any charges of fraud against anybody. It is not my habit to do so unless I have conclusive and absolute proof that there has been fraud. But I undertake to say—and I think I can say it without fear of contradiction—that there are some badges of fraud about this transaction which the Congress of the United States owes it to itself to have explained before it will pay two hundred and forty-odd thousand dollars for this piece of ground.

The first point to which I desire to call the attention of the Senate is that the commission, in advertising for bids in pursuance of the act of Congress, circumscribed the limits in such a way that they could procure no other land but the baseball lot.

Mr. MANDERSON. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him a moment?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANDERSON. Is it not true that under the law of 1890 the commission was not required to advertise at all?

Mr. BUTLER. That may be, and, if it is so, so much the worse.

Mr. MANDERSON. Further is it not true that they could by private negotiation with this party, if they could agree upon the price, have bought the property without reference to any other in the city of Washington?

Mr. BUTLER. So much the worse if that be true, and I have no doubt it is true.

Mr. MANDERSON. That is the law.

Mr. BUTLER. They were not bound to advertise, but they did advertise, and they advertised for ground within certain limits, and in those limits there was no possible chance to procure an unoccupied lot, except the base-ball lot.

Mr. SPOONER. Were they not charged by the law not only with the duty but with the power of selecting a site?

Mr. BUTLER. I suppose they were.

Mr. SPOONER. Was it a badge of fraud that they decided to exclude sites a certain distance from the Capitol?

Mr. BUTLER. I say they had authority under the act of Congress to make selections without advertisement, but they did advertise. It was their duty, however, as representatives of the Government, to have made that advertisement general, instead of confining it to particular limits.

Mr. SPOONER. Could they not have taken land within two miles of the Capitol?

Mr. BUTLER. That was a matter for the commission to determine for themselves.

Mr. SPOONER. They did determine it.

Mr. BUTLER. They did determine it, and they did advertise in the manner I have indicated. I repeat that the fact that they put the limits at H street, north, First street, east, B street, south, and Ninth street, west, absolutely excluded the possibility of procuring any other property except the base-ball lot, certainly any property which was unoccupied. I have the agreement here in my hand between the commission and a Mr. Snow, that he would execute a good and sufficient title within a certain time; but when the time came for the execution of the title it was disclosed that he had none, that he was a mere figurehead that had been set up; that he bought an option from somebody and somebody had bought an option from him and somebody else had bought an option from somebody else, and it went around in a ring. When the property came to the Government it was found it had gone up in price to \$243,000, and it was questionable whether a good foundation could be made. The fact that the committee proceeded to inquire if a good foundation could be had there shows that there was doubt about it.

Mr. HAWLEY. Will the Senator permit me a moment?

Mr. BUTLER. Certainly.

Mr. HAWLEY. The committee went to work and inquired because of the complaints which were made. It was not that the committee had any doubt whatever on the subject, but in order to put complaint beyond reach.

Mr. BUTLER. Then I ask the Senator from Connecticut if that lot is not made ground, or, at least, a part of it.

Mr. HAWLEY. It is part made. There is earth right on top of earth there.

Mr. BUTLER. I ask if a large part of it has not been made by dumping earth upon it and if a part of it is not over the old Tiber Creek.

Mr. HAWLEY. The earth was there before the other earth was put on top of it.

Mr. BUTLER. Precisely.

Mr. HAWLEY. And in the mean time they dug down through that into the original gravel, and nobody who examined it has a doubt as to its sufficiency for a good foundation.

Mr. BUTLER. It is made ground, and it is made in a place that is no more accessible for a railroad than twenty other lots, because, as I understand, in order to get a railroad track into this lot the property of somebody else must be crossed and the Government must pay for that.

Mr. MANDERSON. I am sure the Senator does not want to make a mistake.

Mr. BUTLER. Not at all. I shall be glad to be corrected if I am wrong.

Mr. MANDERSON. By running the track either up F street or G street from Delaware avenue, less than half a block in length, the railroad tracks would enter this lot.

Mr. BUTLER. Can not the same thing be done at the present Printing Office?

Mr. MANDERSON. Not without crossing North Capitol street, which is a block or a block and a half away.

Mr. BUTLER. But a railroad track could go down a public street to the present building without condemning land.

Mr. MANDERSON. Very true; but the Senator must realize from what has frequently transpired here, that there is a very strong indisposition to cross North Capitol street, which is the main avenue leading to the north from the Capitol and will undoubtedly receive most substantial improvement. It has been already improved in part, and no railroad will ever be permitted to cross North Capitol street by the action of Congress.

Mr. BUTLER. That is a matter of sentiment. I do not know about that. I appreciate what the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] have said about the importance of having a better building for a Government Printing Office. I have no doubt about that. I think that Congress made a mistake in not taking steps years ago in order to get a better building.

I do submit in the face of the testimony, which I have not had time to read, in the face of all the facts connected with this transaction, that it will be almost scandalous for the Congress of the United States to make an appropriation of \$243,000 in view of the doubt which exists, at least, in view of all the circumstances attending this purchase.

I have been informed that there is a Mr. Smith, whose testimony I have before me, who owns the adjacent property. He is interested in this selection, and has a sash, door, and blind factory, I believe, or a lumber yard which he owns on the adjoining property. I have been told by those who ought to know that the mere fact of the contiguity and proximity of that building is of itself a sufficient argument why the Government of the United States should not put this proposed building at that point on account of the combustibility of the materials about that factory.

I do trust, Mr. President, that the Senate will hesitate before it makes an appropriation for the payment of the purchase money of this lot under proceedings of condemnation, or otherwise, until, as the Senator from Maryland has said, we can have time to investigate it and make the appropriation for the purchase of the lot simultaneously with the appropriation to erect the building.

We can not make any progress by buying this lot now. There is nothing to be gained by it in time, and a very great loss may result to the Government if we go on now in pursuance of this, as it seems to me, unreasonable demand of the owners of this property and others interested, who come and insist upon this appropriation in the face of the controversy which has arisen out of it.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, as the agreement has been somewhat disregarded in relation to this matter, I hope there will be a few minutes longer allowed to me.

Knowing this matter from A to Z, I am astonished at the speech of the Senator from South Carolina—simply astonished. He says it will be almost scandalous. I say frankly to him that the scandal is on the other side, and that this transaction is spotless from beginning to end. I do not care anything about the owner of this land. He is X, an unknown quantity. He is nobody to me; he is minus; worse than zero. We go to the court and condemn the land. The money is laid down for whomsoever it may concern to come and take it if the court shall say their titles justify them in demanding it.

The Senator asked, in the first place, whether there was any doubt as to the suitability of this land for a foundation. There is not a shadow of a doubt disclosed there in that body of testimony. Nor have these men who own that land been here urging us to put this thing through. We care nothing about them. Very likely they do not want to sell the land, and possibly they may get more if they hold it for speculation. We do not care whether they ask for it or not. We are going to take it and pay them what it is worth according to the judgment of their fellow-citizens. If they are dissatisfied with the award, we can not help it. If they are found not to have a good title, I can not imagine that any possible harm can result to us, as was said by my colleague on the committee.

Mr. BUTLER. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. HAWLEY. I am delighted to hear any question.

Mr. BUTLER. What is the necessity for this great haste? What progress is to be made by this appropriation?

Mr. HAWLEY. I am glad to hear the Senator's question. The necessity for haste has existed for many years.

Mr. BUTLER. Precisely.

Mr. HAWLEY. By universal consent and to the delight of the Committee on Printing, last year Congress did heartily vote that there ought to be and should be a new building for the Government Printing Office. It is necessary as a matter of common sense and in just and kind treatment to our employes that we should erect a new building. It is a matter of very great economy, too, that we should put it up, and all the people who live about there and own lots are nothing to us.

Mr. BUTLER. Is there any appropriation for the erection of a building on this ground before next December?

Mr. HAWLEY. There ought to be and probably will be before we get through with this session.

Mr. BUTLER. Is there an appropriation now or can there be one made before the next Congress meets?

Mr. HAWLEY. We, of course, had to know something about the site. It was necessary to have the report of the commission heretofore ordered by Congress, and then came the investigation, which we were perfectly willing to grant, in order that we might wipe out the complaints of the people who have outside lots and want to sell them to the Government, but never will be able to sell them for the purposes of the Government Printing Office, because they are not suitable.

The Senator from South Carolina speaks as if we could get a railroad to any building lot by going through the highways. So we could, and we could even go through Pennsylvania avenue, but this body would hardly listen to a proposition of that kind. The property over which a branch track would go is just by the side of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks; and the streets there are not large and important streets, and the ground is occupied very largely between North Capitol street and the railroad by the lot which we propose to take. It is just about 200 or 300 feet from our proposed building, and by using this track nobody would be damaged. There could not be a place found, unless we bought one literally adjoining the railroad track, that would be more convenient.

Mr. MANDERSON. I make the point of order on the proposed amendment that it is general legislation upon an appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment on which the point of order is raised by the Senator from Nebraska was reported by the Committee on Appropriations. It is merely to suspend an appropriation heretofore made, and does not, in the opinion of the Chair, come under the head of general legislation. Therefore, the opinion of the Chair is that the point of order is not well taken.

Mr. MANDERSON. Then, Mr. President, I presume it will be necessary to demand the yeas and nays upon this question.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I want to say a single word on this subject. I, for one, do not like the ground upon which the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] in part bases his suggestion that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] ought to be inserted in this bill and maintained in it. While not making charges of actual, affirmative fraud upon the commissioners, the Senator says their transaction affords certainly evidence of fraud or that there are certain badges of fraud in connection with it. I might be disposed to agree with the Senator that there should be delay; it may be that the site chosen, on a very careful examination, might not be the best in all respects that could be found in the city, regard being had to the make of the ground and the facility for constructing the foundations.

Perhaps other sites might be chosen which would be better adapted to subserve the public interests. That, however, is all a question of opinion which men may differ about without any dishonesty on the part of any who consider the subject.

The suggestion of the Senator from South Carolina, as to badges of fraud in connection with the action of this board, is a suggestion the full weight of which I think the Senator did not apprehend.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator, of course, is too good a lawyer not to know that there may be many badges of fraud or evidences of fraud without any moral turpitude. I do not charge the commission with any deliberate purpose to defraud anybody. I do not charge them with moral turpitude; but I say, to a disinterested person, simply looking at the record, without regard to any knowledge as to the character of the individuals, there are badges of fraud which ought at least to induce the Senate to hesitate before proceeding.

Mr. SPOONER. That is a restatement of the Senator's position, not that in the public interests, apart from considerations of fraud or badges of fraud, this delay ought to occur, but that the members of this Senate ought to vote to delay all these proceedings, because, forsooth, in connection with the transactions of this board there are badges of fraud. The man who perpetrates a fraud is guilty of moral turpitude or else of great stupidity, one or the other.

Mr. BUTLER. A great many persons are imposed upon.

Mr. SPOONER. I do not think there is any evidence that the commission was imposed upon.

Mr. BUTLER. A great many people are imposed upon and commit fraud without knowing it.

Mr. SPOONER. Here is a board made up in this wise: William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, who was made chairman when the board organized—

Mr. BUTLER. He did not act.

Mr. SPOONER. I do not know whether he acted or not.

Mr. BUTLER. I know.

Mr. SPOONER. He signed his name to the paper which is printed in this record, and the whole world has passed judgment upon him, basing their judgment upon a long life of public service in this Chamber and out of it, that he was a man of great ability, of great conservatism, of great care, and of the utmost probity. So that the Senator, or any Senator, or any man here or elsewhere ought to be very confident of his ground when he suggests either that this officer signed this paper as a mere matter of routine, devolving upon others entirely the

personal trust or the discharge of the duty which had been reposed in him by act of Congress, or that he had exercised his function in such a way as to be amenable to the suggestion in connection with it made by the Senator as to fraud.

The next member of this commission is Frank W. Palmer, the present able Public Printer, not so distinguished a man as Secretary Windom, but an old member of Congress, an old soldier, and a man whom I believe to be as honest, as careful, and as conservative a man as ever entered the service of the people in any capacity whatever.

The other member of the commission is Edward Clark, the Architect of the Capitol, whom everyone knows about these precincts, and no man would suspect him of being other than as honest as we all know him to be capable.

What did this commission do? Although I am not called upon to justify their selection, I stand here upon the act of Congress and upon the record to aver that they did precisely what they had a right to do and what they ought not to be criticised for doing, at any rate in the manner adopted by the Senator from South Carolina. They were required by this law to select a site—were they not?—for a Public Printing Office, which, in their opinion, would best subserve the public interests. They were to take into account, as Senators would take into account, its proximity to the Capitol, because the Capitol is to stand where it has been builded for all the years to come, and there is to be constant transit, and it should be rapid, between the Capitol and Public Printing Office.

In the exercise of the power conferred upon them by the statute, they chose a site, or at any rate, they decided that it must be within certain boundaries. They said they would not consent that it should be located outside of certain limits. That question they settled, whether wisely or not; I am inclined to think wisely. They felt the nearer they could get to the Capitol the better, and under no circumstances would they go beyond certain limits.

Mr. President, they were not obliged to advertise for proposals. If the suggestion, or rather the implication, of the Senator from South Carolina were true, that within the limits indicated by the commission there could be chosen but one site, so that it was simply an advertisement for bids on the one site *ex necessitate rei*, there would be something strange about the course of the commission, but that was not, as I understand, the fact.

They fixed limits within which somewhere this public building ought, in their opinion, to be, and I am told by the chairman of the Committee on Printing, who is thoroughly familiar with this subject, that, within the limits embraced in this proposal for bids, five different locations, each with adequate area, could have been chosen by the commission. The owners of the property within that area, the line being drawn by the commission beyond which they would not go, were invited to submit their bids.

Mr. BUTLER. Was there sufficient ground in the other localities to which the Senator refers?

Mr. MANDERSON. Not in all of the five, but I can give the number of square feet in each.

Mr. SPOONER. Leaving out the baseball park, as it is called, how many sites were contained within the limits fixed by the commission of sufficient area?

Mr. BUTLER. With sufficient dimensions to erect this building.

Mr. MANDERSON. I will answer in a moment. The advertisement was for about 150,000 square feet. Bid No. 13 was for 133,678 square feet; bid No. 17 was for 213,772 square feet. Mr. Snow's bid, which is the one selected, was for 150,000 square feet or thereabouts, and 170,000 in another bid, and Carusi, Evans, and Carusi's bid was for 114,637 square feet. So that, while some of the lots exceeded 150,000 square feet, others were less than the 150,000.

Mr. BUTLER. May I inquire of the Senator if all the lots to which he has referred had not buildings and improvements on them, except the baseball ground?

Mr. MANDERSON. Yes; but the bids included the buildings. They were all within the \$250,000 limit.

Mr. BUTLER. I understand; but did they not all have improvements upon them except the baseball ground?

Mr. MANDERSON. Yes, but what difference does that make when they were all within the limits of the expenditure?

Mr. SPOONER. My proposition is correct that within the geographical limits fixed by the commission and covering the area from the section in which they invited bids there might have been chosen five or six different sites, well located with reference to the Capitol and containing an adequate area of land. It makes no difference who were the owners and it makes no difference if there were buildings on the lots.

We all know what the character of the buildings in that part of the city is, and that would make very little difference with the transaction. I agree with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] that it is no detriment at all that the Government is called upon to go into court and condemn the title, because that gives an absolute title to the Government beyond any possibility of question, and without any reliance upon real estate title insurance companies, leaving parties

who have liens for mortgages and otherwise, and equities and conflicting claims, to fight out their claims over the fund, in a court constituted for the purpose of settling such questions.

I am not prepared to say that there is not strength in the position taken by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] which would lead the Senate to delay. I have not examined that question. But what I rose to say was that no Senator here can find in these proceedings any ground apparently of fraud upon the part of this commission upon which the request for delay should be based; and it ought to be based on other grounds than the assumption that this commission has done anything except what the law clearly authorized them to do, and except what prudent men, endeavoring to perform their public duty, ought to do.

Mr. PLUMB. Mr. President—

Mr. BUTLER. One moment. I am not going to occupy much time. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] enters into a touching eulogy, a panegyric, on gentlemen who have not been assailed, and I think he is indebted to me for the opportunity. He has delivered a very handsome eulogy on the late Secretary of the Treasury, on Mr. Palmer, and on Mr. Clark, who, so far as I know, have never been attacked. I disclaim any intention of attacking those gentlemen.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes.

Mr. SPOONER. I will ask the Senator whether, if anybody should suggest that there was a badge of fraud about any official action of the Senator, would he not take it as an insult?

Mr. BUTLER. That depends on circumstances.

Mr. SPOONER. I should; and I should defend the Senator against it anywhere.

Mr. BUTLER. That depends largely upon circumstances, and if I had gone to work in pursuance of a duty imposed upon me by Congress or anybody else and I had unfortunately got mixed up in a transaction such as that which is disclosed here in relation to Mr. Snow and other persons who have had dealings about this matter, however innocent I might think I was, if I had gone on and done that, there would be a ground at least of suspicion.

These gentlemen are of high character no doubt, but they are not infallible. The Senator argues on the assumption that these gentlemen are infallible and that they could not possibly be guilty of anything wrong.

Mr. SPOONER. If the Senator will allow me, I stated distinctly that we might differ with them in opinion, that their judgment might not have been wise, and the place they selected may not have been the best one, but that they were not on that account open to suspicion. That is an ugly word. The Senator is unfortunate in his choice of epithets in this connection.

Mr. BUTLER. I see the Senator can not be satisfied, and therefore I will repeat what I stated.

Mr. SPOONER. I am satisfied.

Mr. BUTLER. I stated the fact that this advertisement had been made in the manner stated, and that the transactions which followed in pursuance of it were liable to the charge of having about them the badge of fraud. I repeat it. The Senator says they were not bound to advertise, that they had the right, or option, to go on under the authority of Congress and make this selection without consulting anybody. That may be true. If the commission had gone on and said: "We will take this baseball lot because we think it is the best," then I think I should have been silent, as should everybody else.

But having gone to the trouble of advertising, and circumscribing the limits within which bids could be made, within such narrow limits as—although the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] states that there was other property offered—I must insist, imply that this was perhaps the only available property. I may be mistaken in that. If I am mistaken, of course my charge does not hold good, but I say that taking the record as it is it looks, Mr. President, if the Senator would prefer that, a little fishy. That is not so classic perhaps, but still it is quite graphic.

Mr. SPOONER. I think it will fall within the scope of the legal maxim, *Noscitur a sociis*.

Mr. BUTLER. Well, I hope the Senator will be satisfied after awhile. I repeat that there is nothing within this matter that demands or requires that we should make this appropriation now, but every sense of prudence, caution, and conservatism demands that we should suspend it until the first Monday in December, and at that time make the appropriation, but by this law or some other, and simultaneously with it, make the appropriation to erect the building.

I will go as far and as fast as the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], or the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], and do all that in my power lies to correct what I think is a public scandal—that is, the condition of the Printing Office of the United States Government. But we have nothing to gain by passing this now; we gain no time by it. We do nothing to relieve the inmates of that building and may make a very grievous mistake.

Mr. PLUMB. Mr. President, it seems to me that this whole matter can be adjusted without the necessity of seeming to reflect upon any-

body. There is bound to be a difference of opinion as to where this office ought to be located. I do not believe in the site that has been chosen, and when occasion offers I am willing to vote accordingly; and I shall vote to postpone this matter, because I think the commission was incautiously led to making an unfortunate call for bids.

It is true, as stated by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER], that they were not bound to advertise at all; but they did advertise, and, having done so, they were bound, as I think, to disclose their entire purpose. That I do not think they did. They were misled; and instead of giving a large area along the railroad, or a narrow area along the railroad, as the case may be, they included a tract of land in the center of the city, northwest from the railroad, thereby giving to people who were interested in the subject the idea that they were going up as far as the Patent Office, perhaps, for a location. These things are always, more or less, done for the purpose of giving an impulse to the bidding, and so on; and that, no doubt, was the idea in the case of this advertisement.

I am not at all satisfied, myself, that the building can be properly erected, without enormous cost, on the site selected. I have not read with any degree of care the testimony in the case. I know that people have testified there that it can be so erected—among them the building inspector of the city. On the other hand, it is said to me by old residents of this city—persons who, I am quite sure, are disinterested in the matter—that a foundation can not be had. I am not satisfied, and shall not be until an examination has been made sufficiently thorough to properly determine, that we can erect a building on that site without a very expensive process of piling or underpinning before we come to the erection of the foundation proper.

For myself, I was in favor of a location on the block of ground adjoining the present Printing Office, on the score of convenience, and believing that we could close up the Government alley on the south side of the present building, and thus add very largely to the area available for the purpose of the building. An objection was made to that at the time, either privately or publicly, or perhaps both, that at times the water which comes down what was formerly the channel of the Tiber, a little stream that meandered through the center of the city, rose to a height in the present Government Printing Office which made it, if not dangerous, at all events inconvenient or unhealthful for occupation.

If that is true as to the present location, it must be doubly true as to the proposed or selected site. Enough has been heard in the controversy here, and before the committee and outside, to satisfy me that the wise thing to do before the erection of a large structure, and one especially which requires so secure a foundation, is to put it over for awhile. I do not think that that is an injustice to anyone. We do not always carry out the recommendations of executive officers. We do not always carry out the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of the Interior, or of other Departments; and not to do so is not showing any disrespect to them. We are exercising our functions, which, I think I may say, are superior to theirs, and I have no doubt that no one would more readily have accepted such conclusion than the late Secretary of the Treasury.

It is true, as stated by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] that that Secretary did not participate in the proceeding. He signed his name to the document as he would sign other documents, because it was the action of his subordinates. Had he, however, given it the emphasis of his own personal selection I should still think it my duty in my capacity as a legislator to say that I thought he had made a mistake, and I would vote to put the thing over to another opportunity, deeming it best that before the site should be taken it should be subjected to a new inspection, so that we might be absolutely certain, or as nearly so as human judgment can be certain, that what we were doing was the best thing possible to do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. MANDERSON. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CALL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], and I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. CASEY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO].

Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BROWN]. I withhold my vote until I see whether there is a quorum present.

Mr. KENNA (when Mr. FAULKNER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. FAULKNER] is paired on all questions with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

Mr. CALL (when Mr. PASCO's name was called). My colleague is absent from the Senate on committee duty.

Mr. SHERMAN (when his name was called). I am paired with my colleague [Mr. PAYNE]. If he were here, he would vote "yea" and I should vote "nay."

Mr. VANCE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN]. I do not know how he would vote. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.



Mr. HARRIS. I will inquire whether the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] is recorded as voting.

The VICE PRESIDENT. He is not.

Mr. HARRIS. Then I withhold my vote.

Mr. HAMPTON. I am paired with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. BARBOUR. I am paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT].

Mr. MORGAN. Has the vote of the Senator from New York [Mr. EVARTS] been recorded?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He is not recorded.

Mr. MORGAN. Then I withhold my vote.

Mr. DOLPH. I would say to the Senator from Alabama that our votes are necessary to make a quorum, and I suggest that we transfer our pairs and let the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. BROWN] be paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. EVARTS].

Mr. MORGAN. Very well. I vote "yea."

Mr. DOLPH. I vote "nay."

Mr. BLAIR. I should like to have the attention for a moment of the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WALTHALL]. Has the Senator voted?

Mr. WALTHALL. I have voted "yea."

Mr. BLAIR. Then I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 16; as follows:

## YEAS—32.

Bate,	Daniel,	McConnell,	Reagan,
Berry,	Davis,	McPherson,	Shoup,
Blackburn,	Farwell,	Mitchell,	Stewart,
Blair,	Gorman,	Moody,	Stockbridge,
Butler,	Hoar,	Morgan,	Teller,
Call,	Jones of Arkansas,	Pettigrew,	Vest,
Cockrell,	Jones of Nevada,	Plumb,	Walthall,
Coke,	Kenna,	Power,	Wolcott.

## NAYS—16.

Aldrich,	Chandler,	Hawley,	Sanders,
Allen,	Dolph,	Higgins,	Sawyer,
Allison,	Edmunds,	Hiscock,	Spooner,
Carey,	Frye,	Manderson,	Washburn.

## ABSENT—39.

Barbour,	Eustis,	Ingalls,	Ransom,
Blodgett,	Evarts,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Brown,	Faulkner,	Morrill,	Squire,
Cameron,	George,	Paddock,	Stanford,
Carlisle,	Gibson,	Pasco,	Turpie,
Casey,	Gray,	Payne,	Vance,
Colquitt,	Hale,	Pierce,	Voorhees,
Callom,	Hampton,	Platt,	Warren,
Dawes,	Harris,	Pugh,	Wilson.
Dixon,	Hearst,	Quay,	

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CALL. I offer the following amendment, to come in on page 20, after line 19.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, after line 17, it is proposed to insert the following:

For the construction of a first-class revolving lighthouse and light on Mount Cornelia, at Fort George, at the mouth of the St. John's River, Florida, \$175,000.

Mr. CALL. This appropriation has been recommended at three different Congresses by the Secretary of the Treasury, and I ask that the report be read. It is a very short report.

Mr. ALLISON. I make the point of order on the amendment that it has not been recommended by any committee.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, it is contained in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, estimated for and recommended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of opinion that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. CALL. I appeal from that decision. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] is mistaken. It is contained in the Book of Estimates and in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury and recommended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the appropriation recommended in the Book of Estimates?

Mr. CALL. Yes; it is in the Book of Estimates.

Mr. ALLISON. But my point is that it is not recommended by any standing committee of this body. The lighthouses put into this bill have either been recommended as indispensable to the Committee on Appropriations, or else they have come from the Committee on Commerce. Now I submit—

Mr. CALL. But the Senator from Iowa knows that that is not the rule of the Senate. He knows that the recommendation by a head of a Department and inclusion in the estimates is all that is required by the rules.

Mr. ALLISON. I know perfectly well that they have estimated for this. They have recommended a new light for an old one at the mouth of St. John's River. There is a large appropriation in this bill already for lights; but they have all been recommended either by the Committee on Appropriations or by the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CALL. The Senator will not say that that is the requirement of the rule of the Senate. The rule of the Senate is that it must be rec-

ommended by a head of a Department and estimated for. The Senator should not embarrass the case by this objection.

Mr. ALLISON. I should like to accommodate my friend from Florida, but I feel obliged to raise the point of order.

Mr. CALL. But the Senator from Iowa knows that he has no right to raise his point of order. His point of order is not within the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair did not understand that the appropriation was estimated for. He thinks that it is in order.

Mr. CALL. Now, I simply desire to say that this light has been stated in this report, for two years, to be absolutely necessary to the safety of all the commerce that is conducted along the coast of Florida. I ask that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The amendment was again read.

Mr. HOAR. Has the estimate been read to the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Extract from the annual estimates of the Lighthouse Board for 1892.

Mount Cornelia light station, Florida: Establishment of a first order light station on or near Mount Cornelia, north side of the St. John's River, Florida, \$175,000.

NOTE.—The light now maintained at the mouth of the St. John's River is of the third order. For years there have been complaints of its inefficiency as a seacoast light. A first order light on Mount Cornelia would answer the requirements of commerce.

Extract from the Annual Report of the Lighthouse Board, 1890, page 113.

Mr. HOAR. My question was whether the estimate came from the head of a Department. What the Secretary has been reading is the report of the Lighthouse Board.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary is reading the paper sent to him by the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL].

Mr. CALL. The Senator knows that the Lighthouse Board reports are made to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. HOAR. What I want to see is what the Secretary says.

Mr. CALL. The Senator has the book and can readily find it.

Mr. HOAR. There are regular estimates, as I understand it, made every year, of appropriations for the different Departments. Those estimates are made in each case by the head of the Department. Those are the estimates referred to in the rule. For example, the Bureau of Education and all other bureaus make estimates of the expenses of their bureaus, and those are found in their reports. But those are not the estimates of the head of a Department.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will call the attention of the Senator from Florida to the fact that this estimate seems to be an annual estimate made in 1890.

Mr. CALL. It is repeated this year.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is by the Lighthouse Board.

Mr. CALL. But it is repeated this year.

Mr. HOAR. Let us have the thing that the honorable Senator from Florida depends on, with the recommendation from the head of the Department.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, it is due to the truth that I should say that this is in the estimate. I have just been examining it. Here is the Book of Estimates.

Mr. HOAR. Let it be read to the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. The item reads:

Mount Cornelia light-station, Florida: Establishment of a first-order light-station on or near Mount Cornelia, north side of the mouth of the St. John's River, Florida. Submitted, \$175,000.

NOTE.—The light now maintained at the mouth of the St. John's River is of the third order, etc.

Mr. CALL. Why, Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] ought to know that these reports come from the Secretary of the Treasury and are contained in the estimates.

Mr. HOAR. What the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] has just read is the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury and makes this thing in order. What the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL] sent to the Chair is the report of the Lighthouse Board of 1890, which did not make the thing in order. I have no fault to find with the Senator's proposition, but my insistence was that there should go into the RECORD the official communication that now has appeared on which the Chair bases his ruling.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to offer an amendment to come in at page 9, after line 13. This is in order, having been reported from a committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 9, after line 13, it is proposed to insert the following:

The limit of cost of site and of erection of a public building thereon at Pueblo, Colo., fixed by act approved February 7, 1891, is hereby raised to and fixed at the sum of \$300,000.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL. I desire to insert on page 26, after line 14, the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.  
The CHIEF CLERK. On page 26, after line 14, it is proposed to insert as follows:

Also one at or near the mouth of Rogue River and one at or near Port Orford on the coast of Oregon.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is recommended by the Committee on Commerce and is in substance the bill passed by the Senate on May 3, 1890, at the last session.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL. I ask the consent of the Senator in charge of the bill that the vote by which the amendment on page 20, line 16, was adopted may be considered as reconsidered, in order that I may offer an amendment to it that is in accordance with the recommendation of the Department.

Mr. ALLISON. I agree to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be considered as reconsidered, if there be no objection.

Mr. MITCHELL. I offer now an amendment to the amendment reported by the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, line 16, it is proposed to strike out the words "including repairs of wharf" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

And for the purchase of a site at the latter place and the construction thereon of a suitable wharf for the use of the Lighthouse Department.

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

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL. I ask that a letter in reference to the matter may be inserted in the RECORD.

The letter is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,  
Washington, February 24, 1891.

DEAR SIR: The item relating to a buoy depot and wharf at Astoria, Oregon, in the estimates for the next fiscal year, and that now in the sundry civil bill would be of no effect unless it provided for the purchase of the necessary land.

Mr. MITCHELL'S bill of December 4, 1889, a duplicate of which has passed the Senate the first session of the present Congress, provides for the purchase of a site and the construction of a wharf in Astoria, Oregon, for the use of the lighthouse establishment.

The item in the sundry civil bill now pending, in order to accomplish the end desired, should provide for an appropriation of the sum of \$15,000, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the purchase of a site and the construction of a suitable wharf at Astoria, Oregon, for the use of the lighthouse establishment.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. COFFIN,

Commander United States Navy, Naval Secretary.

Hon. JOHN H. MITCHELL,  
United States Senate.

Mr. McPHERSON. Mr. President, I desire to offer again an amendment that I offered this afternoon, which was objected to on a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 89, at the end of line 9, it is proposed to insert as follows:

Thirty thousand dollars to be expended on the Trenton battle monument, Trenton, N. J., under the direction of the Secretary of War when he is satisfied that a similar amount has been provided by the State of New Jersey and the Trenton Battle Monument Association.

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

Mr. ALLISON. After the action of the Senate a few minutes ago respecting the monument in Vermont, I shall make no further objection to that amendment.

Mr. McPHERSON. I am much obliged to the Senator and very glad that he makes no objection. I should like to say a word with regard to the amendment.

Several SENATORS. Oh, no.

Mr. HARRIS. I shall ask for the yeas and nays on that amendment and all similar amendments, because I want to record myself against them.

Mr. SPOONER. Will not the Senator withhold his demand until it comes into the Senate?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, the seat of government of the State of Maryland is the only seat of government in the United States without a public building. I move to amend the bill, on page 2, after line 10, by inserting the provision which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, after line 10, it is proposed to insert the following:

For a site and building for post office at Annapolis, Md., \$50,000.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I move an amendment at the end of the bill—

Mr. ALLISON. If the Senator will pause one moment I should like to make a suggestion to the Senate. This is an inclement night and we shall all be obliged to be here for an evening session. I suggest that unanimous consent be given that the Senate continue in session, rather than take a recess at 6 o'clock.

Mr. McPHERSON. I did not hear the suggestion of the Senator.

Mr. ALLISON. My suggestion is that the Senate continue in session without taking the usual recess after 6 o'clock. I am told it is very inclement outside, so that very few Senators would probably go home if we took a recess at 6 o'clock.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator is correctly informed as to the state of the weather.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate continue in session without taking a recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the suggestion of the Senator from Iowa that the Senate continue in session without taking a recess will be considered as receiving unanimous consent. No objection is heard, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HOAR. I now move my amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add the following:

For the purchase of five manuscript volumes, being the letter books of William Vans Murray, formerly minister of the United States at The Hague and at Paris, \$2,500.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I move to add at the end of the bill the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to add the following:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the actual and necessary traveling expenses of transportation of the several judges of the circuit courts of the United States, when traveling in the discharge of their duties beyond the limits of the district where they reside, \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That no judge of such court shall accept or make use of any free pass from any public carrier of passengers.

Mr. ALLISON. I think the law forbids what is proposed to be forbidden in the proviso of that amendment.

Mr. HOAR. I understand the law applies to other courts and does not apply to this. My information is based on the statement of the Senator from Mississippi. I have no objection to striking it out, if the Senator is satisfied that the law already provides for it.

Mr. ALLISON. The interstate commerce law clearly provides for it.

Mr. HOAR. Then let it be stricken out.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clause which is desired to be struck out will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike from the amendment the proviso, as follows:

*Provided*, That no judge of such court shall accept or make use of any free pass from any public carrier of passengers.

Mr. HARRIS. Let the amendment as modified be reported.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be reported.

The Chief Clerk read the amendment as modified, as follows:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the actual and necessary traveling expenses of transportation of the several judges of the circuit courts of the United States, when traveling in the discharge of their duties beyond the limits of the district where they reside, \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. HARRIS. Let me inquire what the salaries of those judges are.

Mr. HOAR. Six thousand dollars a year. They are obliged now in these enormous new circuits to travel, some of them, I think, 1,500 miles. It is already the law as to district judges. This merely provides for the occasions when they go outside their respective districts.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PLUMB. I move to add to the bill, on page 11, after line 10, what I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 11, after line 10, it is proposed to insert as follows:

For the construction of an elevator in the public building at Leavenworth, Kans., \$3,000.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. Mr. President, I arise as the friend of the friendless, as the volunteer representative of people who have no power to legislate and no power to tax themselves, no public Treasury, no representation in either branch of Congress, people who are entirely dependent on the liberality of Congress for their legislation and for all public improvements,

for a district 2,200 miles by 1,500 miles, that has no lighthouse or other aid to navigation. I move an amendment which is asked for in the interest of commerce and navigation, recommended strongly by the Secretary of the Treasury, and recommended also by the Committee on Commerce. Inasmuch as all the other places have been appropriated for in this bill I move that this amendment be inserted, to come in at the foot of page 20.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the foot of page 30 it is proposed to insert the following:

For the construction of a light and steam fog signal at St. Mary's station in the Territory of Alaska, \$80,000.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I offer the following amendment to come in at page 65, line 11, after the word "undergrowth."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 65, line 11, after the word "undergrowth," it is proposed to insert:

Or rough and hilly lands, or lands devoid of water.

So that the clause may read:

And other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow, for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, or rough and hilly lands, or lands devoid of water, rates not exceeding \$13 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, etc.

Mr. ALLISON. I make the point of order on that that it is a change of existing law and not recommended by the head of a Department.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of opinion that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. PLUMB. I move to amend on page 56, at line 4, by striking out the words "and bringing to trial and punishment" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "arresting and delivering to the United States marshal."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 56, at line 4, after the word "detecting," it is proposed to strike out the words "and bringing to trial and punishment" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "arresting and delivering to the United States marshal, dealers," etc.

Mr. GORMAN. I must raise the point of order on that.

Mr. PLUMB. I have no doubt it is subject to a point of order, but I hope the Senator will withdraw it for a moment.

Mr. GORMAN. Certainly.

Mr. PLUMB. A decision of a former Attorney-General seems to make it necessary, and it is recommended by the present Attorney-General. I think that at least the matter should be investigated, because the correspondence shows some embarrassment in the administration of justice owing to present conditions.

Mr. GORMAN. One of the gentlemen connected with the Department was before us, and his explanation was not satisfactory. During the absence of the Senator from Kansas this amendment was offered by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], and was either withdrawn or went out on a point of order.

Mr. PLUMB. I was aware that the Senator made the point, but I thought it was withdrawn. However, I have no objection, if the Senator raises the point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the amendment withdrawn?

Mr. PLUMB. I do not withdraw the amendment, but if the Senator insists on the point of order I have to submit.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the point of order is well taken.

Mr. MITCHELL. I move to amend, on page 20, after the amendments already agreed to, following line 17, by inserting what I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, after line 17, it is proposed to add:

For the purchase of a site and the establishment of a proper light and fog signal at the mouth of Coquille River, on the Pacific Ocean, the same to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$50,000.

Mr. MITCHELL. This has been recommended at this session by the Committee on Commerce, so that it is within the rule.

Mr. ALLISON. Though I should like this light appropriated for, I regret that the Senator from Oregon has seen proper to press it, but I suppose it is in order.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. Now, I hope the amendments will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. HAWLEY. I have another amendment to offer.

Mr. CHANDLER. I offer an amendment which I send to the desk. The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 46, after line 2, it is proposed to insert as follows:

And the foregoing sums for the Fish Commission, amounting to \$361,238.10, shall be expended under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. ALLISON. While I should be glad to have that done, I make the point of order that it would change existing law, and I hope the Senator will not press it.

Mr. CHANDLER. I had not thought that the Senator would make this point of order, even if it was good. Clearly it seems to me to be not well taken. I suppose that nothing is more common than that limitation should be put upon appropriations for the expenditure of public money. This does not change the supervision from one Department to another.

Mr. ALLISON. The Fish Commission now is a separate and distinct organization and the Senator by his amendment proposes to place it under an entirely different Department, which of course is new legislation.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senator will allow me—

Mr. HARRIS. The question of order is not debatable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of opinion that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. HAWLEY. I desire to offer an amendment and beg leave to make two or three words of explanation that will enable Senators to understand my object. The Senate has passed a bill—I think it came unanimously from the Committee on Military Affairs—and I am presenting it as an amendment to this bill. It has passed the Senate and is in the House and has been favorably reported upon there.

I move to insert, on page 84, after line 20, what I send to the desk. I have changed the amount from \$125,000 to \$60,000, because that will be enough to begin one year's work perhaps.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 84, after line 20, it is proposed to insert as follows:

For the purpose of ascertaining and defining the lines of battle at Gettysburg and marking with enduring tablets, with inscriptions thereon, the positions occupied by the several organizations of the Army of Northern Virginia on that field on the three days of the battle, and for the condemnation and purchase of the lands necessary and convenient therefor, with proper avenues of access thereto, and for other lands important to be reserved, \$50,000, to be immediately available.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to do all such acts and make such expenditures as are advisable and necessary for the foregoing purposes. In the execution of this act the Secretary of War may appoint a commission of three persons to aid him in so doing, two of whom shall have been participants in said battle, one from each of the contending forces, and the third shall be some person having competent knowledge of the facts and positions to be established and marked, and he shall pay each of them a reasonable compensation for their several services rendered in that behalf.

Mr. HAWLEY. May I give a word of explanation, that it may be understood elsewhere as well as here? This provision passed the Committee on Military Affairs unanimously, passed the Senate unanimously, and is acceptable to both sides of the forces that contended at Gettysburg. As matters stand now, while many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended by the United States Government and the governments of the several States in marking one side of the battlefield, it would appear from the markings that there was nobody to oppose them. That is not sensible. The proper marking of that field will make a splendid lesson for military students in all the future.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HISCOCK. I desire to move an amendment to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York move to reconsider the vote by which that amendment was adopted?

Mr. HISCOCK. I wish to make it read as follows.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Then you must move to have it reconsidered.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator may wish it to be regarded as a separate amendment, perhaps.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to add the following:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the actual and necessary expenses of the several judges of the circuit courts of the United States when in the discharge of their duties beyond the limits of the district where they reside, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. ALLISON. I object to that.

Mr. HISCOCK. I imagine that that is germane to the amendment already offered.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That would not help it at all.

Mr. ALLISON. It is not reported from any committee.

Mr. HISCOCK. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that, having once adopted an amendment, an amendment that is germane to that amendment is in order, either here or elsewhere.

Mr. HOAR. I wish to express my dissent to the proposition of the Senator from New York [Mr. HISCOCK], although I do not wish to antagonize his proposition. When a rule of the Senate says that any amendment, constituting substantially a separate amendment, is not in order except under certain circumstances, you can not make it in order by offering it as an amendment to another amendment.

Mr. HISCOCK. I understand that, but—

Mr. HOAR. Let me finish my point. It is not a question of being germane, but a question of being a substantially separate item.

Mr. HISCOCK. It does not make it a separate item. If it is not in order now, it certainly will be later.

Mr. ALLISON. I make the point of order on it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair holds that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Now let the bill be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BERRY. There was an amendment reserved on page 41, in regard to the daughters of the late Joseph Henry.

Mr. ALLISON. Have all the other amendments been concurred in?

The VICE PRESIDENT. They have not. The question is on concurring in the amendments, with the exception of the one referred to by the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire to reserve for a separate vote the amendments of the committee on pages 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46, being all committee amendments under the head of "Fish Commission."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question will be, then, on concurring in all the amendments except those referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER], and that referred to by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY]. With those exceptions, all the other amendments will be considered as concurred in, if there be no objection. The Chair hears no objection, and they are concurred in.

The first reserved amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 41, after line 2, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, inserted the following paragraph:

For payment to the daughters of the late Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for valuable public services rendered by him, \$10,000.

Mr. BERRY. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CASEY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO].

Mr. EDMUNDS (when Mr. CULLOM's name was called). As I do not see in the Chamber the colleague of the Senator from Illinois whose name has been called [Mr. CULLOM], I wish to say that that Senator has been detained at his home by illness.

Mr. HOAR (when the name of Mr. DAWES was called). My colleague is detained at his room, I would not say by illness, but he worked far into the night last night, and is somewhat fatigued, and unable to be present.

Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. BROWN], and shall withhold my vote until I see whether it is necessary in order to make a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HARRIS in the chair). The occupant of the chair will state that he would vote "nay" but for the fact that he is paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. MCPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS], but I am sure he would vote "yea" on this question; therefore I will vote.

The call was concluded.

Mr. CASEY. I am released from my pair for this vote and vote "yea."

Mr. BATE. I will state that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

Mr. DOLPH. I would inquire of the Chair whether a quorum has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mr. DOLPH. The pair of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BROWN] with myself is transferred to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL], so that the present occupant of the chair and myself may vote.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], who is necessarily absent for awhile this evening, but in order to make a quorum I will vote.

Mr. PIERCE. I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CARLISLE], but I will vote in order to make a quorum.

Mr. PADDOCK. I am paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. EUSTIS]; I believe his name is not recorded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. His name is not recorded.

Mr. PADDOCK. I will vote in order to make a quorum.

The result of the vote was announced—yeas 33, nays 12; as follows:

## YEAS—33.

Allen,	Davis,	Ingalls,	Sanders,
Allison,	Dolph,	McPherson,	Sawyer,
Blackburn,	Edmunds,	Manderson,	Shoup,
Blair,	Everts,	Nicholl,	Spooner,
Butler,	Farwell,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Call,	Gorman,	Padlock,	Stockbridge,
Cameron,	Hawley,	Pierce,	
Casey,	Hiscock,	Power,	
Chandler,	Hoar,	Pugh,	

## NAYS—12.

Bate,	Daniel,	Moody,	Reagan,
Berry,	Harris,	Pettigrew,	Turpie,
Cockrell,	Jones of Arkansas,	Plumb,	Walthall.

## ABSENT—42.

Aldrich,	Eustis,	Kenna,	Stanford,
Barbour,	Faulkner,	McConnell,	Teller,
Blodgett,	Frye,	McMillan,	Vance,
Brown,	George,	Morrill,	Vest,
Carey,	Gibson,	Pasco,	Voorhees,
Carlisle,	Gray,	Payne,	Warren,
Coke,	Hale,	Platt,	Washburn,
Colquitt,	Hampton,	Quay,	Wilson,
Cullom,	Hearst,	Ransom,	Wolcott.
Dawes,	Higgins,	Sherman,	
Dixon,	Jones of Nevada,	Squire,	

So the amendment was concurred in.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next reserved amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 43, line 3, before the word "thousand," it is proposed to strike out "fifty" and insert "sixty;" so as to read:

Propagation of food fishes: For the introduction by the United States Fish Commission into and the increase in the waters of the United States of food fishes and other useful products of the waters, including lobsters, oysters, and other shellfish, and for such general and miscellaneous expenditures as the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries may find necessary to the prosecution of his work, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employes, \$160,000.

Mr. CHANDLER. I wish to call the attention of the Senate once more to the large and rapidly growing expenses of the Fish Commission. I know the fishing stations are so widely distributed throughout the country and the effects which are supposed to be derived from those stations have been so diffused that it does little good to call attention to these continually increasing expenditures. There had been expended for the Fish Commission down to 1887 \$2,476,351.21. The appropriations for 1888 were \$222,880.60; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, \$257,580; and the appropriations for the current fiscal year were about \$329,900. The appropriations which the committee have placed in the present bill amount to \$361,293, a continually increasing rate of expenditure.

Mr. President, I wish to make no attack upon the Fish Commission. There have been charges made against it and they have been investigated at great length by the Committee on Fisheries. A large volume of testimony has been taken and the committee have made a report, which, as I understand, exonerates the Fish Commission from blame. I make no charges against them, but I recur to the necessity of having expenditures for this commission put under the supervision of some Executive Department.

We have now eight large Executive Departments of the Government, and we have the Fish Commission, the Public Printer, and the commissioners of the District of Columbia, that are not under any official supervision. Every branch of the executive work of this Government is supervised by a Cabinet minister except these three branches. I have tried to get the Fish Commission put under the Navy Department, but bills for that purpose meet with no favor. Then, changing my judgment and my effort, I sought to have the Fish Commission placed under the Department of Agriculture. The subject was considered and very full investigation made by the Committee on Agriculture. I will ask the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture to state to the Senate what the result of the investigation of that committee was.

Mr. PADDOCK. Mr. President, after a very careful and full investigation of that subject it was considered wise to report to the Senate the bill, which was formulated and presented to the committee for its consideration, looking to the transfer of the commission to the Department of Agriculture.

I should state further that, as a matter of courtesy on the part of the Committee on Agriculture to the committee having charge of the subject of the Fish Commission, it was thought proper that the bill, after having been reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with a strong recommendation, almost a unanimous recommendation, I think, to the Senate, should be referred on the motion of the mouthpiece of that committee here to the Committee on Fisheries for their consideration. Nothing has yet been heard from that committee in reference to the bill. Whether they have given it consideration or not I do not know, but they have made no report of the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. We can not hear.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend until conversation ceases. [A pause.] The Senator from Nebraska will proceed.

Mr. PADDOCK. I was stating that the bill to which I refer, for the transfer of the Fish Commission to the Agricultural Department, was reported from the Committee on Agriculture with the recommendation that it be passed. As a matter of courtesy to the Committee on Fisheries, however, it was thought to be the duty of the Committee on Agriculture to refer the bill with their recommendation to the Committee on Fisheries.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. PADDOCK] is speaking in the time of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER], and the time of the Senator from New Hampshire under the order agreed upon has expired.

Mr. PADDOCK. I will speak a word or two in my own time, then. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. PADDOCK. That bill was referred, as I have stated, to the Committee on Fisheries, and it was hoped and expected that action would be taken by that committee. I suppose, however, they have not been able to give it such attention as the importance of the subject demanded, and so it has not come back here from that committee for the consideration and action of the Senate. I very much regret that, because it seemed to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to be a very important matter.

The disbursements being so very heavy, the responsibilities being so very great, it seemed to us that the commission ought to be placed under the head of some executive branch of the Government, that some executive officer who was in close touch with the President of the United States, with whom the President could advise and on whom he could rely, should be at the head of that institution, or should be, at all events, in a situation to have a check upon it. There was no unfriendliness on the part of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to the commission. There was no attempt to investigate in respect to the charges which have been made, because that did not come within the purview of that committee, but the commission was treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy in that investigation, and the investigation only went so far—

Mr. BATE. We can not hear a word on this side and some of us desire to hear what is said on this subject.

Mr. PADDOCK. I was saying that the investigation in reference to that bill which was reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, of which the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE] is a member, went no further than to consider the question of the propriety, if there was to be a transfer, of transferring the commission to the Department of Agriculture, which that committee represented. That is all there was of it.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask unanimous consent to proceed until I occupy so much of my time as was taken by the Senator from Nebraska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. COCKRELL. In the absence of the chairman of the committee, I am willing to extend the Senator's time five minutes, but not beyond that.

Mr. EDMUNDS. We ought not to do that sort of thing at this stage of the session.

Mr. CHANDLER. There are half a dozen amendments here, and five minutes on each amendment would be ample.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. But one amendment has been reported to the Senate, and that is the amendment under consideration.

Mr. CHANDLER. Instead of reducing the expenditures, the Senate committee have increased them. Here is an increase of \$10,000, a second increase of \$10,000. There is a fish hatchery in Maine, provided for at \$15,393.10; a fish hatchery in Vermont, at \$5,000; a fish hatchery in New York, at \$5,000; and the purchase of a "shad battery," at \$15,000. The total expenditures for the commission for the coming year have piled up to about \$361,000 as against \$230,000 for the last year.

Mr. President, the Fish Commission ought to be put under some Department of the Government. It was conceded by the Commissioner, in the investigation made by the Committee on Agriculture, that the commission ought to be put under some Department, and the Committee on Agriculture reported a bill to place it under the Department of Agriculture. That bill went to the Committee on Fisheries, and that committee has not yet made its report. Of course it is too late for the committee to report a bill for action at this session, but I desire to give notice that I shall follow this matter up until this extravagantly managed department shall be placed under that efficient supervision which it ought to receive at the hands of some Cabinet minister of the Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate concur in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. I may be excused, perhaps, for saying a word on this subject, as the fact has been alluded to that a bill providing for the transfer of the Fish Commission to the Agricultural Department was referred to the committee of which I have the honor of being the chairman and has not been reported to the Senate.

I would simply say, sir, that shortly after that bill was referred to the committee charges against the Fish Commissioner and the management of his bureau were made in the public press and given so much publicity that the Commissioner demanded an examination, and that examination was made by a subcommittee. It was quite lengthy, and, owing to the absence of some of the members of the committee, the report has been delayed. It has just been published. It is quite voluminous.

The Committee on Fisheries thought it was wise to defer the consideration of the bill providing for the transfer of that department until they had completed their examination into its management. Their report upon that subject has been laid upon the desks of the Senators. Fearing that in the hurry of business it may not have been generally

read, I desire to say that the subcommittee made a very thorough examination into the affairs of that department. There were all sorts of charges; that it was run as a Democratic political machine; that there were all sorts of abuses, waste of money, favoritism, nepotism, and all that sort of thing.

I desire to say very briefly that we found that there was not a shadow of foundation for any of those charges. We also found that the management of that Department was most admirable, that the greatest economy was used, that while the expenses of the Department have increased from year to year the work of the commission has also increased very largely. I will simply say that in 1877 we had twelve fish-hatching stations, while now we have twenty-one. In my opinion no money expended by the Government is expended to better advantage and for a more worthy purpose than the money spent in the propagation of fish and the stocking of our streams. It has been said, and I believe truly, that an acre of water, if properly cultivated, if I may use the term, is worth more than any acre of land.

Various new hatcheries have been established. One was established in Colorado the last year. One is provided for in this bill in Vermont, for stocking the streams of that State with trout, for which they are admirably adapted. Another one is provided on the St. Lawrence, with the view of co-operating with the Canadian authorities for the protection of fish and stocking Lake Ontario. No money is better expended than this money. The appropriations have been carefully scrutinized by the committee, and I trust they will not be reduced.

Mr. PLUMB. I wish to say just one word, Mr. President. I understand there is no proposition involved which is in any sense a reflection upon the present Fish Commissioner in the line of the charges which the Senator spoke of; but I do not think there is any one who watches the course of these appropriations and who is familiar with the operations of the executive department but will agree that the Fish Commission ought to be under some one of the Departments of the Government, and it ought not to be lying around loose.

All experience shows that those persons who are best qualified to look after and give effect to scientific investigation are the least qualified, as a rule, to transact the actual every-day business of paying out money, of employing help, and of generally managing what might be called the financial affairs of a bureau or a Department.

The existence of the Fish Commission as a separate entity, without departmental control, as an independent bureau, is without a parallel in this Government. I do not intend to minimize the work which this bureau is doing. It is like most of the other things carried on by the Government which we do not hear anything about in our country. The country will get big enough after awhile and the wind will blow from the proper quarter, and we shall probably come within the purview of appropriations generally and I hope will be considered when these things come to be passed around.

It is not fair that the issue in this case should be obscured by the constant laudation of the work of the commission, nor of the work of the propagation of fish. To hear the Senator from Michigan speak of the value of this good work makes me think of what the Irishman said to the man who told him if he had a good stove he would save half his wood, and the Irishman said he would buy two stoves, then, and save it all. [Laughter.]

An acre of water is worth so much more than an acre of land that, at the present rate we are going on, we shall not cultivate the land at all, but simply abandon the land for water, and I am under the impression that all of us will take to the water after awhile on the question of the transfer of the Fish Commission to some Department of the Government, which one makes no difference to me; it is of no consequence.

The only purely scientific Department in this Government is that of Agriculture. It is so and has been so from the beginning to a very large extent, except in that minor way which comes under the easy condemnation of the press and the sneers of the unwise in regard to the scattering of seeds, but it is a work which has been always scientific and is growing more so. I believe the Fish Commission ought to go to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. EDMUNDS. It ought to go there if it goes anywhere. Mr. PLUMB. As the Senator from Vermont says, it ought to go there if it goes anywhere, and in the very nature of things it must go somewhere in due time, unless its finances are to be mismanaged. I do not speak in any manner as reflecting upon anybody, past, present, or to come, but in the very nature of things there must be business management connected with the disbursement of large sums of money. All our experience shows that we do not get that in the highest degree from a purely scientific person.

In addition to that, whoever represents the expenditure of money in large sums in the transaction of the public business or in the conservation of the public interests ought to be represented at some time by a seat around the table of the President as a Cabinet Minister, and the President in turn, who is responsible for this, ought to have somebody there to whom he can address personal inquiry in regard to the transactions of all the great functions of Government.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is on the principle that we made the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer.

Mr. PLUMB. As the Senator from Vermont says, and very well says, that is the principle on which the Department of Agriculture, which was originally only a bureau, while nominally a Department, was made a full-fledged Department, in order that the person who transacted its affairs might be one of the advisers of the President, and in turn might himself be directed by the President to do the things which were pertinent to the transaction of public business committed to him by law.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan has spoken once.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator from Michigan does not speak very often, although he speaks very well. I hope he will have consent to speak again.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I hope so, too.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the Senator from Michigan will proceed.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. I assent to the general proposition laid down by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB], that scientific men are generally deficient in their practical ideas and their business methods. I desire to say, lest some one may misunderstand the subject, that, from my quite intimate knowledge of the affairs of the Fish Commission, gained particularly by the recent examination, I doubt whether there is any Department of this Government where expenditures are made with more judgment and with more checks upon them than in that department.

On another point I attempted to explain why the committee had not reported upon the bill which was referred to them after having come from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I desire to say that I have some very distinct and well-defined ideas in regard to this matter, and I think that this bureau and some other outlying bureaus of the Government can very properly be brought, possibly, into the Department of Agriculture, giving to that Department a larger sphere of usefulness and a greater dignity. As the Secretary is a Cabinet officer, we may as well group under him several bureaus of the Government which exist by themselves now, and it is my purpose during the recess of Congress to prepare a bill providing for that very thing. I will say nothing more on that point.

As to the appropriations in this bill, Mr. President, I hope they will not be interfered with. The money is all needed and will be expended for a useful purpose, and the appropriation should not, in my judgment, be reduced.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire, having spoken once upon the amendment—

Mr. COCKRELL. Twice.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is not in order under the rule.

Mr. CHANDLER. In order to obviate the discussion on each of these amendments, I ask unanimous consent that the discussion may proceed upon this one. I do not think it will take a long time.

Mr. ALLISON. Allow me to suggest to the Senator that the vote be taken on all these amendments in gross.

Mr. CHANDLER. There is no objection to that. I do not intend to call for a division on any of the amendments.

Mr. ALLISON. Take the amendments in gross and that will give the Senator an opportunity of speaking five minutes.

Mr. COCKRELL. I have no objection to the Senator having five minutes longer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The other reserved amendments will be reported; but one has been reported.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well.

Mr. CHANDLER. There is no objection to that.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 43, line 14, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, struck out "forty-three" and inserted "fifty-three;" so as to make the clause read:

Maintenance of vessels: For the maintenance of the vessels and steam launches of the United States Fish Commission, and for boats, apparatus, machinery, and other facilities required for use with the same, including salaries or compensation of all necessary civilian employes, \$53,900.

After the paragraph just read, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, inserted:

For repairs to the vessels Albatross, Fish Hawk, and Grampus, \$10,000.

On page 44, after line 17, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, inserted:

Fish hatchery, Craig's Brook and Green Lake, Maine: For completion of construction and equipment at Green Lake, Maine, including all buildings, ponds, flumes, dams, pipes, wharf and boats, roads, grading, engineering, and repairs, \$15,333.16, of which the sum of \$10,000 shall be immediately available.

Fish hatchery in Vermont: For purchase of site and establishing a fish hatchery at a suitable place in the State of Vermont, \$5,000.

Fish hatchery in New York: For purchase of site and establishing a fish hatchery at a suitable place in the State of New York, on or near the St. Lawrence River, \$5,000.

Fish hatchery, Neosho, Mo.: For the completion and equipment of building, for the construction of outbuildings, roads, and inclosures to grounds, \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Fish hatchery in the Rocky Mountain region: For investigation respecting the advisability of establishing a fish hatchery station in the Rocky Mountain region in the State of Montana or Wyoming, \$1,000.

For the purchase of the lands on "Shad Battery," or Edmonson's Island, in

the Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, not now owned by the United States, together with all buildings, wharves, and improvements thereon, and fishing rights appurtenant thereto, \$15,000: Provided, That the payment of said sum shall be in complete satisfaction and extinguishment of all claims of the owner of said island for rent, or use and occupation thereof, and mesne profits and damages in respect thereof, and that a perfect title in the premises, and deed sufficient in law, conveying the same to the United States, both to be approved by the Attorney-General, be given by the owner thereof.

Mr. CHANDLER. There is an appropriation here—

For repairs to the vessels Albatross, Fish Hawk, and Grampus, \$10,000.

I now wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that, in addition to the \$361,000 of expenditure provided by this bill, the Fish Commission engrosses the service of a large number of officers and men of the Navy, and the expenditures for the officers and men of the Navy engaged in conducting these vessels are paid for from the appropriations for the pay of the Navy. It is also to be noticed that in this expenditure of \$361,000 there is only one salary fixed, and I especially call the attention of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] to the fact.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am listening.

Mr. CHANDLER. There is only one salary fixed here, of \$5,000. The provision for salaries and compensation of necessary employes under the head of "Propagation of food fishes" and under the head of "Maintenance of vessels" includes the salaries of a large number of civilian employes, and there is upon the roll of this commission a large number of salaried clerks. The power exists under this appropriation in the Commission of Fisheries to fix every one of these salaries of clerks and employes. Large sums and small sums can all be fixed according to the will of the Fish Commissioner, and only his own salary is fixed by law.

There is very grave doubt, I think, whether the Fish Commissioner, who is not the head of a Department, can appoint clerks, as clerks are appointed by him in pursuance of this general appropriation. Therefore, I submit to the Senate that the sooner these salaries are specifically fixed by law, as other salaries are fixed in the appropriation bills, the better it will be for the management of the commission. I ask the Senator from Nebraska whether it did not appear from the investigation that there was a large roll of clerks employed by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

Mr. PADDOCK. That is true.

Mr. CHANDLER. And I ask whether the committee did not think that it was contrary to law to have these appointments made by any other person than the head of a Department.

Mr. PADDOCK. That was the judgment of the committee.

Mr. CHANDLER. I call the attention of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. STOCKBRIDGE] to the fact that this is going on year after year, and we are giving this man a salary of \$5,000 and then giving him \$361,000 to expend among all his employes, with unlimited power to fix their salaries at just such sums as he chooses to name. That is an absolute anomaly in the Government which can not be found in any other Department of the public service.

I am glad to learn that the Senator from Michigan proposes to give this subject his attention during the coming summer. I hope he will visit all these places, including the three or four in Michigan, the new ones to be established in Massachusetts and Vermont, and report a scheme for conducting this commission under the charge of some Cabinet minister of the Government. Seeing the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH] rising, I hope he will go to Oregon and see the three or four stations which are there and give us some supervision in this business.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. I wish to say, as the Senator has referred to Oregon, although the Senator from Oregon is on his feet, that the Fish Commission has done a great work in Oregon. The supply of salmon in the Columbia River was nearly exhausted, and under the operations of the work of the Fish Commission they have been restored. The shad of the Potomac would have been exhausted but for the work of the commission.

As to the compensation of the clerks, of course everybody understands this work can not be carried on without clerks. There is nobody to appoint clerks under the present management but the Commissioner, and I say, from my own personal investigation, that the salaries of those clerks are lower than the same grade of clerks in other Departments. There has been no extravagance in that respect.

Mr. DOLPH. I was not going to say anything upon this subject. I was out of the Chamber and did not hear all the criticisms of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] upon the Fish Commission, but I think that the criticisms which he has made upon this bureau may well be made upon several other bureaus of the Government. I think he will find that the money which is expended to maintain the fish hatcheries, the fish stations, is economically and well expended. There are not two or three fish-hatching stations in Oregon. There is but one in all the Northwest country, and that is upon a tributary of the Willamette River, which is a branch of the Columbia River. The expense is very small.

The fishermen and cannery men on the river some years ago contributed the amount necessary to purchase a site and establish a salmon hatchery. This, I believe, they turned over to the General Government substantially free of cost. The original amount which was used for establishing a hatchery I think was only \$10,000. Certainly the ex-

pense of maintaining it from year to year is not great, while many million small salmon are hatched at the station and put into the waters of the Columbia to replenish the salmon of that river.

I think wherever the committee will go they will find that the money which is actually expended for maintaining the hatcheries is economically expended and is producing good results; but I think they will find that all the bureaus or many of the bureaus which are maintained here are like this one and like the Bureau of Ethnology, and that the money is too largely expended here in this city, and too largely expended in the manner indicated by the Senator from New Hampshire. They will probably find some establishments in this bureau, possibly that at Wood's Holl, where the expenditure is large and where the actual and beneficial results to the Government are much less.

Mr. COCKRELL. The increased appropriations from year to year have arisen not from the action of the commission, but from the legislation of Congress. When the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB] say that the accounts of the Fish Commission are under no supervision, they certainly do not understand the effect of their language. I say the accounts, including every item of expenditure, under the Fish Commission undergo precisely the same process in the Treasury Department that any bureau of the War Department does.

Every account goes to an Auditor, is passed upon by the Auditor, and goes to a Comptroller and is passed by the Comptroller, just as do the accounts of all the other bureaus. There is just the same kind of supervision to-day that there is over any other bureau, except simply that the accounts are not transmitted to the Treasury Department by a mere figurehead, called a Secretary or a head of a Department.

Mr. PLUMB. Does the Senator mean to say that the Comptroller of the Treasury exercises the same supervision over the expenditure of money by the Fish Commissioner that the Secretary of the Interior does over the expenditure of money under him, or the Secretary of War does under him, and so on? I admit, of course, that the Comptroller ascertains whether these items have been spent or not.

Mr. COCKRELL. In accordance with law.

Mr. PLUMB. Precisely.

Mr. COCKRELL. Just precisely as any other accounts.

Mr. PLUMB. Very likely. Then, of course, according to the Senator's theory, any one, a paymaster, a quartermaster, a land officer, or any one else, does not need supervision, but should simply have his clerks send his accounts to the Treasury Department.

Mr. COCKRELL. The impression has been made that the Fish Commissioner adjusts all his own accounts, spends the money as he pleases, and that there is no supervision.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. COCKRELL. If it does not come out of my time. The Senator has had eighteen or twenty minutes. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will not take much of the Senator's time.

I have not said nor have I undertaken to create the impression that the accounts of this officer are not properly audited by the Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury. What I have undertaken to say was that nobody supervised the work which he does and expenditures which he makes. The Senator knows what I intended.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am glad the Senator has made the statement, or the impression would have gone out that the Fish Commission was an independent department, whose accounts were audited and settled by itself and nobody knew how it was spending its money, and that it was spending it extravagantly. I challenge the Senator from Kansas, the Senator from New Hampshire, and the Senator from Nebraska to show any bureau of this Government more honestly and economically administered than the Fish Commission under the present Commissioner. They can not do it.

It is honestly, it is economically, it is faithfully, it is justly, it is intelligently and efficiently administered. Here is the report made by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Fisheries, who has addressed the Senate, and there the vile charges which were brought before the Senate and hurled against the head of the commission were, every one of them, proved to be utterly and absurdly false and ridiculous. There was not a particle of foundation for them, in fact or in imagination.

I hope that the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations will be concurred in just as they were agreed to in Committee of the Whole.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate concur in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole which have been read?

The amendments were concurred in.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still in the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. HAWLEY. At the request of my colleague, who was too ill to remain in the Chamber for the remainder of the evening, I propose an amendment on page 22. At the end of line 25, after the words "Connecticut River," I move to insert "Thames River, between Norwich and New London," and at the end of that paragraph, that is to say, on page 23, in line 15, after the words "three hundred," to insert "and three."

The object of the amendment is to turn over to the Government cer-

tain river lights in the Thames River, which have for years been supported by the merchants and shippers along that river.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 22, line 25, after the words "Connecticut River," it is proposed to insert:

Thames River, between Norwich and New London.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has presented two amendments.

Mr. HAWLEY. I read two. They are distinct amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment just reported.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the Senator from Connecticut will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 23, line 13, after the word "hundred," it is proposed to insert "and three;" so as to increase the total amount of the appropriations for "lighting of rivers" from "\$300,000" to "\$303,000."

Mr. HAWLEY. That changes the total of the appropriation in accordance with the other amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CALL. There was adopted while I was out of the Senate an amendment reducing the appropriation made by the House of Representatives for protecting the public lands, on page 70, line 12, from \$120,000 to \$100,000. I desire that a vote may be taken upon that amendment, and I ask unanimous consent of the Senate to have inserted in the RECORD a letter of the Secretary of the Interior, which he has addressed to me on that subject and some statements in connection with it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would say to the Senator from Florida that the amendment he refers to has already been concurred in in the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope there will be no objection to the Senator printing the letters in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was concurred in?

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the Senator will not do that.

Mr. CALL. I do not ask that. I will only ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the letter of the Secretary of the Interior showing the necessity of the appropriation and some statements in relation to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the papers referred to by the Senator from Florida will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. CALL. I submit the papers, as follows:

The extracts are from a paper published in Boston, and from a very recent work, showing the necessity of the appropriation for securing the public lands to the people, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior:

The American Economist asserted, in 1880, that in twenty-five years the number of people in the United States who owned their own homes had fallen from five-eighths to three-eighths. A paper called The Progress, of Boston, in 1880, gave the following significant and prophetic figures:

The eloquent Patrick Henry said: "We can only judge the future by the past."

Look at the past:  
When Egypt went down 2 per cent. of her population owned 97 per cent. of her wealth. The people were starved to death.

When Babylon went down 2 per cent. of her population owned all the wealth. The people were starved to death.

When Persia went down 1 per cent. of her population owned the land.

When Rome went down 1,800 persons owned all the known world.

There are about 40,000,000 people in England, Ireland, and Wales, and 100,000,000 people own all the land in the United Kingdom.

For the past twenty years the United States has rapidly followed in the steps of these old nations. Here are the figures:

In 1850 capitalists owned 37½ per cent. of the nation's wealth.

In 1870 they owned 63 per cent.

In 1890, out of 1,500,000 people living in New York City, 1,100,000 dwelt in tenement houses.

At the same time farm lands east and west had fallen in twenty-five years to one-third or one-half their cost. State Assessor Wood, of New York, declared in 1889 that, in his opinion, "in a few decades there will be none but tenant farmers in this State."

In 1889 the farm mortgages in the Western States amounted to \$3,422,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1890.

SIR: On December 14, 1889, deficiency estimates were submitted for "depreciations on public timber" and for "protecting public lands" for the fiscal year 1890 for \$17,962,15 and \$19,500, respectively, which Congress appropriated.

In the regular estimates for the fiscal year (1891) the Appropriation Committees of the House and Senate were urged to increase the appropriations for the fiscal year 1891 to \$100,000 and \$140,000, respectively, to enable this office to retain the force employed during the entire year to clear up the work. But the amounts appropriated were \$100,000 and \$120,000.

Our estimates were on an economical basis, and if the amount asked had been appropriated we would have been enabled to carry the force throughout the entire year without a deficiency and to have brought up much of the old work.

On the 8th instant a deficiency estimate of \$20,000 for "protecting public lands" was submitted with the statement that unless the amount asked for was appropriated a reduction of the force would be necessary, which would greatly impair the service. Owing to the great number of entries awaiting examination as to the character of the same, and to enable the Department to keep employed a force sufficiently large to do this work in a reasonable time, the amount asked for should be appropriated.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF, Commissioner.

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. CAMERON. I ask the Senate at this time to consider Calendar No. 2740, being Senate bill 5110.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The title of the bill will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 5110) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire of course, as soon as I can get the floor, to take up the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. CAMERON. I would say, in reply to the Senator from Iowa, that I do not think it will take ten minutes to pass this bill. It is an important bill, and should be passed now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to consider the bill. Is there objection?

Mr. ALLISON. I object for the moment. Later in the evening the Senator may have an opportunity to secure the consideration of his bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa is recognized by the Chair.

Mr. CAMERON. Is it in order for me to ask that the Senate take up the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair holds that it is.

Mr. SPOONER. I hope the Senator from Iowa will withdraw his objection and allow the bill to be considered and passed.

Mr. CAMERON. If the Senator will give me a few minutes I think the bill can be passed.

Mr. ALLISON. I wish to say that I am appealed to on every side of the Chamber to yield for the passage of bills that it is said will take but a moment. If it can be understood among Senators that this is the last bill to be called up in this way I will yield to the Senator.

Mr. CAMERON. I have no right to speak for other Senators.

Mr. ALLISON. I know the Senator has not, but I have a right to object, and I shall object unless I can have some understanding respecting the progress of the business of this night especially.

Mr. CAMERON. This is just as important as any bill the Senator may have in charge. I hope he will yield and give me five minutes. If there is any discussion about the bill I will withdraw it.

Mr. ALLISON. I shall object unless I can have it understood also, by unanimous consent, that when this matter is disposed of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill shall be considered.

Mr. CAMERON. To that I agree.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I hope that will be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the suggestion of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] that the consideration of the bill requested by the Senator from Pennsylvania shall proceed, with the understanding that the legislative, etc., appropriation bill be taken up next? ["No objection."]

There being no objection, the bill (S. 5110) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PLUMB. I should like to ask the Senator from Pennsylvania a question.

Mr. CAMERON. Certainly.

Mr. PLUMB. That is as to the propriety of spending this money at Philadelphia, where, I understand, the sentiment is unanimous that there never shall be another silver dollar coined.

Mr. CAMERON. The Senator is mistaken about the sentiment. I voice the sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. PLUMB. All I know about it is what I see in the newspapers, and they are all opposed to the coinage of silver; and, if that be so, I do not see the necessity of having any building for the coinage of silver in that city.

Mr. CAMERON. The Senator had better take my vote as the indication of the sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania.

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

LEGISLATIVE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ALLISON. I now move, in accordance with the unanimous understanding, to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 18049) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, this is a bill comprising a great many pages, but it is largely a bill of detail, providing for the ordinary legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government.

I think there are a few points of difference in this bill, or questions that will lead to debate, and I hope the Senate will indulge me in the effort I desire to make to have this bill completed to-night.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The reading of the bill will proceed. Mr. ALLISON. Before the reading of the bill is proceeded with, I desire to ask the usual order, that the amendments of the committee may be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, such will be the order of proceeding. The reading will proceed.

The Chief Clerk began the reading of the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the head of "Legislative" in the appropriations for "Senate," on page 1, line 10, after the word "for," to strike out "salaries" and insert "compensation;" so as to read:

For compensation of eighty-eight Senators, \$440,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 1, to increase the amount of the appropriation "for compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others in the service of the Senate" from "\$396,766.70" to "\$429,976.40."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 2, line 9, after the words "telegraph page," to strike out "seven hundred and twenty" and insert six hundred; and in line 10, after the words "five thousand," to strike out "five hundred and eighty" and insert "four hundred and sixty;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Vice President: For secretary to the Vice President, \$2,220; for messenger, \$1,440; telegraph operator, \$1,200; one telegraph page, \$600; in all, \$5,460.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for "Office of the Secretary of the Senate," on page 2, line 20, after the word "dollars," to strike out "or so much thereof as may be necessary;" so as to read:

Hire of horse and wagon for the Secretary's office, \$700.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for "clerks and messengers to committees," on page 5, line 6, before the word "Rules," to strike out "and," and after "Rules" insert "Patents, Coast defenses, and Engrossed Bills."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 10, to increase the total amount of the appropriations for "clerks and messengers to committees" from \$77,500 to \$84,160.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for "office of Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper," on page 6, line 10, before the word "laborers," to strike out "fifteen" and insert "twenty-five;" so as to read:

Twenty-five laborers at \$720 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 12, after the word "each," to strike out "twelve laborers during the session, at the rate of \$720 each per annum, \$5,047.80."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 15, after the word "Chamber," to strike out "including one telephone page," and after the word "session," at the end of line 16, to strike out "\$8,520" and insert "\$7,987.50;" so as to read:

Sixteen pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of \$2.50 per day each during the session, \$7,987.50.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after the word "cents," at the end of line 18, to insert "one telephone page, \$600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 20, to increase the total amount of the appropriations for "office of Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper" from \$13,851.60 to \$16,071.50.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, in the clause making appropriations for expenses "under Architect of the Capitol," in line 24, before the word "conductors," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" so as to read:

Three conductors of elevators, at \$1,200 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 3, to increase the total amount of the appropriation in the clause "under the Architect of the Capitol," from \$14,950 to \$16,150.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 8, to strike out the clause from line 5 to line 7, inclusive, as follows:

For twenty-five clerks to committees, at \$6 per day during the session, \$31,950.

And insert:

For twenty-three clerks to committees, at \$1,500 each, \$34,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, to strike out the clause from line 11 to line 13, inclusive, as follows:

For thirty clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees, at \$6 per day each during the session, \$38,340.



And insert:

For thirty-nine clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees, at \$1,500 each, \$58,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations "for contingent expenses," on page 9, line 1, after the word "necessary," to strike out:

And hereafter the appropriations for expenses of maintaining and equipping horses and mail wagons for carrying the mails for the Senate shall be expended under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate under contracts to be let annually to the lowest responsible bidder therefor after due advertisement.

So as to make the clause read:

For expenses of maintaining and equipping horses and mail wagons for carrying the mails, \$3,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 7, to increase the appropriation "for materials for folding" from \$4,000 to \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 9, to reduce the appropriation "for folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand," from \$4,000 to \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 13, to increase the appropriation "for purchase of furniture" from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 15, to reduce the appropriation "for materials for furniture and repairs of same, exclusive of labor," from \$2,000 to \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 16, after the word "cleaning," to insert "repairing;" so as to make the clause read:

For services in cleaning, repairing, and varnishing furniture, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 19, to increase the total amount of the appropriation "for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor," from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 2, after the word "page," to strike out "fifteen" and insert "twenty-five;" so as to make the clause read:

For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers to committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding \$1.25 per printed page, \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for "office of Postmaster, House of Representatives," on page 16, line 17, after the word "necessary," to strike out:

And hereafter the appropriations for hire of horses and mail wagons for carrying the mails for the House of Representatives shall be expended under the direction of the Postmaster of the House, under contracts to be let annually to the lowest responsible bidder therefor after due advertisement.

So as to make the clause read:

For hire of horses and mail wagons for carrying the mails, \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for "Civil Service Commission," on page 20, line 24, after the word "secretary," to strike out "sixteen hundred" and insert "two thousand."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, after the word "dollars," to strike out:

One stenographer, \$1,600; one messenger; and for all other necessary expenditures to enable the Civil Service Commission to give effect to and execute the provisions of "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, \$36,400, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

And insert:

Five clerks of class 4; five clerks of class 3; seven clerks of class 2; three clerks of class 1; three clerks, at \$1,000 each; two clerks, at \$900 each; one messenger; and one laborer.

And in line 10, page 12, after the word "all," to strike out "fifty-three thousand seven" and insert "fifty-two thousand two;" so as to make the clause read:

Five clerks of class 4; five clerks of class 3; seven clerks of class 2; three clerks of class 1; three clerks, at \$1,000 each; two clerks, at \$900 each; one messenger; and one laborer; in all, \$52,200.

Mr. GORMAN. I suggest that these amendments go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They will go over, if there be no objection. The reading will proceed. Does the Senator from Maryland desire the first amendment to go over?

Mr. GORMAN. I do not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That has been announced as agreed to, and it will remain as so announced, and the remainder will go over. The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, in the appropriations for "Department of State," on page 21, after the word

"three," in line 24, to strike out "seven" and insert "eight;" so as to read:

Eight clerks of class 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the same clause, on page 22, line 1, after the word "dollars," to strike out "fourteen" and insert "fifteen," so as to read:

Fifteen clerks of class 1.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 2, before the word "clerks," to strike out "four" and insert "five;" so as to read:

Five clerks, at \$1,000 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the same clause, on page 22, line 6, to increase the total amount of the appropriation for "compensation of the Secretary of State, assistant secretaries, and clerks and employes in the Department," from \$117,670 to \$121,270.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 13, to increase the appropriation "for stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, and for the purchase of passport paper," from \$6,000 to \$7,500.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair desires to call the attention of the Senate to the language of the bill on page 24, lines 7 and 8: "Three firemen; five firemen, at \$860 each."

Mr. COCKRELL. What point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Lines 7 and 8 on page 24.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is correct. It is a difference in salaries, that is all.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The reading will proceed.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Treasury Department," in the appropriations for office of "Supervising Architect," on page 29, line 7, after the word "appropriations," to insert "and the Secretary of the Treasury may make temporary appointments of architects, skilled draughtsmen, and civil engineers in the office of the Supervising Architect for the foregoing purpose, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe;" so as to make the clause read:

And the services of skilled draughtsmen, civil engineers, computers, accountants, assistants to the photographer, copyists, and such other services as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and specially order, may be employed in the office of the Supervising Architect to carry into effect the various appropriations for public buildings, to be paid for from and equitably charged against such appropriations, and the Secretary of the Treasury may make temporary appointments of architects, skilled draughtsmen, and civil engineers in the office of the Supervising Architect for the foregoing purpose, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, shall not exceed \$200,000; and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall each year in the annual estimates report to Congress the number of persons so employed and the amount paid to each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 8, before the word "clerks," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" and after the word "all," at the end of line 10, to strike out "eighty-eight" and insert "eighty-nine;" so as to make the clause read:

First Auditor: For First Auditor of the Treasury, \$3,600; deputy auditor, \$2,250; four chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each; seven clerks of class 4; ten clerks of class 3; eleven clerks of class 2; eighteen clerks of class 1; four clerks, at \$1,000 each; four copyists and counters, at \$900 each; two assistant messengers and two laborers; in all, \$89,810.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 17, before the words "clerks of class 3," to strike out "forty-two" and insert "forty-three;" and in line 21, after the words "two hundred and," to strike out "sixty-six thousand" and insert "sixty-seven thousand six hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

Second Auditor: For Second Auditor, \$3,600; deputy auditor, \$2,250; six chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each; thirteen clerks of class 4; additional to one clerk of class 4 as disbursing clerk, \$200; forty-three clerks of class 3; fifty-six clerks of class 2; forty-nine clerks of class 1; eleven clerks, at \$1,000 each; one skilled laborer, \$900; one messenger; three assistant messengers; eight laborers; in all, \$267,630.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 16, before the words "clerks of class 2," to strike out "fifty-three" and insert "fifty-four;" and in line 20, after the words "one hundred and," to strike out "ninety-two thousand four" and insert "ninety-three thousand eight;" so as to make the clause read:

Third Auditor: For Third Auditor, \$3,600; deputy auditor, \$2,250; five chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each; six clerks of class 4; twenty-one clerks of class 3; fifty-four clerks of class 2; twenty-nine clerks of class 1; ten clerks, at \$1,000 each; six clerks, at \$900 each; one assistant messenger, and ten laborers; and one female laborer, at \$480; in all, \$193,850.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 1, before the words "clerks of class two," to strike out "eight" and insert "nine;" in the same line, before the words "clerks of class one," to strike out "ten" and insert "eleven;" and in line 5, after the word "all," to strike

out "seventy-two thousand four hundred" and insert "seventy-five thousand;" so as to make the clause read:

Fourth Auditor: For Fourth Auditor, \$3,600; deputy auditor, \$2,250; three chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each; two clerks of class 4; thirteen clerks of class 3; nine clerks of class 2; eleven clerks of class 1; four clerks, at \$1,000 each; five clerks at \$900 each; two clerks, at \$800 each; one messenger; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, \$75,030.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for "Bureau of Engraving and Printing," on page 39, line 21, after the word "three," to insert "who shall be disbursing clerk;" so as to make the clause read:

Bureau of Engraving and Printing: For Chief of Bureau, \$4,500; assistant chief, \$2,250; accountant, \$2,000; one stenographer, \$1,600; one clerk of class 3, who shall be disbursing clerk; two clerks of class 1; one clerk, at \$1,000; two assistant messengers; and one laborer; in all, \$17,450.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for Bureau of Statistics, on page 40, after the word "statistical," at the end of line 2, to strike out "expert" and insert "clerk;" so as to read:

One special statistical clerk, \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 2, after the word "dollars," to insert "one assistant messenger," and in line 3, after the word "all," to strike out "three thousand four hundred and seventy" and insert "four thousand one hundred and ninety;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of Construction of Standard Weights and Measures: For construction and verification of the standard weights and measures, including metric standards, for the customhouses, other offices of the United States, and for the several States, and mural standards of length in Washington, D. C.: One adjuster, at \$1,500; one mechanic, at \$1,250; one assistant messenger; and one watchman; in all, \$1,190.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for the "Office of Supervising Surgeon General Marine-Hospital Service," on page 43, line 2, after the words "surgeons and," to strike out "one passed assistant surgeon" and insert "two passed assistant surgeons;" so as to make it read:

And hereafter the Supervising Surgeon General is hereby authorized to cause the detail of two surgeons and two passed assistant surgeons for duty in the bureau, who shall each receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades in the general service.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Independent treasury," on page 47, line 17, before the words "clerks, at \$1,200 each," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" and in line 21, after the word "all," to strike out "twenty-one thousand six" and insert "twenty-two thousand eight;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of assistant treasurer at Baltimore: For assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier, \$2,500; three clerks, at \$1,800 each; two clerks, at \$1,400 each; three clerks, at \$1,200; one clerk, at \$1,000; one messenger, \$840; three vault watchmen, at \$720 each; in all, \$22,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 23, before the words "clerks, at \$1,200 each," to strike out "five" and insert "seven;" and on page 49, line 1, after the word "all," to strike out "twenty-five thousand nine" and insert "twenty-eight thousand three;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of assistant treasurer at Chicago: For assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier, \$2,500; paying teller, \$1,800; bookkeeper and receiving teller, at \$1,500 each; three coin, coupon, and currency clerks, at \$1,500 each; seven clerks, at \$1,200 each; one messenger, \$840; one janitor, at \$600; and three watchmen, \$720 each; in all, \$28,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 19, after the word "dollars," to insert "paying teller, \$2,200;" on page 52, line 6, before the words "female counters," to strike out "four" and insert "five;" and in line 8, after the word "all," to strike out "forty thousand one" and insert "forty-three thousand two;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of assistant treasurer at Philadelphia: For assistant treasurer, \$4,500; for cashier and chief clerk, \$2,500; bookkeeper, \$2,500; paying teller, \$2,200; chief interest clerk and chief registered-interest clerk, at \$1,900 each; assistant bookkeeper, \$1,800; coin teller, \$1,700; redemption clerk and assistant coupon clerk, at \$1,500 each; assistant registered-interest clerk, \$1,500; assistant to cashier and assistant coin teller, at \$1,400 each; receiving teller, \$1,300; three clerks, at \$1,200 each; assistant receiving teller, \$1,200; superintendent, messenger, and chief watchman, \$1,100; five female counters, at \$900 each; seven watchmen, at \$720 each; in all, \$43,240.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 52, line 15, after the words "assistant bookkeeper," to strike out "and one clerk;" in the same line, after the words "coin teller," to insert "an additional assistant teller," and in line 19, after the word "all," to strike out "seventeen thousand eight hundred" and insert "nineteen thousand;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of assistant treasurer at St. Louis: For assistant treasurer, \$4,500; chief clerk and teller, \$2,500; assistant teller, \$1,800; bookkeeper, \$1,500; assistant bookkeeper, and teller, and additional assistant teller, at \$1,200 each; coin clerk, assistant coin clerk, and messenger, at \$1,000 each; three watchmen, at \$720 each; in all, \$19,060.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 25, after the words "re-

ceiving teller," to insert "paying teller;" and on page 53, line 5, after the word "all," to strike out "twenty-seven" and insert "twenty-nine;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of assistant treasurer at San Francisco: For assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier, \$3,000; bookkeeper, \$2,500; chief clerk, \$2,400; assistant cashier, receiving teller, paying teller, and assistant bookkeeper, at \$2,000 each; coin teller and one clerk, \$1,800 each; one clerk, \$1,400; one messenger, \$840; and four watchmen, at \$720 each; in all, \$29,120.

The next amendment was, on page 57, under the head of "Assay office at Boise City, Idaho," line 4, to increase the appropriation "for incidental and contingent expenses, including labor," from \$7,500 to \$9,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, under the head of "Assay office at Charlotte, N. C.," to increase the appropriation "for incidental and contingent expenses, including labor," from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, under the head of "Assay office at Helena, Mont.," line 17, to increase the appropriation "for wages of workmen" from \$12,000 to \$12,700.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, under the head of "Assay office at New York," line 12, to increase the appropriation "for wages of workmen" from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, under the head of "Territory of Utah," line 24, to increase the appropriation "for contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor," from \$500 to \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the same head, on page 61, after line 21, to insert:

To enable the governor, Territorial secretary, and the board of commissioners mentioned in section 9 of the act approved March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section 5350 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," in said Territory, as soon as practicable and upon the basis of the census of said Territory taken in the year 1890, to redistribute said Territory, and apportion representatives in the same in such manner as to provide, as nearly as the same may be, for an equal representation of the people, excepting Indians not taxed, according to numbers, in the Legislative Assembly, and to the number of members of the council and house of representatives thereof, respectively, as now established by law; and to cause a record of the establishment of such new districts, and the apportionment of representation thereon, to be made in the office of the secretary of said Territory; and such establishment and representation shall continue until Congress shall otherwise provide, \$5,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. GORMAN. I suggest that this amendment be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the amendment will be passed over. The reading will proceed.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for the War Department, page 62, line 24, before the words "clerks of class three," to strike out "six" and insert "five;" in the same line, after "three," to strike out "including one for the retired General of the Army, to be selected by him;" and in line 7, page 63, to strike out "eight thousand one" and insert "six thousand five;" so as to make the clause read:

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary War, \$3,000; Assistant Secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$2,750; disbursing clerk, \$2,000; three chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each; two stenographers, at \$1,800 each; five clerks of class 4; five clerks of class 3; nine clerks of class 2; twenty-one clerks of class 1; seven clerks, at \$1,000 each; four messengers; seven assistant messengers; eight laborers; carpenter, \$1,000; foreman of laborers, \$1,000; one hostler, \$600; two hostlers, at \$540 each; and one watchman, at \$540; in all, \$106,550.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Record and pension division," page 63, line 12, after the word "and," to strike out "sixty-four" and insert "sixty-five;" and in line 20, after the word "million," to strike out "eight thousand one," and insert "nine thousand three;" so as to make the clause read:

Record and pension division: Two chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each; twenty clerks of class 4; forty-three clerks of class 3; ninety clerks of class two; four hundred and sixty-five clerks of class 1; one hundred and twenty-seven clerks, at \$1,000 each; fifty copyists; one engineer, \$1,400; one assistant engineer for night duty, \$900; two firemen; one skilled mechanic, \$1,000; five messengers; twenty-nine assistant messengers; one messenger boy, \$300; five watchmen; one superintendent of building, \$250, and sixteen laborers; in all, \$1,009,390, and all employes provided for by this paragraph for the record and pension division of the War Department shall be exclusively engaged on the work of this division for the fiscal year 1892.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, under the head of "In the office of the Inspector General," line 10, after the word "two," to strike out "one clerk" and insert "two clerks;" in line 11, after the words "in all," to strike out "eight thousand one" and insert "nine thousand three;" so as to make the clause read:

In the office of the Inspector General: For one clerk of class 4; one clerk of class 3; two clerks of class 2; two clerks of class 1; one assistant messenger; in all, \$9,320.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Signal Office," page 64, line 19, after the word "four," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" in line 20, after the word "and," to strike out "one laborer" and in-

sert "two laborers;" and in line 21, after the word "all," to strike out "five thousand seven hundred" and insert "seven thousand five hundred and sixty;" so as to make the clause read:

Signal Office: One clerk of class 4; three clerks of class 1; one messenger and two laborers; in all, \$7,560.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "In the office of the Quartermaster General," page 65, line 12, to insert in the beginning of the line, "one experienced builder and mechanic, \$2,500;" and in line 13, after the word "and," to strike out "fifty-six thousand four" and to insert "fifty-eight thousand nine;" so as to make the clause read:

In the office of the Quartermaster General: Chief clerk at \$2,000; thirteen clerks of class 4; eleven clerks of class 3; twenty-four clerks of class 2; thirty-six clerks of class 1; ten clerks, at \$1,000 each; six skilled typewriters, at \$1,000 each; one female messenger, at \$480; four messengers; nine assistant messengers; two laborers; one civil engineer, \$1,800; one assistant civil engineer, \$1,200; one draughtsman, \$1,800; one assistant draughtsman, \$1,600; one assistant draughtsman, \$1,400; one assistant draughtsman, \$1,200; one experienced builder and mechanic, \$2,500; in all, \$153,940.

Mr. GORMAN. Let that amendment go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be passed over without objection. The reading will proceed.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for the Navy Department, page 71, line 11, to insert, after the word "Navy," the words "who shall hereafter perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy or required by law;" in line 19, after the word "dollars," to strike out "one clerk" and insert "two clerks;" in line 20, after the word "one," to strike out "one clerk at \$1,000" and insert "two clerks at \$1,000 each;" and on page 72, in line 2, after the words "in all," to strike out "forty-seven thousand seven" and insert "fifty thousand one;" so as to make the clause read:

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, \$3,000; Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who shall hereafter perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy or required by law, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$2,500; clerk to the Secretary, \$2,250; disbursing clerk, \$2,250; two clerks of class 4; one clerk of class 4, in charge of files and records; two clerks of class 3; one stenographer, \$1,600; two clerks of class 2; four clerks of class 1; two clerks at \$1,000 each; telegraph operator, \$1,000; one carpenter, \$900; two messengers; three assistant messengers; two messenger boys, at \$120 each; one messenger boy, \$360; one laborer; one clerk of class 2; and one laborer (for Inspection Board); one clerk of class 1 (for Examining and Retiring Board); in all, \$50,160.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, under the head of "Hydrographic Office," line 7, after the words "San Francisco," to insert "Port Townsend;" and in line 8, after the word "Chicago," to strike out "Illinois;" so as to make the clause read:

Contingent expenses of branch offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, San Francisco, Port Townsend, Portland, Oregon, Portland, Me., and Chicago, including furniture, fuel, lights, rent and care of offices, car fare and ferrage in visiting merchant vessels, freight, express, telegrams and other necessary expenses incurred in collecting the latest information for the Pilot Chart, and for other purposes, for which the offices were established, \$12,000; rent for office in New York, \$1,000; in all, \$13,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, under the head of "Bureau of Equipment," line 16, after the word "dollars," to insert "one clerk of class 3;" and in line 18, after the words "in all," to strike out "seven thousand five" and insert "nine thousand one;" so as to make the clause read:

Bureau of Equipment: For chief clerk, \$1,800; one clerk of class 3; one clerk of class 2; one clerk of class 1; two copyists; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, \$9,180.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, under the head "Bureau of Provisions and Clothing," line 9, after the word "three," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" and in line 13, after the words "in all," to strike out "thirty-six thousand four" and insert "thirty-seven thousand eight;" so as to make the clause read:

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing: For chief clerk, \$1,800; two clerks of class 4; four clerks of class 3; three clerks of class 2; two stenographers, at \$1,400 each; eleven clerks of class 1; two clerks, \$1,000 each; two copyists; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, \$37,840.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Bureau of Yards and Docks," on page 78, line 9, after the word "and," to strike out "officers" and to insert "offices;" so as to make the clause read:

For stationery, furniture, newspapers, plans, drawings, drawing materials, horses and wagons to be used only for official purposes, freight, expressage, postage, and other absolutely necessary expenses of the Navy Department and its various bureaus and offices, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for the Department of the Interior, under the head of "Office of Assistant Attorney-General," on page 80, line 5, after the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "thirteen;" and in line 6, after the word "each," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" and in line 7, after the words "in all," to strike out "thirty-six thousand nine" and insert "forty thousand five;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of Assistant Attorney-General: For one law clerk, at \$2,750; one law clerk, at \$2,500; one law clerk, at \$2,250; one reporter of land decisions, \$2,250;

thirteen law clerks, at \$2,000 each; three clerks of class 3, one of whom shall act as stenographer; in all, \$40,550.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Indian Office," on page 82, in line 9, after the words "Assistant Commissioner," to strike out "who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk;" in line 11, after the word "dollars," to insert "one chief clerk, \$2,000;" in line 15, after the word "division," to strike out "nine" and insert "ten;" in line 17, after the word "dollars," to strike out "eleven" and insert "twelve;" in line 18, after the word "two," to strike out "nineteen" and insert "twenty;" in line 20, after the word "female," to strike out "messenger" and insert "laborer;" in line 21, after the word "laborer," to strike out "eight hundred and forty" and insert "six hundred and sixty;" and in line 23, after the word "and," to strike out "two thousand and twenty" and insert "eight thousand and forty," so as to make the clause read:

Indian Office: For the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$4,000; Assistant Commissioner, \$3,000; one chief clerk, \$2,000; financial clerk, \$2,000; chief of division, \$2,000; principal bookkeeper, \$1,800; five clerks of class 4, one of whom shall have charge of the educational division; ten clerks of class 3; one draughtsman, \$1,600; one stenographer, \$1,600; twelve clerks of class 2; twenty clerks of class 1; nine clerks at \$1,000 each; twelve copyists; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one laborer; one female laborer, \$660; one messenger boy, \$360; and two charwomen; in all, \$108,040.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the same head, page 82, after line 24, to insert the following paragraph:

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to transcribe and copy contracts, reports, and miscellaneous matters in his office, \$2,500, for which purpose he may employ per diem clerks at not to exceed \$2 per day each, and to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Pension Office," on page 83, line 22, to increase the number of clerks of class 2 from three hundred and seventy-four to three hundred and seventy-six; and on page 84, line 11, to increase the total appropriation for the Pension Office from \$2,294,010 to \$2,296,810.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the same head, on page 85, line 1, after the words "per annum," to strike out "but no such allowance for expenses for subsistence shall be made where the duties are performed in the District of Columbia;" so as to make the clause read:

For per diem, when absent from home and traveling on duty outside the District of Columbia, for special examiners or other persons employed in the Bureau of Pensions, detailed for the purpose of making special investigations pertaining to said bureau, in lieu of expenses for subsistence, not exceeding \$3 per day, and for actual and necessary expenses for transportation and assistance, \$215,000: *Provided*, That five special examiners, or clerks detailed and acting as supervising examiners, and special examiners or clerks detailed as such, not exceeding three in number, with headquarters in the District of Columbia, may be allowed, in addition to their salaries and in lieu of per diem and all expenses for subsistence, a sum not exceeding \$900 each per annum: *Provided further*, That the salary and such allowance to each shall in no case exceed \$2,400 per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "United States Patent Office," on page 85, line 18, to reduce the salary of the chief clerk from \$2,500 to \$2,250; on page 86, line 23, to reduce the appropriation for forty-five laborers at \$680 each to \$480 each; and on page 87, to reduce the total appropriations for the Patent Office from \$693,240 to \$692,990.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Bureau of Education," on page 88, line 14, to increase the number of clerks of class 2 from four to five; in line 15, to increase the number of clerks at \$1,000 each from two to three; and in line 21, to increase the total appropriation for the Bureau of Education from \$47,220 to \$49,620.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of the "Office of the Director of the Geological Survey," on page 91, line 21, after the word "office," to strike out "five thousand five hundred" and insert "six thousand;" and in line 22, after the words "in all," to strike out "thirty-five thousand five hundred" and insert "thirty-six thousand;" so as to make the clause read:

For rent of buildings for the Department of the Interior, namely: For the Bureau of Education, \$4,000; Geological Survey, \$10,000; Indian Office, \$6,000; General Land Office, \$16,000; in all, \$36,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head "surveyors general and their clerks," on page 93, line 4, after the word "office," to strike out "two" and insert "four;" and in line 5, after the word "all," to strike out "three" and insert "five;" so as to make the clause read:

For surveyor general of Minnesota, \$1,800; and for the clerks in his office, \$4,000; in all, \$5,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the same head, on page 93, line 16, after the word "office," to strike out "two" and insert "four;" and in line 17, after the words "in all," to strike out "four" and insert "six;" so as to make the clause read:

For surveyor general of Idaho, \$2,500; and for the clerks in his office, \$4,000; in all, \$6,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the same head, on page 96, line 7, after the word "office," to strike out "three" and insert "five," and in line 8, after the words "in all," to strike out "five" and insert "seven;" so as to make the clause read:

For surveyor general of Wyoming, \$2,500; and for the clerks in his office, \$5,000; in all, \$7,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for the "Post-Office Department," on page 97, line 2, after the words "class one," to insert "one assistant messenger;" and in line 3, after the words "in all," to strike out "eleven thousand five hundred" and insert "twelve thousand two hundred and twenty;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department: Law clerk, \$7,500; two clerks of class 4; one clerk of class 3; one clerk of class 2; two clerks of class 1; one assistant messenger; in all, \$12,220.

\* The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 97, in appropriations for the "Office of First Assistant Postmaster-General," in line 15, before the word "clerks," to strike out "eight" and insert "nine;" in the same line, after the word "two," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twenty-six;" in line 16, after the word "one," to strike out "ten" and insert "eleven;" in line 17, before the word "clerks," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" and in line 19, after the word "and," to strike out "twenty-three thousand nine" and insert "twenty-nine thousand six;" so as to make the clause read:

Office First Assistant Postmaster-General: For First Assistant Postmaster-General, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; chief of salary and allowance division, \$2,200; chief of appointment division, \$2,000; chief of bond division, \$2,000; superintendent division post-office supplies, \$2,000; superintendent of free delivery, \$3,000; four clerks of class 4; twenty-two clerks of class 3; one clerk of class 3 to act as stenographer and Department telegraph operator; nine clerks of class 2; twenty-six clerks of class 1; eleven clerks, at \$1,000 each; three clerks, at \$900 each; six assistant messengers; nine laborers; two pages, at \$350 each; in all, \$129,680.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Dead-Letter Office," on page 99, line 2, after the word "each," to strike out "fifty-five" and insert "sixty;" in line 4, after the word "messenger," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" and in line 6, after the word "and," to strike out "sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty" and insert "twenty-three thousand and forty;" so as to make the clause read:

Dead-Letter Office: For superintendent of Dead-Letter Office, \$2,500; one clerk of class 4, who shall be chief clerk; one clerk of class 4; three clerks of class 3; eleven clerks of class 2; twenty-four clerks of class 1, including eight female clerks; five clerks, at \$1,000 each; sixty clerks, at \$900 each; six female clerks, at \$720 each; one assistant messenger; three laborers; four female laborers, at \$480 each; in all, \$123,040.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Office money-order system," on page 99, line 19, after the word "one," to strike out "six" and insert "seven;" in line 20, after the word "each," to strike out "five" and insert "six;" and on page 100, line 2, after the words "in all," to strike out "seventy-six thousand" and insert "seventy-seven thousand nine hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

Office money-order system: For superintendent of the money-order system, \$3,500; chief clerk, \$2,000; six clerks of class 4; eight clerks of class 3; five clerks of class 2; twelve clerks of class 1; seven clerks, at \$1,000 each; six clerks, at \$900 each; one assistant messenger; one engineer, \$1,000; one assistant engineer for additional building for money-order division, Sixth Auditor's Office, \$1,000; one fireman; four watchmen; one conductor of elevator, \$720; four charwomen; one female laborer, \$480; and ten laborers; in all, \$77,980.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 100, under the head of "Office of mail depredations," in line 6, after the word "thousand," to strike out "six" and insert "two;" in line 7, after the word "one," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" and in line 9, after the words "in all," to strike out "eighteen thousand four hundred" and insert "nineteen thousand;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of mail depredations: Chief clerk, \$2,000; one clerk of class 3; one stenographer, \$1,200; two clerks of class 2; five clerks of class 1; four clerks, at \$1,000 each; two assistant messengers; in all, \$19,040.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Office of disbursing clerk," in line 16, page 101, to insert "two firemen;" and in line 17, to increase the total appropriation for the office of disbursing clerk from \$59,320 to \$60,760.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "For contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department," to increase the appropriation, on page 102, "for stationery and blank books, including amount necessary for the purchase of free-penalty envelopes," from \$12,000 to \$13,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 12, page 102, after the word "purchase," to strike out the word "of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the same head, page 102, line 22, to strike out "the money-order division of;" in line 23, after the word "Department," to strike out "nine" and insert "eleven;" and

in line 1, page 103, to strike out "twenty-two" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the clause read:

For rent of topographer's office, \$1,500; for rent of a suitable building or buildings for the use of the money-order office of the Post-Office Department, \$8,000; for rent of building for use of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, \$11,000; for rent of a suitable building for the storage of post-office supplies, \$4,000; in all, \$24,500.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for the Department of Justice, under the head of "Office of the Attorney-General," on page 104, line 1, after the word "dollars," to insert "examiner of claims, to be designated hereafter as;" so as to make the clause read:

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Office of the Attorney-General: For compensation of the Attorney-General, \$8,000; Solicitor-General, \$7,000; four Assistant Attorneys-General, at \$5,000 each; one Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department, \$4,000; Solicitor of Internal Revenue, \$4,500; examiner of claims, to be designated hereafter as solicitor for the Department of State, \$3,500; etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. In lines 16 and 17, I move to strike out the words "two hundred and thirty-two" and insert "three hundred and twenty."

Mr. COCKRELL. What is that?

Mr. ALLISON. On page 108.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will report the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In line 17, page 108, strike out the words "two hundred and thirty-two" and insert in lieu thereof the words "three hundred and twenty;" so it will read:

For salaries of the sixty-four district judges of the United States, \$320,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The reading will proceed.

The next amendment was in the appropriation for judicial expenses, under the head of "United States courts," on page 108, in line 17, after the word "dollars," to insert "And hereafter the salaries appropriated for the United States judges in the districts of North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming may be paid monthly;" so as to make the clause read:

For salaries of the sixty-four district judges of the United States, \$320,000. And hereafter the salaries appropriated for the United States judges in the districts of North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming may be paid monthly.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President—

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the Senator from Kentucky will wait until we get through the bill.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I reserve the right to offer an amendment at the close of line 25, page 108, at the suggestion of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, until the bill shall have been read through.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent the Senate is considering the committee amendments. The bill will be open to amendment after they shall have been disposed of. The Clerk will proceed.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Court of Claims," line 9, page 109, before the word "clerks," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" and in line 10, after the words "in all," to strike out "thirty-two thousand two" and insert "thirty-three thousand four;" so as to make the clause read:

Court of Claims: For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, at \$4,500 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; one assistant clerk, \$2,000; bailiff, \$1,500; three clerks, at \$1,200 each; and one messenger; in all, \$33,440.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 109, after line 21, to strike out the following paragraph:

For preparation and superintending the printing of a digest of the twenty-five existing volumes of the Court of Claims Reports, to be paid on the order of the court, \$2,000, said sum to be paid to the reporter, notwithstanding section 1765 of the Revised Statutes, or section 3 of the act of June 29, 1874, chapter 328.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, on page 21 there is an amendment reserved that I ask may be considered now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will report the amendment referred to by the Senator from Iowa.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, line 24, after the word "dollars," strike out all down to and including the word "necessary," in line 6, page 21, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Five clerks of class 4; five clerks of class 3; seven clerks of class 2; three clerks of class 1; three clerks at \$1,000; two clerks at \$900 each; one messenger; and one laborer.

Mr. CHANDLER. I supposed the arrangement was that these suggested amendments were to go over until we have a full Senate; or does the Senator from Iowa wish to go on to-night?

Mr. ALLISON. I do not desire to create any controversy in any way or to raise any question in regard to any amendment.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Without the raising of the question of a quorum let us go on and dispose of the amendments. I will agree not to call attention to the matter of a quorum, no matter what the result may be.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. ALLISON. That is on page 21. I know the Senator from Maryland would rather have a vote in a full Senate upon the amendment reserved on page 21 in relation to the civil service. I will ask the Senator if he will not be able to accomplish what he desired by allowing this amendment to be formally agreed to, or otherwise, and then reserve the further consideration of it in the Senate, so as to allow the bill to be reported to the Senate to-night, and to-morrow take up that question in the Senate, so that the reserved amendment may be considered to-morrow morning in the Senate.

Mr. GORMAN. If the Senator from Iowa thinks that will facilitate the passage of the bill, I have no objection to it.

Mr. ALLISON. If it should transpire, however, that a quorum shall appear within half an hour or so, then we can go on with these amendments.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator from Iowa has something else, I do not care to interrupt him.

Mr. ALLISON. On pages 61 and 62 there is a reserved amendment relating to the reapportionment in Utah. I do not suppose there will be any objection to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What disposition does the Senator propose to make of the amendment on page 21?

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that that may be adopted *pro forma*, and then the whole question can come up later.

Mr. PLUMB. In connection with that amendment I want to offer an amendment which I submitted in the Senate on the 17th of the present month, and also proposed in committee, in regard to this same subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported from the committee.

Mr. PLUMB. I hope it will be read so that everybody can have notice of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will report the amendment.

Mr. PLUMB. I do not care whether the amendment is read or not, so that we can have a vote on it.

Mr. ALLISON. Let it be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 21, after line 11, insert the following:

That stenographers, chiefs of divisions, clerks, copyists, and computers of the Census Office, who shall have passed the examination prescribed by the Census Office, or who, having passed the general examination of the Civil Service Commission, were eligible for appointment in said office, and were so appointed, or who, by reason of efficient services rendered in connection with the Tenth Census, were employed at the Eleventh Census without passing such examination, and who have served therein as stenographers, chiefs of divisions, clerks, copyists or computers for a period of not less than one year, and who shall have obtained a certificate of proficiency from the Superintendent of the Census, shall be eligible to appointment without examination in the classified departmental service of the Government; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the clerical force of any of the Departments of the Government, any stenographer, chief of division, clerk, copyist, or computer in the Census Office holding such certificate shall be entitled to a transfer to fill such vacancy at the grade last held in the Census Office, or to a grade inferior thereto: *Provided*, That such transfer shall be subject to the provisions concerning appointments, contained in section 2 of an act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883.

Mr. ALLISON. In connection with this amendment, on page 68, lines 16 and 17, "for stationery for the War Department, its bureaus and offices, \$25,000," I am instructed to move to strike out the words "twenty-five" and insert the word "forty," so that it will provide \$40,000 for stationery for the War Department.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. Do I understand that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] desires to make the point of order on the amendment beginning in line 22, on page 61?

Mr. VEST. Yes; that is general legislation.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator wants to reserve that to be considered later?

Mr. VEST. I do not care about reserving it.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not think it is subject to the point of order, but I do not care to have it decided just now, unless the Senator wants to have it done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair understand the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] to raise the question of order on the amendment?

Mr. ALLISON. The amendment on page 65, lines 12 and 13, is reserved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will report the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 65, line 11, after the word "dollars," insert "one experienced builder and mechanic, \$2,500;" and in line 13, strike out the words "fifty-six thousand four" and insert the words "fifty-eight thousand nine;" so as to read:

One experienced builder and mechanic, \$2,500; in all, \$158,940.

Mr. MORGAN. Now, Mr. President, I have an amendment from a committee which I desire to offer.

Mr. STEWART. I suggest to the Senator from Iowa that in fifteen or twenty minutes there will undoubtedly be a quorum here.

Mr. ALLISON. I am just arranging for an amendment or two.

Mr. STEWART. All right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment just reported, which was reserved upon the first reading of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I am authorized to offer an amendment, on page 71, line 19, after the word "dollars," where it first occurs, to provide for one stenographer at \$1,400, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will report the amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. I will omit the words "to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the amendment be reported in due time.

The CHIEF CLERK. Page 71, line 19, after the word "dollars," insert the following:

One stenographer, at \$1,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN obtained the floor.

Mr. STEWART. Will the Senator from Iowa now give way for an amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington has been recognized by the Chair.

Mr. ALLEN. I desire to submit an amendment, in line 4, page 109, after the word "dollars."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 109, after line 4, insert the following proviso:

*Provided*, That the marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district court in the district of Washington shall, for the services they may perform during the fiscal year herein provided for, receive the fees and compensation allowed by law to like officers performing similar duties in the districts of Oregon and Idaho.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I move to amend the amendment by inserting the words "districts of Washington and Montana."

Mr. EDMUNDS. Put in North Dakota.

Mr. SANDERS. I am also requested by the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom this matter has been referred, to insert "North Dakota."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chief Clerk will report the amendment as suggested.

Mr. ALLEN. I am willing to accept the amendment of the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Washington is modified accordingly, and will be reported as modified.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the second line of the proposed amendment strike out the word "district" and insert the word "districts," and after the word "Washington" insert the words "Montana and North Dakota;" so as to read:

That the marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of the districts of Washington, Montana, and North Dakota shall, for the services they may perform, etc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington modifies his amendment according to the suggestion of the Senator from Montana [Mr. SANDERS]. The question is, Will the Senate agree to the same?

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I move an amendment, on page 5, line 7, after the words "engrossed bills," to insert the words "privileges and elections."

Mr. GORMAN. Let the amendment be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 7, after the word "bills," insert "Privileges and Elections, at \$2,220 each."

Mr. STEWART. I desire to amend by inserting "clerks of all Senate committees."

Mr. HOAR. If the Chair will pardon me one moment, I have reason to believe that the Committee on Appropriations came to the conclusion two years ago that this particular amendment should be inserted, but it was not inserted at that time. The reason why it was not inserted it is not necessary to state. If there is any question of order about the amendment I will withdraw it.

Mr. STEWART. I do not think there ought to be any question of order raised upon it.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator wishes to make a general movement let that be made by itself. I will withdraw my amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. I will say that we have provided for all clerks of committees, and I hope in a way which will be satisfactory to the Senate.

Mr. STEWART. The committee have provided for all of them?

Mr. ALLISON. For all of them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands the Senator from Massachusetts as withdrawing the amendment.

Mr. HOAR. I withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. SAWYER. I offer an amendment to come in on page 98, after line 21. I move to insert:

For Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, \$4,000.

Mr. PLUMB. Mr. President, I very much hope that amendment will not be adopted: I do not claim to be quite as well informed in regard to the personnel and the machinery of the Post Office Department as my friend from Wisconsin, and I have great confidence in his judgment, but I can say from what I have seen of the operations of that Department in the last few months that this office would be absolutely superfluous.

I do not know of any Department of the Government in which, except at certain pleasant seasons of the year, the assistants to the head of the Department do as little work as they do in the Post-Office Department, and I think to add to the number of officials in that Department now would be a misuse of the public money. I know very well, of course, that the Senator from Wisconsin does not regard it in that way; but I have not been in that Department for months when I have not seen the assistants of the Postmaster-General, with a single exception, in the enjoyment of a leisure that I know I have not had, and when they have not been reading newspapers and generally disporting themselves like men who have no responsibility except the drawing of their salaries.

I believe, Mr. President, one other thing. I believe that the Post-Office Department under its present management is unnecessarily extravagant. I think, in the estimates that are furnished from time to time, there is a lack of that economy, of that close, careful management of public funds that ought to characterize all Departments of this Government. When I say that I do not mean to say that anyone, consciously, at all events, is asking for what he does not think to be right; but what I do say is that it has rather been in magnificent proportions which have not heretofore obtained, and which I think are to a large extent unnecessary, and which do not obtain in private business, and have not heretofore obtained in the management of that Department.

I shall regard this as an absolute giving to the Postmaster-General of assistance for which he has no use and which will enable him to apply all his time, as he probably would, to his private business.

Mr. SAWYER. I am very sorry that my friend from Kansas takes that view, because I am sure the business of the office has increased. The work of the First Assistant is enormous, and any man who had that amount of business would have an aid to whom he could go. The First Assistant can not do the business that is put upon him, and it ought to be divided up. It will not cost the Government. The Government will save money by it, and I know it.

When we inaugurated the office of Assistant Postmaster-General in 1836 there were only 11,000 offices and now there are about 70,000. The whole of the compensation paid postmasters then was \$812,000 and now it is over \$13,000,000. He has to adjust all the salaries of clerks, and attend to the appointment of clerks in all the departments of the postal service. The free-delivery system has made an immense amount of labor. The compensation paid for carrying the mails at that time was only \$1,600,000. Now it is over \$33,000,000. I know that it is economy for the Government, for I have studied the matter. I am sure that it is a thing that ought to be done, and I hope the Senate will allow this amendment to go into the bill.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, I take it for granted that this amendment will be adopted, but I simply want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that when we shall have concluded the legislation at the end of this session there will be more new offices created and a greater increase in compensation all around than ever before in the history of the Government?

Mr. SAWYER. I wish to say to my friend that this was recommended under Mr. Cleveland's Administration.

Mr. GORMAN. No doubt of it; but the Department did not get it then.

Mr. SAWYER. They asked for a Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General in Mr. Cleveland's Administration, however.

Mr. GORMAN. The Post-Office Department and all the Departments recommend such an increase, but we did not give it at the last session nor allow this office to be created.

Mr. SAWYER. That is no reason why it should not be granted now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. PLUMB. On that I call for a division.

Mr. ALLISON. This bill will not be finished to-night, and I hope the Senator from Wisconsin will withdraw the amendment for the time being and present it to-morrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin withdraw his amendment?

Mr. SAWYER. Very well; I will withdraw it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. MORGAN. I move, in line 9, page 7, after the words "one thousand," to strike out "two hundred" and insert "four hundred and forty;" so as to read:

One assistant in document room, \$1,440.

I will state just what is my reason for moving this amendment. Mr.

George H. Boyd has been chiefly raised in the Senate document room, and he is just as indispensable to it as Amzi Smith. In the absence of Mr. Smith, as Mr. Boyd understands all the intricacies of the document room and its papers, he takes his place, and he is a very faithful, competent, and efficient officer. It is pretty hard lines on him to have to remain there and work for \$240 less than other men who have been put there on the influence of Senators, who do not know anything about the business. I move to insert this additional amount for the purpose of enabling George H. Boyd to have just compensation for labor that is useful to the Senate, and he deserves the pay.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS. There are some reserved amendments, I believe.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are some reserved amendments.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Let us go back to those.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will report the first reserved amendment.

The first reserved amendment was, on page 20, line 24, after the word "dollars," to strike out all down to and including the word "necessary," in line 6, on page 21, as follows:

One stenographer, \$1,600; one messenger; and for all other necessary expenditures to enable the Civil Service Commission to give effect to and execute the provisions of "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, \$36,400, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Five clerks of class 4; five clerks of class 3; seven clerks of class 2; three clerks of class 1; three clerks, at \$1,000 each; two clerks, at \$900 each; one messenger; and one laborer.

Mr. ALLISON. That is a controverted question. I had an understanding with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] that that amendment should be agreed to *pro forma* in Committee of the Whole.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the amendment will be informally passed on.

Mr. EDMUNDS. It is understood that to get on the amendment is agreed to for the time being, so as to get the bill out of committee.

Mr. ALLISON. And it is to be taken up in the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be agreed to, if there be no objection, with that understanding.

Mr. ALLISON. I have agreed to yield to the Senator from Montana [Mr. SANDERS] to offer an amendment.

Mr. SANDERS. I have three amendments to offer. One is merely a formal amendment, however.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first amendment offered by the Senator from Montana will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 57, line 12, strike out the words "two hundred and fifty" where they occur and insert "five hundred" in lieu thereof; so as to read:

Assay office at Helena, Mont.: For salary of assayer in charge, \$2,500.

Mr. ALLISON. And melter the same.

Mr. SANDERS. That is a subsequent amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment submitted by the Senator from Montana will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 57, line 13, after the word "thousand," strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "five hundred;" so as to read:

Melter, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SANDERS. The balance of the amendment is a formal one touching the aggregate to which the two sums amount.

Mr. ALLISON. Add \$500.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The third amendment will be reported.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Just change the footing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment simply changes the footing to correspond with the two amendments agreed to. That change will be made, without objection.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I move to amend by striking out lines 23, 24, and 25, at the foot of page 103, and inserting in lieu thereof what I send to the desk.

Mr. EDMUNDS. There is one reserved amendment, on page 61, which has not been acted on. Will the Senator allow that to be disposed of in some way to follow through the bill?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will turn to page 61 and state the reserved amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 61, after line 21, insert:

To enable the governor, Territorial secretary, and the board of commissioners mentioned in section 9 of the act approved March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section 5350 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in refer-

ence to bigamy, and for other purposes," in said Territory, as soon as practicable and upon the basis of the census of said Territory taken in the year 1890, to re-district said Territory, and apportion representatives in the same in such manner as to provide, as nearly as the same may be, for an equal representation of the people, excepting Indians not taxed, according to numbers, in the Legislative Assembly, and to the number of members of the council and house of representatives thereof, respectively, as now established by law; and to cause a record of the establishment of such new districts, and the apportionment of representation thereto, to be made in the office of the secretary of said Territory; and such establishment and representation shall continue until Congress shall otherwise provide, \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. VEST. I make the point of order on that amendment that it is general legislation.

Mr. EDMUNDS. It is not general legislation at all.

Mr. COCKRELL. I suggest to my colleague and the Senator from Iowa that that amendment be agreed to *pro forma*, just as the other, without any prejudice, reserving the point of order to be made in the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I wish to be heard for a moment on the point of order, which I know is to be decided without debate, if the Chair will allow me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the Chair will hear the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. EDMUNDS. The law as applied to that particular Territory, and not by any general law of the United States, is that a certain apportionment shall stand until Congress shall otherwise provide. That is the effect of it. It does not read that way, but that is what it amounts to. It is proposed here to appropriate this sum of money to enable, as a special and particular thing (and it is not general law any more than a hundred other things in this bill), those people to have a fair representation on the new census in their Territory. Therefore, there is no general legislation about it under the rule.

It provides for a particular case that a particular piece of legislation provided for in a particular instance, as in the Navy appropriation bill, as I may suppose, there was a limitation one year that no more than \$500,000 should be applied to the building of a particular ship. That is the law until Congress changes it, and then Congress says: "We will give another \$100,000 for that purpose."

So, I submit with entire respect and with entire confidence that this provision is in order under the peculiar situation there, and which is desired by everybody, I think I may say, by the Mormons, though I am not so sure about that, but by all the Gentiles of every political party, and there are only two there, even in theory; but in respect of Democrats and Republicans there is no party at all there, they are all together. It simply provides that these people may be represented in their Legislative Assembly according to their numbers in this new census and provides this money for paying for it. There is no general law or general legislation which affects this topic any more than there is about a ship, as I said, in the illustration that I made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on the point of order raised on the amendment proposed by the committee on page 61.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I understand the question is upon the point of order raised by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Such was the statement of the Chair. Mr. BLACKBURN. May I have the privilege of addressing the Chairman for a moment in answer to the Senator from Vermont?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As the Chair has indulged one or two other Senators without objection the Chair will hear the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I simply desire to say that I scarcely think the Senator from Vermont has reached the question of order which was raised by the Senator from Missouri. I did not raise the question, but it being presented I think the Chair can reach but one conclusion. The amendment supported by the Senator from Vermont evidently changes existing law. It is new legislation. It is not taken out of the operation of the rule by the action of any committee of the Senate so far as I am informed. Whatever the merit may be of the amendment which the Senator offers, it is still obnoxious to and amenable to criticism in the light of the rule under which the Senator from Missouri has protested against its consideration.

I do not know, Mr. President, that it would be well to have this enumeration made in order that the people of Utah Territory might have a fair count and representation under the census that has just been taken. The Senator from Vermont very properly disclaims any authority to speak for the Mormons of that Territory. We all admit that he has a right *par excellence* to speak for the Gentiles, but of all the men upon this earth I expect that he is the last who would be induced to claim any authority or right to speak for the great majority of that Territory.

Now, I do not think that the amendment of the Senator from Vermont is in order. I think that it is amenable to the criticism raised by the Senator from Missouri. I do not mean to dispute with the Senator from Vermont the fairness or even the necessity for the legislation that his amendment proposes, but I do mean to reiterate that it is not in order upon this appropriation bill for the reasons assigned.

Mr. HOAR. What is the amendment, the one in print?

Mr. EDMUNDS. The one in print, the amendment of the committee. I have proposed no amendment.

Now, Mr. President, I ask you to turn to page 149 of our rules, which contain Rule XVI of the Senate about amendments to appropriation bills, the third paragraph of which reads this way:

No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill.

Then it comes to the relevancy, etc.

There was never any general legislation of the United States concerning the question of apportionment of representatives in the Territory of Utah.

There never was, but if there were this amendment provides simply for making a new apportionment for that special Territory, which relates to this alone and which provides for this alone, just as I said before about changing a former law in respect of its not continuing any longer, to change the adjustment of a ship that we build in the naval appropriation bill or an office of a clerk that exists merely in the ordinary run of legislation in one Department or another.

Therefore, I humbly submit that this thing that is proposed by the committee is not general legislation. It does not change any general law of the United States nor defeat it, there being a special law of the United States that the particular apportionment in Utah shall stand under that legislation until Congress decides otherwise. We now provide in this special instance, applied to that special ship of state, as it is, for good or for bad, that they may be represented according to their numbers as they appear. I submit that the very language does not change existing law. That is not what the rule says. It is "general legislation." In the House of Representatives I agree my friend's point would be good.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Do I understand the Senator from Vermont to deny that is general legislation?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I do deny it, most decidedly.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I admit it does not apply to the world. It does not apply to European governments. It does not apply to all the States of this Union. But if it is not general legislation when it takes in the territory of a whole Commonwealth, although it may be a territory bigger than half of the States of New England combined, we had better now, I think, get a definition as to what constitutes general legislation.

Mr. EDMUNDS. We have had it a thousand times already.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am asking for it now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The present occupant of the chair has always believed, as he believes now, that legislation which changes policy and does not refer directly to the direction of a particular and necessary appropriation authorized, was that class of legislation which was intended to be forbidden by the rule and ought to appear in an independent bill. In the opinion of the Chair the point of order is well taken. It is legislation, and, as the Chair thinks, that class of legislation which the rule was intended to prohibit.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I must appeal from the decision of the Chair, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Upon this ruling the Senator from Vermont appeals; and the question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. EDMUNDS. The Senator from Iowa asks me that this question on the appeal may be suspended until to-morrow, when the Senate will be more full, and if the Chair is willing, let it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will go over if there be no objection.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to make an observation.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Now, I renew my amendment.

Mr. HOAR. I ask leave to make an observation before this question goes over that it may go over in connection with the ruling. Reverse this case and suppose we had a constitutional provision, as they have in some States, prohibiting special legislation. Would this be prohibited by such a rule as that? Very clearly not.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Now, Mr. President, I renew my amendment, which is to strike out lines 23, 24, and 25 at the bottom of page 108, and insert in lieu thereof the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 108, strike out lines 23, 24, and 25, in the following words:

For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and the five associate judges, \$24,500.

And insert:

From and after the passage of this act the annual salaries of chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, instead of the amount now paid by law, shall be as follows: For the chief justice, \$5,500, and for each associate justice, \$5,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I make the point of order that this is legislation ten thousand greater than what I stated and entirely different from it, not falling within it at all, for the salaries of the judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia are provided for by general law, like the salaries of all the other judges.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Very well; if the Senator has contented himself with stating his point of order I will try to come not only within the limit of the rule technically construed but within his own con-

struction, and offer an amendment which I now send to the desk, which has been reported favorably by the Committee on the District of Columbia under order of the Senate, and reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky withdraws the amendment previously offered?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment now offered will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 108, strike out line 23 to line 25, inclusive, as follows:

For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and the five associate judges, \$24,500.

And in lieu thereof insert:

From and after the passage of this act the annual salaries of the chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, instead of the amount now fixed by law shall be as follows: For the chief justice, \$6,500, and for each associate justice, \$5,000, payable out of the funds appropriated for the District of Columbia.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I wish to ask my friend from Kentucky if he thinks that amendment is in order after what he has just said?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I should like to be advised as to why it is objectionable to the rule.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Does the Senator think it is within the rule?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I most certainly do. It has been passed upon by the committee of the Senate, and under order of the Senate has been referred to the Committee on Appropriations and comes back here.

Mr. EDMUNDS. So with the Utah amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does it not change the existing law and change the general policy?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Unquestionably; but I ask the Chair to rule as to whether this is general legislation—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the question of order. It is well taken. The amendment is not in order.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I have made no question of order.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the Chair hear me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understood the Senator from Vermont as raising the question of order. The Senator says he did not?

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, I did not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is before the Senate.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I bow respectfully to the decision of the Chair, who has sustained a point of order that has never been made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has stated to the Senator from Kentucky that he understood the Senator from Vermont as raising the question of order.

Mr. BLACKBURN. And the Chair—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont said that he raised no question of order, and therefore the Chair announced that the Senator's amendment is pending, and the question is upon agreeing to the same.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am entirely content to have the Senate pass upon it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator would do well to hear the statement of the Chair before he undertakes to criticize it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am delighted that the Chair revised his hasty ruling.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair undertook to rule upon a question that he supposed, and had a right to suppose, was raised, but the Senator from Vermont says he did not raise it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I agree with the Chair. I am only happy that the question never was raised and the Chair has now discovered that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has discovered it upon the distinct announcement from the Senator from Vermont, whose every utterance meant that he did raise it, until he disclaimed it. The question is, Will the Senate agree to the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. ALLISON. On that question I wish to say a word.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa will proceed.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope now, the Senator having renewed his amendment so as not to be objected to on a point of order, that he will modify it so as to make the salary of the chief justice \$5,500 and the other salaries \$5,000.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I accept the suggestion of the Senator from Iowa and ask leave to offer as an amendment to the pending amendment the one first sent to the desk.

Mr. COCKRELL. No; strike out "\$6,500," and insert "\$5,500."

Mr. EDMUNDS. I reserve the question of order.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am proposing to do that now, to strike out "\$6,500" and "\$6,000" and all that portion of the amendment which makes the salaries chargeable to the District fund and simply make it read "the salary of the chief justice, \$5,500, and the salary of five associate justices, \$5,000 each," in order that that may conform to a law passed within the last four days by Congress which fixes the salary of all district judges at \$5,000.

Mr. MANDERSON. Will the Senator from Kentucky permit me a suggestion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. BLACKBURN. With pleasure.

Mr. MANDERSON. If he so amends his amendment it will leave no appropriation for the payment of these judges. It simply fixes their salary at \$5,500 for the chief justice and \$5,000 for the associate justices, but that is all it does. It carries with it no appropriation, and they would be without compensation for the ensuing year.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I crave the Senator's pardon, this bill carries the appropriation in its each and every item. The first clause makes the appropriation for all the salaries provided for in the bill. We are simply to enumerate the officers and fix the items.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Mr. President, I think it a duty in the way the thing is going on to make the question of order on the amendment, because it is absolutely out of order.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I insist that the point of order comes too late now. The matter has been pending before the Senate and has been debated pro and con.

Mr. EDMUNDS. The Senator has just modified his amendment. I think I have the right to make the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chief Clerk will report the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky as modified.

The CHIEF CLERK. Modify the amendment, so as to read:

That from and after the passage of this act the annual salaries of the chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, instead of the amount now fixed by law, shall be as follows: For the chief justice, \$5,500, and for each associate justice, \$5,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I make the point of order, Mr. President, that that is clearly general legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Upon the amendment the Senator from Vermont raises the point of order that it is general legislation, which question of order the Chair sustains.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Before the decision of the Chair is announced may I be permitted to make a suggestion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Questions of order are not debatable, but the Chair will hear the Senator from Kentucky if there be no objection.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do not ask it unless it be the pleasure of the Chair to hear simply a suggestion. I offered an amendment to which no point of order was made and the Chair announced that it was pending before the Senate and for determination. I then offered, as I thought I had a right to do, both under the rule and practice, to amend that amendment or modify it as the Chair stated. That was discussed pro and con, and was ready to be voted on by the Senate, and I submit to the Chair now, with great deference, and I shall be entirely content with its decision, whether it is not too late to raise the question of order against it as it stands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks that a question of order may be raised upon an amendment at any stage while it is pending.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is the practice of the Senate.

Mr. STEWART. I want to make a suggestion in regard to this matter. I suggest to the Senator from Kentucky that without making it a law to operate in future, if he would modify his amendment so that it would be for the salary of the chief justice of the District of Columbia \$5,500, and for the associate justices \$5,000 each, making the appropriation for them this year without making it permanent, Congress would undoubtedly follow it hereafter.

It would then certainly not be subject to the objection.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I suggest to the Senator from Nevada that is all my amendment proposes to do. I do not propose to make it permanent.

Mr. STEWART. The amendment proposes that they shall hereafter have this amount, changing it as a permanent salary, but it has been recommended by a committee that there shall be that much appropriated at this time. Simply making the appropriation \$5,500 for the chief justice and \$5,000 for the associate justices, I think, would avoid the point of order.

Mr. EDMUNDS. The Senator is entirely mistaken, because no committee has reported any such amendment. If they had it would have been open to some consideration.

Mr. ALLISON. I beg leave to make a suggestion to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. PLUMB. Mr. President—

Mr. ALLISON. I yield to the Senator from Kansas to offer an amendment.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the Senator from Kansas allow me to rise to a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. PLUMB. Certainly.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I confess that I have no very well-defined ideas as to what amendments are or are not in order, and I desire to ask whether an amendment would be in order, and if so I desire to offer it now, to strike out, in lines 24 and 25, on page 108, the words "twenty-



four thousand five hundred dollars" and insert "thirty thousand dollars."

Mr. EDMUNDS. No committee has reported any such amendment. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an estimate for the appropriation of that amount of money from any Department?

Mr. BLACKBURN. There is a report of a committee here favoring the appropriation of a still larger amount of money for that purpose.

Mr. EDMUNDS. No committee has reported any such amendment. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is this amendment reported by any committee, standing or select, of the Senate?

Mr. BLACKBURN. An amendment is reported by a standing committee of the Senate of which the present occupant of the Chair is, and for many years has been, an honored member, appropriating more money for this specific purpose than the amendment which I now submit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If any committee, standing or select, of the Senate has recommended the amendment the Senator proposes the Chair would hold it to be in order, making a simple appropriation of that amount of money.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Then permit me to say that I have been unable to maintain against points of order the amendments that have been reported by standing committees of the Senate or any amendment that even fell short of that; and I shall yield the point, but in the Senate I shall renew the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Kentucky that a standing or select committee reporting an amendment to increase an appropriation, or to make an appropriation not in the bill where it is simply a matter of appropriation, the Chair would hold to be in order; but no committee of the Senate can report general legislation and make it in order upon an appropriation bill by so reporting it. That is the principle upon which the Chair proceeds, and as the present occupant of the chair conceives, the correct principle. The bill is still in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. PLUMB. On page 97, line 12, after the word "dollars," I move to insert the words:

Assistant superintendent of free delivery, \$2,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Kansas.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, if there are no further—

Mr. SANDERS. I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa was recognized by the Chair.

Mr. ALLISON. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. SANDERS. I offer an amendment, to come in on page 110. I move to add to section 2 the following:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized in his discretion, and from time to time during the year next succeeding the approval of this act, to purchase silver bullion not exceeding in the aggregate fifteen million ounces in addition to the amount authorized to be purchased by the provisions of section 1 of an act entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1890, and to pay for the same in Treasury notes, such as are in said act provided, which said silver bullion when so purchased shall be subject to be treated as if other silver bullion purchased under said act.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I make the point of order on that amendment, Mr. President.

Mr. SANDERS. I trust the Senator will not make a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks the question of order is well taken.

Mr. ALLISON. Now, I ask that the bill be reported to the Senate, and I ask only that the Senator from Missouri allow the matter he proposes respecting the amendment to be put in such shape that it can be considered in the Senate. Of course with the appeal of the Senator from Vermont now pending it is impossible to get the bill out of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Let the appeal go into the Senate. That was reserved. We agreed all around that that was to be reserved.

Mr. ALLISON. If by unanimous consent the appeal can be reserved and go into the Senate, then I would ask that the bill may be reported to the Senate and the amendments that are not objected to be concurred in as a whole, and then I shall ask nothing further in respect to the bill to-night.

Mr. SPOONER. It will still be open to amendment in the Senate?

Mr. ALLISON. It will still be open to amendment in the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will the chairman of the committee allow me to make a remark or two for his consideration between now and to-morrow in regard to a certain matter in the bill?

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. MITCHELL. I desire to make a suggestion for the consideration of the Committee on Appropriations and Senators generally in the hope that some remedy may be suggested to-morrow by some amendment or amendments to the bill. This bill carries appropriation simply for the fiscal year, which ends on the 30th day of June, 1892. Consequently no money appropriated under the provisions of the bill can be utilized for any purpose whatever before the 1st day of July next.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Except where there is a special provision that it shall be immediately available.

Mr. MITCHELL. Except where there are special provisions. Now there are certain annual clerks, as we all know, for a great number of the committees. They of course are provided for, because the appropriation in the bill of last year covers the ground from the 4th of March, when this Congress expires, until the 1st day of July next. I notice in the bill that three other committees have been added to the list of committees entitled to annual clerks at \$2,220 each; that is to say, the Committee on Patents, the Committee on Coast Defenses, and the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

If this bill should become a law just as it stands, without any further provision, it is perfectly clear to my mind that neither the Committee on Patents, nor the Committee on Coast Defenses, nor the Committee on Engrossed Bills can avail anything between the 4th of March and the 1st of July so far as a clerk is concerned, because there is no money appropriated to meet the payment of clerks that those committees might appoint, provided always that they have the power to appoint after the 4th of March.

Then we come to page 8, where the Committee on Appropriations undertakes to change the rule as to the rest of the committee clerks by making them annual instead of paying them \$6 per day during the sessions, as heretofore, and this provision was inserted on the recommendations of the committee:

For twenty-three clerks to committees, at \$1,500 each, \$34,500.

Another provision was also reported by the committee providing that each of the thirty-nine Senators who are not chairmen of committees shall be entitled to a clerk at the annual salary of \$1,500. That is all very nice so far as it goes, but it is absolutely useless, as the chairman will see and as every Senator must see, for there is no money appropriated in the bill as it stands now to meet the salaries of these clerks, either as to the twenty-three committees or the thirty-nine Senators, for the time intervening between the 4th of March and the 1st day of July next.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I take it, the law will not go into effect until the beginning of the next fiscal year, on the 1st of July.

Mr. ALLISON. I will say to the Senator from Oregon that the Committee on Appropriations have struggled and labored with this question thoroughly, and that it is their purpose to make provision in a bill that is yet to appear for the remainder of the fiscal year in accordance with the general policy that we have established.

Mr. MITCHELL. For these clerks?

Mr. ALLISON. For these clerks; and therefore there need be no anticipation that there will be trouble on account of it.

Mr. MITCHELL. The Senator agrees with me that I am right about the pending bill?

Mr. ALLISON. Undoubtedly; but this being a bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, we could not very well provide for it here when it properly belongs to the fiscal year 1891, and an item will appear in the deficiency bill covering the point suggested by the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MITCHELL. There is one other difficulty to which I wish to call the attention of the Senator. There are quite a number of us whose terms expire on the 4th of March next, and yet we have been re-elected. We are not Senators, however, after the 4th of March, and will not be until we are sworn in. Of course that does not affect my friend from Iowa, because his clerks are annual and run right along independent of committees and all that; but there are several, myself among the number, who are in the category that I describe.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not think there will be any trouble about the matter suggested by the Senator.

Mr. MITCHELL. I simply wished to call the attention of the committee to the point.

Mr. ALLISON. All these items are in committees and I hope will be cared for. Now I hope if there are no further amendments as in Committee of the Whole that the bill may be reported to the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER. I move to strike out, on pages 70 and 71, the whole item under the head of "State, War and Navy Department Building."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will report the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 70, strike out from line 17 to line 25, inclusive, and, on page 71, strike out from line 1 to line 7, inclusive, the words proposed to be stricken out being as follows:

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Office of the superintendent: One clerk of class 1; one chief engineer, at \$1,200; eight assistant engineers, at \$1,000 each; one captain of the watch, \$1,200; two lieutenants of the watch, \$840 each; fifty-eight watchmen; one carpenter, \$1,000; one machinist, \$900; one plumber, \$900; one painter, \$900; four skilled laborers, at \$720 each; twenty-four firemen; ten conductors of elevators, at \$720 each; twenty laborers, and eighty charwomen; in all, \$118,500.

For fuel, lights, miscellaneous items, and repairs, \$42,500.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I make this motion for the purpose of calling the attention of the Senate to the extraordinarily large amount appropriated for the taking care of this building—\$118,500 simply for taking care of the State, War, and Navy Department building and \$42,500 for fuel, light, and miscellaneous items. I had occa-

sion this afternoon to call attention of the Senate to the fact that the Fish Commission has no supervision and I contended that its expenditures ought to be superintended by the head of some Department. Here is a Department which on the other hand is suffering from too much supervision.

The care of this building is intrusted to the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy. They have given to them a chief engineer of the Navy, whose salary is not included in this amount, and in addition persons who draw \$118,500 of salaries.

This does not include any of the messengers of any kind, doorkeepers, or any of the numerous attendants in the State Department, the War Department, and the Navy Department, but it includes solely the salaries of the persons who are supposed to be engaged in taking care of that building.

It is a large building, it is a fine building, it is an expensive building, but, Mr. President, I do not believe it requires fifty-eight watchmen to take care of that building. I do not believe it requires twenty-four firemen to take care of that building.

I find, on page 108 of this bill, that the appropriation to pay the salaries of the Chief Justice and the eight associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States amounts to only \$90,500, and we pay more by some twenty-three or twenty-four thousand dollars to take care of this one building, for the salaries per diem of the men who are engaged in the work, than we pay for the annual salaries of the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. I also call the attention of the Appropriations Committee to the appropriations for taking care of the Treasury Department building, on pages 23, 24, and 25, \$167,680, a most enormous sum simply for taking care of the building.

Mr. President, as I have been sitting here while this bill has been under consideration this evening, I certainly have not been disposed to object to small appropriations or to find fault with little items. However, I could not but be struck with these enormous expenditures. The Senator from Texas [Mr. REAGAN] has on various occasions called attention to the enormous expenditures for salaries and the pay of employés in the District of Columbia. I agree with him in many of the remarks which he has made on that subject.

I am convinced from my observation for many years and from an inspection of this bill that economy ought to begin somewhere in the expenditures that are made from year to year for the petty work that is conducted in this District of taking care of these buildings that in doing the work of the District; it is of no use to begin to find fault now with the fifty-eight watchmen in the State, War, and Navy building, or the fifty-eight watchmen who are employed in taking care of the Treasury Department building, but I think that in the next Congress some time, somewhere there ought to be a retrenchment in this connection.

Mr. GORMAN. There will be.

Mr. CHANDLER. I moved to strike out this clause for the purpose of calling the attention of the Senate and the attention of the Committee on Appropriations to the enormous expenses that are incurred here simply for taking care of a building—\$24,000 more for taking care of one building than all the salaries of the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. I withdraw the amendment, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn. The bill is still in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 8, line 18, I desire to offer an amendment, and in doing so I wish to say one word in response to the Senator from New Hampshire. I hope he will exert himself in the direction indicated by him; but when he examines with care the question of the persons employed to take care of the State, War, and Navy Department building, he will find, if he consults this trio of Secretaries, that they all believe that the amount here appropriated and the persons employed are not sufficient to take care of that great building, which has within it more than 2,500 people. This matter has been gone over with the utmost care by the Committee on Appropriations of the House and by the committee of the Senate, and if the Senator can next year show that one man provided for here is not necessary I shall gladly aid him in leaving that employé out of the appropriation bill.

In line 18, on page 8, I move to strike out the words "four thousand five hundred" and insert "five thousand;" so as to read:

For stationery and newspapers, including \$5,000 for stationery for committees and offices of the Senate, etc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Iowa.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. Now I ask that the bill may be reported to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa asks that with the amendments the Chair ruled to be out of order, from which ruling the Senator from Vermont took an appeal, notwithstanding the pendency of that appeal and that ruling the bill may be reported to the Senate. Is there objection?

Mr. EDMUNDS. It may be done even on objection.

Mr. GORMAN. Do I understand that the question comes up precisely the same as in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. ALLISON. Precisely.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Of course that may be done in reporting the bill to the Senate, only reserving the question of order for further consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will not change the status at all. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Are there further amendments as in Committee of the Whole? If there be not, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate has made sundry amendments thereto.

Mr. ALLISON. I reserve any amendments that have been suggested by the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Missouri, and I ask, unless some other Senator desires—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will specify precisely so that the clerks may take down the reserved amendments.

Mr. ALLISON. The first amendment is on page 21, relating to the civil service, covering all those amendments. There are several of them. The next amendment is on pages 61 and 62, covering the Utah question. I know of no others. If there are other amendments to be reserved, I do not know of them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no other reserved amendments, the question is, Will the Senate concur in the amendments not reserved?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Of course it is understood that the Utah amendment, which was not acted upon as in Committee of the Whole, stands as a question to be considered by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Its status is precisely the same in the Senate as it was in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is understood; all right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate concur in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole not reserved? The amendments were concurred in.

Mr. ALLISON. Now, I will ask no further action respecting this bill to-night, but I shall ask the Senate as soon as we can, after the morning business to-morrow morning, to take it up and finally dispose of it.

Mr. COCKRELL. Will the Senator yield to me to make a suggestion?

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. COCKRELL. I desire to state that I believe it would be in the interest of all Senators and of the public business if in the morning, immediately after the conclusion of the routine business of the morning, we could take up by unanimous consent the Calendar of unobjected House cases favorably reported.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator means after the pending appropriation bill is disposed of?

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes; after it is disposed of.

Mr. EDMUNDS. We ought to take up Senate cases rather than House cases.

Mr. ALDRICH. Why not do that to-night?

Mr. ALLISON. I have nothing further to say respecting that matter, but I have a brief conference report on an appropriation bill to submit, which I hope will take but a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will receive the report.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ALLISON submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12922) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, 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 amendment numbered 1.

W. B. ALLISON,  
C. B. FARWELL,  
WILKINSON CALL,  
*Managers on the part of the Senate.*  
H. J. SPOONER,  
SAM'L P. SNIDER,  
S. M. ROBERTSON,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was concurred in.

#### INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. DAWES], who has charge of the Indian appropriation bill, is ill to-day and unable to be here. I desire at this time to report from the Committee on Appropriations the bill (H. R. 13388) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes, in order that it may be printed, and I hope he will be able to take charge of it to-morrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

## PRINTING OF IMMIGRATION TESTIMONY.

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

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 5,000 bound copies of the testimony taken by the Senate Committee on Immigration and the House Select Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, under concurrent resolution of March 12, 1890, and the various reports submitted in connection therewith, 1,500 copies to be for the use of the Senate and 3,500 copies to be for the use of the House of Representatives, the same to be printed under the direction of the chairman of the Senate committee.*

## HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 2259) for the relief of Willis Cornwell was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

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

A bill (H. R. 3568) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to revoke the order dismissing Second Lieut. Edwin F. Nixon;

A bill (H. R. 5838) for the relief of Andrew J. Boss;

A bill (H. R. 6021) for the relief of Dr. James Madison;

A bill (H. R. 7490) for the relief of Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. Madison Cutts; and

A bill (H. R. 11663) to relieve Orville B. Merrill, late captain Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of the charge of dishonorable dismissal.

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

A bill (H. R. 4212) for the relief of Henry Ayres;

A bill (H. R. 6186) authorizing the refunding of the duties paid on a painted glass window imported by the rector of St. Mary's Church, county of Harford, State of Maryland; and

A bill (H. R. 9599) for the relief of R. F. Balke, as Mellwood Distillery.

The bill (H. R. 11003) to detach the county of Logan, in the State of Ohio, from the northern and attach it to the southern judicial district of said State was read twice by its title.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest that that bill be withdrawn for the moment and lie on the table until to-morrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will lie on the table without reference.

Mr. HOAR. I presume the Senate will pass upon it without any reference.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask the Senate to take up Order of Business 2721.

Mr. COCKRELL. I must object.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is a House bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs favorably.

Mr. COCKRELL. I have ten or fifteen cases, and it would be a discrimination in favor of this bill and against somebody else. I must insist when we go to House cases that we take them up in order, and let every Senator have a chance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island asks the consent of the Senate to consider at this time a bill, the title of which will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4376) for the relief of Washington L. Parvin and Henry A. Green.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I call for the regular order, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the regular order?

Mr. ALDRICH. I should like to inquire what is the regular order?

Mr. PADDOCK. I should like to make a statement of a word or two.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 4827) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 20, 1889.

Mr. PADDOCK. I gave notice this morning that when the consideration of the appropriation bill should have been concluded I would move to take up Senate bill 3991, a bill to prevent adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs, and for other purposes. I now make that motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont calls for the regular order.

Mr. COCKRELL. I rise to a question of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair asked the Secretary, not knowing, what was the unfinished business, and was informed by the Secretary that the bill laid before the Senate was the unfinished business.

Mr. PADDOCK. I think not. I think the bill which has been laid before the Senate was laid aside this morning by positive action on the part of the Senate at 12 o'clock to take up the appropriation bill.

Mr. BLACKBURN. If the Senator from Nebraska will allow me, I ask him whether he believes it is practicable to take up the Conger lard bill or the Paddock pure-food bill at this stage of the session and discuss it as elaborately as it must of necessity be discussed and wedge it in between appropriation bills that have not yet been considered by the Senate?

Mr. PADDOCK. I consider it entirely practicable to take up the pure-food bill and discuss it and reach a conclusion in respect to it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I fear not. I have no desire to delay it.

Mr. PADDOCK. I do not care to-night to do more than have the bill laid before the Senate, but I insist, after months—

Mr. MORGAN. I rise to a question of order, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama will state his question of order.

Mr. MORGAN. I desire to know whether a quorum is present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll, and the Chair will be able to inform the Senator.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Coke,	Ingalls,	Sawyer,
Allen,	Daniel,	Manderson,	Shoup,
Allison,	Dolph,	Mitchell,	Spooner,
Bate,	Edmunds,	Moody,	Stockbridge,
Blackburn,	Frye,	Morgan,	Vest,
Blair,	Gorman,	Paddock,	Warren,
Call,	Harris,	Pettigrew,	Washburn.
Casey,	Hawley,	Plumb,	
Chandler,	Hiscock,	Power,	
Cockrell,	Hoar,	Sanders,	

Mr. CALL. My colleague [Mr. PASCO] is absent upon business of the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. WILSON] is absent this evening on account of illness.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. CARLISLE] is detained from the Chamber on account of illness, and is not able to be here.

Mr. BATE. I wish to state that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER] is absent on a committee appointed by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirty-seven Senators have responded to their names. No quorum is present.

Mr. MORGAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 9 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, February 27, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 26, 1891.

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer by Rev. GEORGE ELLIOT, of Washington, D. C.

The Journal of last evening's session was read and approved.

JOHN P. DOWNING.

Mr. COGSWELL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill No. 4724.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (S. 4724) for the relief of John P. Downing, first paying teller in the sub-treasury at Boston, Mass.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to John P. Downing, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,303.28, the said sum of money representing a loss incurred by him, without default or negligence on his part, in the payment of a check drawn by Maj. G. C. Goodloe, paymaster in the Marine Corps, payable to the order of Maj. J. P. Houston, commanding United States marines, Boston, Mass., with indorsements thereon forged by a trusted subordinate at the marine barracks at said Boston, said loss having been made good to the Treasury of the United States, through the assistant treasurer at Boston, by the said John P. Downing.

There being no objection, the Committee on Ways and Means was discharged from the further consideration of the bill; which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. COGSWELL moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, House bill 10346, corresponding in its provisions with the Senate bill just passed, was laid on the table.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Mr. DOCKERY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 5037) to authorize the building of a railroad bridge at Little Rock, Ark.

The Clerk was proceeding to read the bill, when

Mr. DOCKERY said: Mr. Speaker, this is a bridge bill in the usual form, and has been approved by the War Department. I call it up at the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ROGERS]. I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

There being no objection, the reading of the bill was dispensed with;