

the passage of the oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of Empire Lodge, No. 24, International Association of Car Workers, Norwich, N. Y., in favor of laws restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Ben Marvin Post, of Walton, N. Y., Grand Army of the Republic, and Carpenters and Joiners' Union of Ithaca, N. Y., favoring the construction of war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of C. D. Creager and 11 other citizens of Butler, Ind., favoring the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. RIXEY: Papers to accompany House bill 11832, for the relief of Round Hill Church, of King George County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUMPLE: Resolutions of Federal Labor Union No. 6303, of Muscatine, Iowa, for reenactment of Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Resolutions of Cigar Packers' Union No. 251, of New York City, in favor of the exclusion of Chinese laborers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolution of Farragut Post, No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California, favoring the construction of war ships at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Lake Seamens' Union and Tile Layers' Union, No. 5, all of Buffalo, N. Y., for the restriction of illiterate immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SALMON: Petition of J. A. Webb and 74 other citizens of Madison, N. J., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SELBY: Petition of citizens of Franklin, Ill., for an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, petition of Post No. 97, Grand Army of the Republic, of Beardstown, Ill., for the building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: Petitions of Dennis Neville and 37 merchants of Upland, Nebr., and H. Cramer & Sons and 28 other merchants of Hardy, Nebr., against House bill 6578, known as the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHATTUC: Paper to accompany House bill 11836, for the relief of James W. Jones—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 194, of Bradford, Pa., and Central Labor Union of Franklin, Pa., for exclusion of Chinese—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SKILES: Petition of Julia Buel, to accompany House bill 11838, granting her a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Paper to accompany House bill 1584, for the relief of Henry C. Bumgardner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Resolution of farmers of Nelson, Douglas County, Minn., against Cuban tariff concessions—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of women of Congregational churches of St. Paul, Minn., for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Capital City Lodge, No. 459, St. Paul, Minn., International Association of Machinists, urging appropriation for the Ordnance Department of United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of American Association of Master Pilots, in relation to mariners' wages, also to amend an act relating to obstructions and injurious deposits within New York Harbor, etc.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petition of Mrs. Mary Malone, in relation to war claim—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Resolution of Charles H. Phelps Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Amherst, N. H., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VANDIVER: Papers to accompany House bill for the removal of the charge of desertion from the military record of Francis M. Keltner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOODS: Resolution of Cigar Makers' Union No. 453, of Nevada City, Cal., favoring the passage of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Cigar Makers' Union No. 453, of Nevada City, Cal., for an educational test in the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 14, 1902.

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

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal, without objection, will stand approved.

ERASTUS S. JOSLYN.

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

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. GALLINGER. I present resolutions adopted by the National Board of Trade, the New Hampshire Board of Trade, the Manchester (Mass.) Board of Trade, the Lynn (Mass.) Board of Trade, the Concord Commercial Club, of New Hampshire; the Lawrence Board of Trade, of Massachusetts; the Worcester Board of Trade, of Massachusetts; the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass.; the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, of Georgia; the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, Wis., and of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the appointment of a commission to study and report upon the commercial and industrial conditions in China and Japan, with a view to the establishment of a permanent exposition of American products at Shanghai, China.

Mr. President, as there are two bills before the Committee on Commerce on this subject, I move that the resolutions be referred to that committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of Charles H. Phelps Post, No. 43, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, of Amherst, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Somersworth, N. H., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of East Haverhill, N. H., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the National Building Trades Council of America, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Farragut Post, No. 4, Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic, of Vallejo, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation giving preference to the veterans of the Army and Navy in employment in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HOAR presented petitions of Longshoremen's Union No. 189, of Newburyport; of Boot and Shoe Union No. 230, of Conway, and of Bartenders' Union No. 147, of Greenfield, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HEITFELD presented a petition of E. D. Baker Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Idaho, of Hailey, Idaho, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 176, of Newport, R. I., and a petition of Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Local Union No. 31, of Providence, R. I., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Local Union No. 31, of Providence, R. I., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN presented petitions of the Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 393, American Federation of Labor, of Cadillac; of Saginaw Valley Union No. 14, American Federation of Labor, of Saginaw, and of Mine Workers' Union No. 8, United Mine Workers of America, of Ishpeming, all in the State of Michigan,

praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

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

He also presented a petition of sundry post-office clerks of Port Huron, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of the salaries of clerks in first and second class post-offices; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Michigan Chapter, American Institute of Architects, remonstrating against any change being made in the title of the Architect of the United States Capitol; which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

He also presented petitions of the Trades and Labor Council of Hancock; of Journeymen Barbers' Local Union No. 142, of Ishpeming; of International Longshoremen's Association Union No. 178, of Marine City; of Brewers' Labor Union No. 10, of Grand Rapids, and of Brass Molders' Local Union No. 23, of Detroit, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of Andrews Post, No. 294, Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, of Big Rapids, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 355, of Whatcom, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MITCHELL. I present a petition of the legislature of Oregon, praying that an appropriation of \$44,000 be made to relieve Curry County, in that State, from the indebtedness incurred in the building and construction of a post-road along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, etc. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial No. 1.—Memorial to Congress.

Whereas the county of Curry, in the State of Oregon, has constructed a post-road along the coast of the Pacific Ocean from the north line of said county to the southern line of said county, a distance of about a hundred miles, at a cost of over \$75,000; and

Whereas said Curry County has a population of not to exceed 1,863 inhabitants and a voting population of 477; and

Whereas the taxable property in said Curry County at the present time amounts to but about \$53,232; and

Whereas in the construction of said post-road said county has incurred an indebtedness on account thereof of \$44,000; and

Whereas said road so built and constructed by said county is the only post-road running north and south through said county along said coast, and it is indispensable in delivering mail to the inhabitants of said county, and is daily used by the United States Government for that purpose, and the same is the only post-road west of the coast range of mountains running through said county, connecting the State of Oregon and the State of California; and

Whereas it is only just that the General Government should aid in the construction and maintenance of said post road to the extent at least of reimbursing said county in the amount of said indebtedness, as a matter of justice to the people of said Curry County: Therefore,

The legislative assembly of the State of Oregon does hereby petition and memorialize Congress of the United States to appropriate to said Curry County the sum of \$44,000 to relieve it from the indebtedness incurred in the building and construction of said post road, and our Representatives and Senators in Congress are hereby directed to use their best efforts to secure such an appropriation as a matter of justice to the taxpayers and the people of said Curry County.

The secretary of state be, and he is hereby, authorized to transmit a certified copy of this memorial to our delegation in Congress for their instruction and guidance.

Adopted by the house January 17, 1901.

Senate amendment concurred in by the house January 22, 1901.

L. B. REEDER, *Speaker of the House.*

Concurred in by the senate with amendment January 21, 1901.

C. W. FULTON, *President of the Senate.*

Approved January 31, 1901.

T. T. GEER, *Governor.*

[Indorsed.]

House joint memorial No. 1, A. C. Jennings, chief clerk executive department, State of Oregon. Received January 29, 1901. Filed January 31, 1901. F. I. Dunbar, secretary of state.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Salem, Oreg., February 5, 1902.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Oregon:

I, F. I. Dunbar, do hereby certify that I am the secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State; that the foregoing transcript of house joint memorial No. 1, of the twenty-first regular session of the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Oregon January 31, 1901, has been by me compared with the original copy of the said house joint memorial No. 1 now on file in this office, and that it is a true and correct transcript thereof, and the whole of said original house joint memorial No. 1.

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

Done at the capitol, at Salem, Oreg., this 3d day of February, A. D. 1902.

[SEAL.] F. I. DUNBAR, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. MITCHELL presented petitions of Abe Lincoln Post, No. 68, Department of Oregon, Grand Army of the Republic, of Toledo; of John Buchner Post, No. 70, Department of Oregon, Grand Army of the Republic, of Verona, and of Team Drivers' International Union No. 182, American Federation of Labor, of Astoria, all in the State of Oregon, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 482, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, of Oregon City, Oreg., praying Congress to enact a law before the termination of the present Chinese law so as to exclude Chinese persons from entering any part of the United States or its domain; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the petition of Bushnell B. Loomis, of Philomath, Oreg., praying that he be granted a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURNHAM presented the petition of G. B. Merritt and 81 other citizens of Somersworth, N. H., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Oliver W. Lull Post, No. 11, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, of Milford, N. H., and a petition of Charles H. Phelps Post, No. 43, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, of Amherst, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Manchester, N. H., praying for the appointment of a commission and the establishment of a permanent exposition of American products in Shanghai, China, to promote the commerce of the United States with that country; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented petitions of Logan Division, No. 20, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Logansport; of the John Hill Division, No. 248, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Elkhart; and of Wayne Division, No. 119, Order of Railway Conductors, of Fort Wayne, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the passage of the so-called anti-injunction bill to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions" in certain cases; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Muncie, Ind., praying for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

He also presented a petition of the Trades Council, of Marion, Ind., praying for the repeal of the so-called desert-land act, and for the commutation clause of the homestead act, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States, praying for the organization of a national naval reserve; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the legislature of Nebraska, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BARD, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3536) for the relief of certain Mission Indians of California, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BATE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 458) making an appropriation for completing the construction of the road to the national cemetery, near Pensacola, Fla., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

PRINTING OF MONOGRAPHS.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred a concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM], providing for the printing of certain monographs prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, to report it favorably with amendments. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The amendments of the Committee on Printing were, on page 1, line 7, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "two;" in the same line, after the word "thousand," to insert "five hundred;" in line 11, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "five;" in line 14, before the word

"thousand," to strike out "twenty" and insert "ten;" in line 15, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "two;" in the same line, after the word "thousand," to insert "five hundred;" on page 2, line 1, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "five;" in line 2, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "five;" in line 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "five;" in line 6, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty" and insert "ten;" in line 8, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty" and insert "ten;" in line 10, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty" and insert "ten;" in line 12, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "two;" in line 14, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "two;" in the same line, after the word "thousand," to insert "five hundred;" in line 15, after the word "hundred," to strike out "twenty" and insert "five;" in line 18, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "two;" in line 19, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "two;" in the same line, after the word "thousand," to insert "five hundred;" in line 20, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "two;" in the same line, after the word "thousand," to insert "five hundred;" in line 21, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "two;" in the same line, after the word "thousand," to insert "five hundred;" in the same line, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "two;" in line 22, after the word "thousand," to insert "five hundred;" in line 23, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "two;" in the same line, after the word "thousand," to insert "five hundred;" in line 24, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "two;" in the same line, after the word "thousand," to insert "five hundred;" in the same line, after the word "Manufactures," to strike out "twenty" and insert "ten;" and on page 3, line 1, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "five;" so as to make the concurrent resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed the number of copies hereinafter stated of the following monographs prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department: Commercial China in 1900, 10,000 copies; Commercial Japan in 1900, 10,000 copies; Commercial Australia in 1900, 2,500 copies; Commercial Africa in 1900, 10,000 copies; Commerce of South America, Central America, Mexico, and West Indies, 10,000 copies; The Russian Empire and the Trans-Siberian Railway, 5,000 copies; Colonial Administration, 1800 to 1900, 20,000 copies; Great Canals of the World in 1900, 10,000 copies; Submarine and Land Telegraphs of the World, 2,500 copies; Maximum and Minimum and Conventional Tariffs, 1900, 5,000 copies; National Debts of the World, 1850 to 1900, 5,000 copies; Sugar Production of the World, 1850 to 1900, 5,000 copies; Territorial Expansion of the United States, 1783 to 1900, 10,000 copies; Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoan Islands, and Cuba, 10,000 copies; Progress of the United States in its Material Industries, 1800 to 1900, 10,000 copies; Banks of the United States, 1789 to 1900, 2,000 copies; Shipping Industry of the United States, 1789 to 1900, 2,500 copies; Reciprocity Treaties of the United States, 1850 to 1900, 5,000 copies; Movement of Prices in the United States, 1840 to 1899, 2,000 copies; Grain Trade of the United States, 2,500 copies; Provision Trade of the United States, 2,500 copies; Cotton Trade of the United States, 2,500 copies; Coal Trade of the United States, 2,500 copies; Iron and Steel Trade of the United States, 2,500 copies; Lumber Trade of the United States, 2,500 copies; Exports of Domestic Manufactures, 10,000 copies; Internal Commerce of the United States, 1900, 5,000 copies. One-fourth of the number designated in each case to be for the use of the Senate, one-half for the use of the House of Representatives, and one-fourth for the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. Said reprints to be separately bound in paper, and wherever practicable printed from plates in possession of the Public Printer.

Mr. CULLOM. I merely want to say that small favors are thankfully received. The committee have cut down the number quite extensively, but we must take what we can get.

The amendments were agreed to.

The concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

EMPLOYMENT OF MESSENGER.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. DOLLIVER on the 7th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pacific Railroads be, and is hereby, authorized to employ a messenger, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of \$1,440 per annum, until otherwise provided by law.

EMPLOYMENT OF ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. HANNA on the 12th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Enrolled Bills be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of \$1,440 per annum, until otherwise provided for by law.

EMPLOYMENT OF MESSENGER.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred

the resolution submitted by Mr. KEAN on the 7th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Geological Survey be, and is hereby, authorized to employ a messenger, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of \$1,440 per annum, until otherwise ordered.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I believe we ought to have all the messengers and all the clerks we need to transact the public business, but I notice on December 18 we employed an assistant clerk, at \$1,800 per year, and on January 9, 1902, we employed an extra messenger for the Committee on Immigration, at \$1,440 per year. On the same day an assistant clerk was employed for the Committee on Standards, Weights, and Measures, at a salary of \$1,800 per year.

Again, on January 13, we employed another extra messenger, at \$1,440 per year; also, an extra clerk at a salary of \$1,800. Again, on January 20 we employed another extra messenger for the Committee on Coast Defenses, at \$1,440 per year. Again, on January 21, 1902, we employed another extra messenger, at \$1,440 per year for the Committee on the Organization and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.

Now, that is not all. January 22, 1902, we employed another extra messenger for the Committee on Printing, at a salary of \$1,440 per year. Again, on January 23, we employed another extra messenger, at \$1,440 per year. On January 23, 1902, we employed another messenger, at \$1,440 per year. Then, on January 28, we employed another messenger, at \$1,440 per year. On January 29 we employed another for the Coast and Insular Survey Committee, at \$1,440 per year. On January 29, 1902, we employed another messenger, at \$1,440 per year. January 30, 1902, we employed another messenger for the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, at \$1,440 per year. Again, January 31, we employed another messenger, at \$1,440 per year, and on February 3, 1902, we employed another messenger, at \$1,440 per year.

It appears, Mr. President, that during the last thirty days we have employed more than 20 extra messengers and assistant clerks in the United States Senate at a salary of \$1,440 per year each, and I have been informed that messengers have been employed for committees that never meet. If the services of these additional employees are needed to enable Senators to discharge their official duties, then I have no objection, but if we are creating new places for political favorites, regardless of the need of their services, we ought to stop.

Mr. President, I am not penurious, but it does strike me that we have gone far enough. We ought to have enough clerks and messengers to attend to the business of the Senate, and when that is done we ought to be willing to stop. We ought to look at it in a plain business way. If one Senator can introduce and have passed a resolution providing for the employment of an extra messenger to assist him in the discharge of his duties, then the same rule should apply to minority as well as majority Senators.

Mr. President, I simply desire to call attention to the fact and to show how far we have gone on the line we are pursuing this morning.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I should like to be permitted to say one word on this subject.

The Senator from Georgia, I think, overlooks for the moment the gravity and the laboriousness of the duties we all have to perform. A Senator of the United States exercises in his own person one-half of the legislative power of a great State. He has to deal with subjects the like of which no other legislative body on earth has under its control. He is dealing now not only with the administrative affairs, the jurisprudence, and the interstate and international commerce of a great continent, but he is dealing also with the concerns of new foreign territories which have come practically under our control and which require the consideration, study, and action which the establishing of new conditions make necessary.

I do not think that for a Senator to have the assistance of one clerk and one messenger in the discharge of those duties—getting books, compiling statistics, in addition to the ordinary work of attending to the duties of a committee room and taking care of that and helping him about his official correspondence, typewriting, receiving dictation, and so on—is an unreasonable thing. If that power is cut down it is not the convenience or comfort of Senators that is cut down; it is the efficient service to the people.

There are Senators in this body certainly who have to work a great deal harder than I do. I know the nature of the subjects with which they have to deal and the variety assigned to their several committees and their conduct in this body, which require a physical and mental labor which I should be incapable of performing at my age. I have in the service of the Judiciary Committee two clerks and one messenger, and I do not believe that there are three harder worked young men in the whole city of Washington than those three. If I had two more at my control I could employ them profitably to the advantage of my own State

and to the advantage of the public service, as well as to my own convenience.

I acquit, of course, the Senator from Georgia of any desire to appeal to a narrow, parsimonious feeling which may exist anywhere. He is the last man in the world to whom that could occur. But I think he underrates the needs of the Senate. I think the people of the United States are intelligent enough to know that they get better and more satisfactory service when a Senator is not all the time burdened, intellectually and physically, with the details of small matters which can be put upon an assistant.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Massachusetts misunderstood the Senator from Georgia. If I am correctly informed, the additions which have been put on are in addition to the one messenger for each Senator appointed prior to that time. These are assistant clerks and additional messengers. I think that under the rule established here it was arranged that every Senator should appoint a messenger, except the minority Senators, who have no committees, and they were permitted to have a messenger, but at a reduced price.

Mr. HEITFELD. At \$720.

Mr. BERRY. At \$720 instead of \$1,440.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me—

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

Mr. BERRY. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think the Senator is laboring under a misapprehension on one point, and I know he does not wish to do so.

Admitting that the Senators in the majority in the Chamber have been granted the privilege of naming a messenger, those messengers in every instance are employed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and have no relation to the Senator or his committee. The only committees that have messengers assigned to them are those the Senator will find included in the appropriation bill.

Mr. BERRY. I do not think I said anything differently from that. My understanding was that each Senator of the majority and each Senator of the minority who is chairman of a minority committee is entitled to name a messenger who receives a salary of \$1,440 a year. Each Senator of the minority who is not chairman of a committee is, under some rule or regulation which was made, permitted to name one at \$720 a year.

Now, these additional appointments, as the Senator from Georgia says, have been coming in here from day to day. A messenger is appointed by the majority in addition to the messengers that they already have, and a number of appointments of assistant clerks have been made. I have seen this going on from day to day. While the responsibility rests with the majority of the Senate, and there is no doubt about it, as to the employees that they shall have, yet I think every Senator, in a certain way, is responsible unless he raises his voice against it. It seems to me that in the last month these appointments have been out of all reason. I think messengers and assistant clerks have been appointed to committees where they were not needed. I refused on one committee of which I am a member. It is true it has a great deal of work, but I think the committee clerk is not overworked on that committee. The chairman asked me to sign a paper requesting that the committee be given an assistant clerk. I told him I would be glad to accommodate him, but I did not think it was right and I could not do it, and I did not sign it. There is one other committee of which I am a member where I was asked to sign a paper for a messenger, and I will state that that committee has never had a single meeting. I was asked to sign to get a messenger for that committee and I declined to do it.

I thoroughly agree with the Senator from Georgia. I think the Senate has a sufficient number of employees. I realize what the Senator from Massachusetts says as to the work and all that, but I do think that in continuing from day to day to appoint additional messengers and assistant clerks we have gone beyond what is reasonable and what is right. I think that such practices bring upon the Senate the just criticism of the country in regard to its extravagance for its own convenience. I am opposed to the resolution.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. One moment. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none, and the resolution is before the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Some time ago the Senate provided that each Senator should have a clerk or a private secretary without regard to whether he was chairman of a committee or not. These additional messengers amount in many cases to giving each Senator two clerks. I am not speaking of committee clerks of course now, I am speaking simply of individual appointments. It amounts to giving a Senator two clerks instead of one; and I am prepared to say that on that broad ground, applying it to every Senator in this Chamber, I think they are entitled to it.

It is true that the roll of the Senate has swollen to enormous proportions. Undoubtedly it might be reduced without affecting

the immediate work of each Senator. It all arises, in my judgment, from the fact of the insufficient salary. In other words, Senators get the salary that they ought to receive indirectly. It would be a great deal better, I think, and a great deal more approved by the country, if each Senator had a proper salary, and then the multiplication of assistants would no longer be justified, because if a Senator needed more in any given case than the one secretary allowed he could pay for it himself. But under existing circumstances it is impossible for many Senators to pay for additional assistants.

Judging from my own experience, I do not think that a Senator, especially if he represents a large and populous State, is able to attend to the work of that State and his duties in this Chamber without two clerks. In my own case, and I am speaking from a very recent experience, owing to the work that my committee is engaged in at this moment, with hearings every morning from 10 to 12, and then the necessary presence of the members of that committee on the floor during the rest of the day, I know that I, and I think almost all of the members of my committee, have been in this Capitol building from 10 until 6. I know that I myself have had no opportunity to attend to the mass of mail which, in common with other Senators, I receive daily, and to attend to the work of that committee, to see that the papers are ready, that the hearings are printed, that the proof is corrected, that it is laid on the desks of the members of the committee, and that the bill is properly looked after here, as it must be by the members of the majority and minority who are specially interested in it. I say that in my own case, as chairman of that committee, with a clerk for myself and a messenger for the committee, I have just as much as I can do to deal with my own work.

I believe the true solution, as I have said, is to pay what every man in this Chamber practically thinks ought to be paid, and allow one secretary. Then if a Senator needs more he has the money, if he chooses to expend it in that way, to employ additional assistants. But, as we are now situated, it seems to me that every Senator of the minority and majority ought to have, if he so desires, two clerks, or a clerk and a messenger—whatever name you choose to give them—instead of one.

I instanced my own case; but I know many Senators in this Chamber to-day who have two clerks, and yet the mass of mail they receive, the mass of correspondence they must have, representing even larger and more populous States than my own, is such that they are paying out of their own pockets in order to do the public work. Now, I do not believe the American people in the least desire that sort of thing. I believe that they want their public servants paid a fair living wage, and one which will enable them to do the work properly and efficiently that they are sent to do. If it is not done directly by a proper salary it is going to be done indirectly by the multiplication of clerks and assistants which every Senator finds that he needs.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I know the Senator from Massachusetts did not mean to say what, it seemed to me, he did say, and which might be so construed by the public. It struck some Senators sitting near me in the same way. The Senator did not mean, by saying that it was an indirect way to increase our salaries, that we were getting any financial benefit?

Mr. LODGE. Oh, of course not, Mr. President.

Mr. TELLER. That is simply what I wanted to have understood.

Mr. LODGE. I did not suggest that for a moment.

Mr. TELLER. No.

Mr. LODGE. I meant that if a proper salary was paid, these little perquisites—a little money for stationery and an additional messenger here and an additional clerk there, and mileage and all these other things that are used indirectly to swell the salary—would disappear. I believe the business way is to pay an ample salary, give each Senator one clerk, pay that clerk an ample salary, and then if the Senator needs more assistants he will be able to obtain them without trenching on his proper living expenses.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to say that it does not help out the salary. Of course, if we had \$10,000 or \$15,000 a year we could afford to hire our own clerks, but every Senator who employs a clerk must pay the clerk the amount allowed to the clerk, that is, the clerk does not get it from the Senator; he gets it from the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. CULLOM. Senators do not handle the money or have anything to do with it.

Mr. TELLER. They do not handle the money. I want that to go out distinctly. In some places I believe the money is handled by those who get the benefit by way of a clerk, but that is not the case in the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Oh, certainly not.

Mr. TELLER. We do not touch the money.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator knows that I never meant to imply

anything of the sort. They are all paid by the disbursing officer. No Senator has anything to do with the payment of the money.

Mr. TELLER. I know the Senator did not mean it, but I want it to go out to the country clearly that we do not handle the money or have any financial benefit from it. All we do have is the benefit of the service.

Mr. LODGE. That is all.

Mr. TELLER. And that, as the Senator from Massachusetts says, we certainly need.

Mr. LODGE. I am much obliged to the Senator for calling my attention to it.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. President, I have no doubt that some of these messengers whom we have been voting may not be very necessary, but I have not been disposed to call any of the resolutions providing for the payment of additional messengers into question, because I know that as a general thing they are very necessary.

I agree entirely with what both the Senators from Massachusetts say about the great burden imposed upon the shoulders of Senators here in the performance of the ordinary routine work pertaining to their duties as representatives of the States. I know that in my own case, what with the committees taking up my time in the mornings and the routine duties, I absolutely have not had time to be in this Chamber in the afternoons either to listen to or participate except to a very limited extent in the business of this body.

What the Senators have said in reference to chairmen of committees applies, not to the same extent, but with very great force to every Senator in this Chamber.

I have no disposition to object to giving any Senator who thinks he needs additional clerical assistance that assistance, but I think this matter ought to be equalized. When I first came into this body it was the rule that each Senator, in addition to his private secretary, should have a messenger at \$1,440 per annum. After our Republican friends reorganized the body they continued that as to all Senators, either on the majority or the minority side, who were chairmen of committees; but they cut the Senators down who were not chairmen of committees upon the minority side to a laborer at \$720, thus enabling them to get some additional clerical assistance, but not such as they need, not giving the employee sufficient compensation so that they could get the character of clerical assistance that they actually need in the performance of their routine duties.

For this reason, Mr. President, and in order to equalize this matter, I have prepared an amendment to the pending resolution, which I hope our friends on the other side will vote for. I offer it in good faith. It is absolutely essential, in my judgment, that all Senators should have the assistance which the amendment I shall offer provides. I hope that Senators will vote for it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington offers an amendment to the pending resolution. The amendment will be read to the Senate.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of the resolution the following:

Each Senator, not chairman of a committee, shall be entitled to employ a messenger at a salary of \$1,440 per annum, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Washington is mistaken as respects what has been hitherto done as to messengers and clerks of Senators not chairmen of committees. I have had considerable experience in the matter of adjusting the clerical force of the Senate. We have had frequent controversies with the House of Representatives in regard to this matter. Several years ago the Senate inserted in one of the appropriation bills a provision authorizing the appointment of clerks to Senators not chairmen of committees at the rate of \$1,200 per annum. That contest lasted for three or four years, the House always yielding on the particular appropriation bill, but always making the contest when it appeared again in an appropriation bill.

Finally that was acceded to by the House, and gradually the House of Representatives adopted a rule whereby each member of the House should be allowed \$1,200 for clerk hire, and that rule prevails in the House at this time. Each member of the House has a clerk of his own at \$1,200, and I think it also applies to members who are chairmen of committees. I may not be correct about that. I have not in mind exactly the provision.

Some years ago, I think the senior Senator from Connecticut was chairman of a committee which was directed to inquire into and adjust the salaries of clerks to committees and clerks to individual Senators.

Mr. TURNER. I wish the Senator from Iowa would permit me to interrupt him.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well; I yield to the Senator.

Mr. TURNER. The Senator commenced his remarks by saying that he thought I was mistaken as to the rule which had prevailed.

Mr. ALLISON. I will end, I think, by showing wherein the Senator is mistaken as to the rule.

Mr. TURNER. Then I will wait until the Senator has concluded.

Mr. ALLISON. That committee arranged a scheme for the Senate whereby each committee of the Senate was allowed a clerk at \$1,800 a year, with certain excepted committees, the clerks of which were to receive \$2,220 a year. It also provided that each Senator not a chairman of a committee should be entitled to a clerk at a salary of \$1,500 per year, and that is the prevailing provision as respects clerks. Every Senator on this floor not a chairman of a committee has an individual clerk at the rate of \$1,500 a year, but every Senator who is chairman of a committee does not have such a clerk.

Therefore, when we have a chairman of a committee, whether on this side or on the other, he is entitled to a clerk at \$1,800 a year, but he is not entitled to a clerk for his own exclusive use.

There never has been, so far as I know, any provision that each Senator should be entitled to a messenger as well as a clerk. It was arranged, I think, two years ago, not by statute, but by a fair adjustment among Senators, that each Senator not chairman of a committee should be entitled either to a messenger at \$1,440 or to a laborer at \$720, so that every minority Senator here who is chairman of a committee has a clerk with a salary of \$1,800 or \$2,200, as the case may be, but he is not entitled to a messenger. However, we provided a sufficient number of messengers in our adjustment two years ago to give practically to each member of the majority the selection of a messenger, but that messenger was not for the use of the individual Senator; he was for the use of the Senate. So all the messengers about these corridors and in these halls and attached to committee rooms in various ways are messengers of the Senate and not messengers of committees. Of course many of these messengers are detailed in the mornings to do work not connected with any committee, but they are all in some form attached to some committee, looking after the committee room, etc.

When that adjustment was made, it was also provided that the minority should have one of two kinds of messengers, either at a salary of \$1,440 or \$720 per annum, so that, as I understand—I was not a member of the committee, and, therefore, I may not state it with absolute exactness—Senators in the minority now, though it may not apply to all of them, but practically to all of them, are entitled to a clerk at \$1,500 per annum and a messenger either at \$720 or \$1,440. Senators of the minority party, as I understand, have a messenger at one or the other of those salaries absolutely for their own use.

A number of committees for a good many years have had messengers especially assigned to their committee rooms. I do not now remember how many, but fourteen or fifteen. The number has gradually risen, so that the number has been increased from year to year, and now, at this session, I understand from the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia, that there have been added as messengers to committees some twelve or fourteen.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Will the Senator permit me to make a suggestion?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. ALLISON. I yield to the Senator, because he knows more about this subject than I do.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. We have added since the commencement of this session, prior to this morning, 19 employees, some of whom are messengers and some assistant clerks, upon resolutions introduced the same as those which we have passed upon this morning. There are 3 more this morning, which make 22, and 1 ready to report, but not reported, which makes 23.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well. We are, therefore, adding rapidly to the force of the Senate.

I agree with what was said by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] and the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], that we ought to have here a sufficient force to reasonably discharge our public duties and such incidental duties as belong to a Senator. We all know that the work of Senators is constantly increasing. But I have a belief—it may be founded only upon what I see—that we are adding too rapidly to this force; that we are taxing the contingent fund of the Senate to a degree that will be exceedingly inconvenient sooner or later in our dealings with the House of Representatives upon these subjects, although they have always yielded to us, and I presume always will allow us our own way as respects the expenditures of the Senate; but, so yielding, it seems to me that we ought to have a care that our employees are not multiplied too rapidly and to see that those employees are in every case necessary to the current work of the Senate.

Our Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate is, I think, the committee that should have the responsibility, and does by law, as I understand, have the respon-

sibility of reporting to the Senate whether or not these clerks are needed, and when they report that additional clerks are necessary I think we ought to fairly consider that they are reporting after a proper examination of the subject.

The amendment suggested by the Senator from Washington is an amendment which I think he ought not to insist upon at this time. I believe that there ought to be a committee, and, as I have said, I think the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate is the proper one that ought now to take a roster—if I may use that term—of the Senate force and see whether or not that force as now constituted from time to time is a sufficient force to transact the public business of the Senate. I think that would be a wise thing to do. If it shall then turn out that the suggestion of the Senator from Washington is a proper suggestion, whereby necessarily the force will be largely increased, then I think the committee ought to report in favor of this proposition, and we ought to agree to it. It is certain that from year to year we have increased the force of the Senate, not only as respects the majority, but also as respects the minority Senators, far beyond what existed in former times or as existed in recent times.

I do not make any motion about this matter, because I do not wish to interfere with it, but I think some committee ought to take the question up and deal with it.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. President, I do not controvert what the Senator from Iowa says concerning the legislative history of this question or concerning the question which the employment of these various officers presents under the law authorizing their employment, but it is a fact which has probably escaped the attention of the Senator from Iowa, by reason of his being the chairman of a large committee having ample clerical assistance, that prior to the last organization of the Senate by the majority on the other side there were enough messengers employed under the law so that the Sergeant-at-Arms was enabled to give to every Senator in this body, whether upon the majority or minority side, a messenger at \$1,440 per annum to assist him in the performance of the detail duties which necessarily devolved on him. It is a fact that when the Senate was reorganized, through some rule or order, the history of which I am not entirely familiar with, that this messenger was cut off from Senators upon the minority side not chairmen of committees, and they were compelled to content themselves with a laborer at \$720 per annum.

I say that it is indisputable, and every Senator in this body on either side knows it, that a Senator can not have time to give attention to his public duties by reason of the routine duties of his position, unless he has ample clerical assistance. It is a fact that his secretary, generally not being a stenographer, but generally being a person upon whom he can rely for advice and assistance in collating information necessary to be had by him in the transaction of his public duties in this Chamber, is not enabled to give very much time to the performance of those routine duties, and each Senator needs a thoroughly competent and reliable man to assist him in the performance of his departmental duties and in the conduct and dispatch of his correspondence with his constituents.

While it is true that the clerks of committees are not technically the clerks of the chairmen of those committees, yet, outside of a half dozen important committees in this Chamber, it is known that, as a matter of fact, they are as much so as the clerks of Senators who are not chairmen of those committees; and outside of a half dozen important committees in this Chamber, the messengers attached to those committees perform as their sole duties this detail work which I have been referring to as being devolved upon every Senator.

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator permit me to say a word?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. TURNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I think the Senator is mistaken in regard to his last statement. I do not think the messengers appointed by many Senators who are chairmen of committees render any assistance to the Senators themselves. In a large number of cases I know they do not. I refer to the messengers who are on duty at the doors and in various other places who have been appointed by those who were chairmen of committees. In many cases they render no service to the Senator individually at all.

Mr. TURNER. I am speaking about messengers to committees, and not the general messengers of whom the Senator speaks.

Mr. BERRY. I beg the Senator's pardon. I did not so understand him.

Mr. TURNER. But even as to those messengers who are stationed in the halls and corridors and at the doors, I know, as a matter of fact, that they are enabled in many cases to be of great service to the Senator who has been accorded their appointment in the performance of his routine duties.

It is true that we have added, as the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] has said, some 20 or 21 messengers to the roll of this body, all by special resolutions like that now upon the table for consideration. Those have all gone to swell the assistance given to our friends on the other side in the performance of their duties. There are not over 10 members on the minority side who are not now given a messenger, and the amendment which I offered here—whether or not its wording accomplishes the purpose it was intended to accomplish, in view of the labor now accorded to minority Senators who have not these messengers, I am willing to make the wording specific, if it be not so already—will not, as I say, result in adding to the pay roll of the Senate over 10 additional employees, with additional compensation amounting to \$720 per annum each.

It does seem to me that our friends on the other side, who are amply supplied with clerical assistance, ought not to grudge that to the minority Senators on this side, who they know are overwhelmed with the performance of their routine duties that interfere with public duties, to which they ought to be permitted to give their entire attention.

Mr. ALLISON. I am sure that the Senator from Washington does not mean to impute to me indifference because, as he said, I happened to be chairman of a committee that was amply provided with clerical force. I hope the Senator from Washington will take occasion to withdraw that remark.

Mr. TURNER. If the Senator will permit me a moment, I meant to impute nothing of the kind to him. I only said his attention had not been called to this change, which was forcibly borne upon me, and that he being the chairman of a large committee it had not affected him in anyway.

Mr. ALLISON. So far as the Committee on Appropriations is concerned, I wish to say to the Senator that the present clerk of the Committee on Appropriations has been the clerk of that committee for, I think, nearly thirty years. During the period of my chairmanship, which extends back to 1881, I think he has written for me in vacation two letters. With that exception, every moment of his time is occupied with his duties to the committee, and he spends as many hours in this Capitol as any Senator on this floor, and many more hours than most Senators. Therefore, the fact that I have a clerk to the Committee on Appropriations is of no value to me as respects all the various matters that are outside of that committee room.

I have also a messenger assigned to the committee room. The members of the Committee on Appropriations will know how much service he can be to me personally during any of the hours of the day. So the assistant clerk I have, or, rather, which the committee has, is constantly occupied during the day, at least, with matters connected with the committee.

If Senators of the minority were, as individual Senators, by any rule entitled to messengers prior to the beginning of this Congress, I am not aware of it. If the Senator from Washington, as a Senator, had a messenger prior to the beginning of this Congress, he must have had that messenger by assignment of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and not by any law or provision in any statute book which gives to an individual Senator a messenger. I know of no such statute and no such arrangement, unless the arrangement may have been made through the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

Whilst saying this, I am willing, for one, that each Senator, whether of the minority or majority, shall have such force as is needed for the transaction of the public business and the incidental duties connected with the position of a Senator. But if this matter is to be pressed upon the Senate this morning, I shall move to recommit the resolution which is before the Senate, with the amendment proposed by the Senator from Washington, for further examination and consideration, so that we may be informed as to just what the situation is.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, it will be remembered that several days ago, perhaps two or three weeks ago, there was a resolution introduced providing for the appointment of a messenger or an assistant clerk for the Committee on Coast and Insular Survey or the Committee on Coast Defenses, I do not remember which, but I think the Committee on Coast Defenses, and I felt it my duty to suggest then that we were going too fast in this matter. It was not a gracious or a pleasant thing to do, but I felt that I ought to bring the matter to the attention of the Senate. The Senate, however, seemed to take no interest in it; the resolution passed, and since then I think six or eight other resolutions of a similar character have passed, and we have this morning three or four more.

I realize, Mr. President, the fact that we are all overworked. I do not believe the country understands or begins to understand the amount of work which burdens a Senator of the United States if he attempts to discharge his full duty as a Senator. I am not opposed to having such assistance voted to Senators as will enable them properly to perform their work, but I do not think there ought to be discrimination in these matters. We

can not, as it seems to me, properly vote to one Senator a messenger or assistant messenger, or a clerk or assistant clerk, and withhold such clerical force from other Senators who are just as much burdened with work. But the practice of the Senate has led to this result, that we have a clerical force, or a force of messengers and employees, which is supposed to be necessary to transact the business of the Senate and its committees. We have authorized the appointment in addition, by the resolutions which have been passed, of assistant clerks and messengers, who are to be really the private clerks of the chairmen of committees, to whom the appointments are on the face of them made. That is not fair, Mr. President, unless it is to be extended throughout the Senate.

We have had here this morning, I think, a committee appointment of a messenger or a clerk or assistant clerk to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, which we have already passed, and one to the Committee on the Geological Survey, which we have passed. Those committees are not overburdened with work. They meet seldom—very seldom—they have few bills before them. The clerks of those committees have time to devote to the personal, or public personal, business—if I may use the expression—of the chairman of the committee, a great deal more so than the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, or the clerk of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, or the clerk of the Committee on Pensions, or the clerks of other like committees that have numerous bills before them, which engage the attention and the labor of the clerk and perhaps of the assistant clerk of the committee all the time.

Mr. President, Senators have spoken about what help they have as chairmen of committees. I trust I may be pardoned for speaking of what assistance I have. There is a clerk of the committee of which I am chairman, I have a laborer detailed at the door of my committee room as a messenger, and that is all. I think, Mr. President, that I am as much burdened with public business as perhaps any Senator. If these resolutions are to pass, there ought to be one passed for my benefit. If we are to go on and by these separate resolutions appoint for the benefit of Senators here and there clerks or messengers, who are really to be their assistants, we should go through the list, as it seems to me.

I think it is a matter that should be considered by some committee as to whether the clerical force of the Senate and the employees of the Senate are now sufficient or not, as to whether we ought to have additional appointments; that some rule should be adopted about it; that there should be no discrimination; that one Senator should not have, under the guise of appointing a messenger or a clerk to his committee, some one to help him do his public and private work here in the Senate, and another Senator, equally deserving, not have such assistance. I think the whole matter ought to be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, who should look into it and make a report as to what force we have and whether it is sufficient, and, if it is not sufficient, what we ought to have.

I think there is another thing that might well be considered by such a committee. The Sergeant-at-Arms and the Secretary of the Senate have certain duties to perform with reference to the business of the Senate. I think that their force should be entirely independent of and disconnected with appointments for the benefit and for the assistance of Senators. I do not think that, under cover of appointing people who are really supposed to belong to the force of the Sergeant-at-Arms or to the force of the Secretary of the Senate, these appointments to help Senators and enable them to perform their duties should be made.

I have prepared here hastily a resolution, which I know is not now in order, but which I wish may be read for the information of the Senate, and which I hope will pass, so that this whole matter may be considered by some committee of the Senate, and I think the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate is the proper committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection the resolution of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate be directed to consider the necessity of the present or an additional clerical force of the Senate, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I would not say a word on this subject were it not for the fact that I am a member of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate and have had my share of trouble in connection with the matter that is under consideration.

The exact number of messengers and assistant clerks appointed by resolution during the present session of Congress is 13 messengers and 4 assistant clerks. Whether they have been needed in every case or not I am not prepared to say; but the presumption is that there was a necessity for their employment.

I have myself felt that this matter ought to be taken up by some committee and be carefully considered and arranged in a way

that would be just to every Senator and that would not do injustice to the Government or to the Senate itself.

I am modest about speaking of my own committee, Mr. President. We have burdens there that we keep to ourselves, and it is well that we do. We have correspondence from every State in the Union that we have to answer, and we have a procession from morning until night, including Sunday, of people who have to be listened to. My individual work is so far behind in many respects that I sometimes despair of ever being able to catch up with it.

For three years an additional person has been employed by that committee whose name is not on the roll, but payment has been made. Yesterday the Senate in its wisdom gave that committee an additional assistant clerk. I think it was a wise thing to do, not because of any benefit it will bring to me, but because of the fact that it will enable the committee to better discharge the duties which are being pressed upon it by Senators, by Representatives in Congress, and by the general public.

Mr. President, I took occasion the other day to say that in my opinion—and I am very glad to know that the press of my State has applauded rather than condemned me for it—the pay of Senators was utterly inadequate and parsimonious. I am not myself able to pay much out of my private purse to compensate help that ought to be provided by the General Government. I have done something in that line, and I know other Senators who have done much more than I have.

When these resolutions come to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, while I have held my breath somewhat in regard to them and have mildly suggested that it was perhaps a questionable practice, yet I have not felt like denying my vote in favor of their favorable report, and they have come here and have been passed.

I have no particular remedy to suggest. Perhaps the plan which the Senator from Connecticut has embodied in his resolution will best meet the requirements of the case. If the matter goes to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate it certainly will have very careful consideration, and it is possible that we may be able to evolve some plan which will give better satisfaction to the individual members of this body, and which will give relief to many Senators who, I know, are carrying burdens that they ought not to be asked to carry.

Mr. TURNER. In view of the proposed resolution of the Senator from Connecticut, I withdraw the amendment to the pending resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington withdraws the amendment.

Mr. SPOONER. I understand the Senator from Connecticut will withdraw his resolution.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I did not offer it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution was not pending at all.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The Senator may embody it in a motion, so as to make an instruction to the committee.

Mr. SPOONER. I move to recommit the resolution to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, with instructions to consider the necessity for the present or any additional clerical and messenger force of the Senate, and to report by bill or otherwise.

I desire to say a word on this subject. When, in the early part of the session, a similar resolution came before the Senate, and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] rather objected, I felt constrained also to express the opinion that such resolutions ought to be referred to some committee which would consider the necessity for the proposed increases in the clerical force and the messenger force of the Senate, it being admitted that the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate simply considered the question whether there was sufficient money in the contingent fund to pay the additional employees.

As we are going along we are discriminating in an unfair way. As the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] has said, every Senator upon the minority side of the Senate who is not chairman of a committee has not only a secretary, but he has a laborer, who is named by him and is entirely subject to his direction. There is a measure of justice in that, and almost necessity, growing out of the fact that a good many of our Senators are stationed in the Maltby House, a good ways from the Senate, men who work very hard, who study public questions, who have occasion to send very frequently to the Library for books, and need such service. There is no doubt about that.

But what the Senator from Iowa says as to the ordinary committee messengers is true. They are a part of the force of the Sergeant-at-Arms. They are nominated ordinarily by the chairman of the committee. He appoints them. But they are in the service of the Senate.

Now, as chairman of the Committee on Rules I nominated a man as a messenger. I have no use whatever of him. He is hardly ever in my committee room, and I have never utilized him

at all for any purposes of the committee, much less for any purposes of my own. That is true of other chairmen on this side of the Chamber. These men are engaged in discharging duties imposed upon them by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and they are really in the service of the Senate in fact, although technically in the service of the committee.

These resolutions which we have been passing from time to time provide for the appointment of messengers who are not to be in the service of the Senate, but who are really to be in the service of the committee, which means the members of the committee and the chairman of the committee. There is a discrimination.

I ventured to express a doubt whether it was wise to grant these messengers. I was told—and I yielded to it because it is difficult and ungracious to antagonize such a proposition—that the chairman of a committee and the committee know whether they need the messenger or not, and when a chairman of a committee, under instructions from his committee, reports that the committee needs a messenger that that ought to be taken as the end of it.

So we have gone along, as I expected we would, and have passed day after day these resolutions, and before we are through with it of course every committee will have a messenger (some of the messengers entirely subject to the control of the chairman and not in the service of the Senate, and others in the service of the Senate and having nothing to do with the committee), and the minority, not chairmen of committees, each Senator having a messenger subject to his entire direction.

I think the whole subject should be carefully investigated and revised. There is great force in what the Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER] and other Senators have said as to the inadequacy of the clerical and other help for Senators. I try to work in the Senate and to do the duty of a Senator. I do it with one secretary. I dictate replies to my correspondence, which is voluminous, and I hardly ever get to the investigation of a public question in which there is a general public interest until after people generally have retired for the night. It is not the right way to do business. It is not conducive to the best investigation or to the best public service; and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that in the present environment and under the present circumstances, considering the incidental duties of a Senator, we are not so situated as to be able to do the service which the people expect of us and which we come here to perform, in its relation to large public matters of far-reaching consequences, which are complicated and which require the utmost care and study.

I move to recommit the resolution with instructions to the committee as I have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator from Wisconsin send the instructions to the desk?

Mr. SPOONER. I will state them. I move to recommit the resolution with instructions to consider the necessity for the present of any additional clerical and messenger force of the Senate, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President, I think we ought to be perfectly frank in discussing this question, and we ought to deal justly with ourselves.

Mr. QUARLES. Will the Senator from Idaho permit me to make a suggestion? I dislike very much to interrupt the Senator, and I venture to do so only because of the exigency in which I am placed.

Mr. DUBOIS. I can get through sooner than the Senator from Wisconsin can make his statement, if he will pardon me.

Mr. QUARLES. I appeal to Senators that under the circumstances, if there is to be further debate, it be postponed so as not to interfere with the wish of the Senate as to taking up another measure.

Mr. DUBOIS. I am a new Senator; that is to say, I am beginning a new term, and take the position of other new Senators, and necessarily in consequence have not so many burdens placed upon me as have older Senators or those in more responsible positions on committees. But I think I can safely say that there have not been seven mornings during the entire session when I have not been engaged in committee work, and I think at least one-third of the time since the session commenced I have been engaged in committee work night as well as morning.

Now, I have a laborer at \$720 a year, and he is quite valuable to me; but he happens to be a young man from my own State who desired to study law, and he came here. He is a stenographer and he aids me, but he has to eke out his salary with money derived from his parents. I have no money to give him. I have nothing but my salary and could not increase his. In consequence of that I feel a delicacy in asking him to do any extra work. I want him to have as much time as possible for his law studies.

With all this work which I have, which represents the work of every Senator here who is trying to do his duty by his country and his constituents, we simply can not get along and give the

proper attention to questions which come up in the Senate and about which we ought to inform ourselves. I believe, as the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] does, that we ought to increase our own salaries; but the Senate does not seem disposed to do so. I certainly think we ought to deal justly with ourselves in relation to the help we should have.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin to recommit the resolution with the instructions which have been stated.

The motion to recommit was agreed to.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 3865) to establish light-houses at the mouth of Boston Harbor to mark the entrance to the new Broad Sound Channel; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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

A bill (S. 3866) granting an increase of pension to William H. Ambrose (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3867) granting an increase of pension to R. E. Maxwell; and

A bill (S. 3868) granting a pension to Archie Nunnally (with accompanying papers).

Mr. MARTIN (for Mr. DANIEL) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3869) for the relief of the estate of John J. Mitchell, deceased;

A bill (S. 3870) to refer the war claim of the estate of Carter B. Butler, deceased, to the Court of Claims;

A bill (S. 3871) for the relief of Lucy B. Legrande, Catharine Jameson, Elizabeth H. Lester, Shirley B. Shackelford, Edwin A. Gibson, and the heirs of Henry Shackelford, deceased;

A bill (S. 3872) for the relief of C. A. Sprinkel;

A bill (S. 3873) for the relief of the estate of Lewis Shumate, deceased;

A bill (S. 3874) for the relief of Lettie Myers; and

A bill (S. 3875) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Bailey Shumate.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 3876) for the relief of Wesley Rankins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 3877) to grant a right of way to the Laramie and Sweetwater Valley Railway Company over and upon lands within the Shoshone Indian Reservation, in the State of Wyoming; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3878) granting an increase of pension to Matthew Ulen; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

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

A bill (S. 3879) for the relief of Henry R. Bryan;

A bill (S. 3880) for the relief of Thomas D. Meares, administrator of Armand D. Young, deceased;

A bill (S. 3881) for the relief of the estate of H. D. Coley, deceased;

A bill (S. 3882) for the relief of the estate of W. F. Sanderson;

A bill (S. 3883) for the relief of the estate of William C. Lewis;

A bill (S. 3884) for the relief of Mary N. Bryan; and

A bill (S. 3885) for the relief of the estate of Samuel T. Carrow, deceased.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 3886) to appropriate money to pay the claim of the Indiana State board of agriculture; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

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

A bill (S. 3887) granting an increase of pension to James A. Ludington;

A bill (S. 3888) granting a pension to Jesse H. Hubbard;

A bill (S. 3889) granting a pension to Hulda Stephens;

A bill (S. 3890) granting a pension to Nathaniel M. Gregg; and

A bill (S. 3891) granting a pension to Thomas H. Boswell.

Mr. MCCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 3892) to pay certain claims of the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians against the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3893) for the relief of the legal representative of the survivor of Adam, William, and Talbot

Denmead; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

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

A bill (S. 3894) to provide for the erection of two dormitory buildings for the use of Fort Shaw Industrial School, in Montana; and

A bill (S. 3895) for the purchase of cattle for the Indians on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, in Montana, and for the construction of a fence around a portion of said reservation.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 3896) to amend section 3362 of the Revised Statutes, relating to tobacco; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3897) for the relief of the estate of Henry E. Lawrence; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3898) providing for the erection of a public building at Flint, Mich.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3899) to fix the standard of weights and measures by the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Select Committee on Standards, Weights, and Measures.

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

A bill (S. 3900) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895;

A bill (S. 3901) to require the Columbia Railroad Company to extend its street railroad line along Bladensburg road to the Mount Olivet Cemetery, District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 3902) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes," approved January 25, 1898; and

A bill (S. 3903) to provide for suitable accommodations at the Government Hospital for the Insane for the detention and treatment of indigent female epileptics and feeble-minded persons resident in the District of Columbia.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 3904) to repair, improve, and enlarge the public building at Greensboro, N. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 3905) for the relief of the trustee of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at Martinsburg, W. Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3906) for the relief of the trustees of the German Evangelical Church of Martinsburg, W. Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SIMON introduced a bill (S. 3907) granting an increase of pension to William P. Ross; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 3908) granting homesteaders on the abandoned Fort Bridger Military Reservation, in Wyoming, the right to purchase one quarter section of public land on said reservation as pasture or grazing land; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced a bill (S. 3909) granting a pension to Joseph Rever; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3910) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Woodbury; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill (S. 3911) granting an increase of pension to Henry Smith; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3912) granting an increase of pension to John T. Dewees; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 3913) for the relief of the Kathlamet band of the Chinook Indians, of the State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3914) granting an increase of pension to Bushnell B. Loomis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURTON introduced a bill (S. 3915) to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act concerning the practice in Territorial courts and appeals therefrom," approved April 7, 1874; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced a bill (S. 3916) granting an increase of pension to John S. Mitchell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 3917) to increase the efficiency of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 3918) to prevent dangers to navigation from rafts on the Pacific Ocean; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WARREN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 57) relating to military badges; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 58) authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to contract with Charles Stoughton for the improvement of the Harlem Kills, in strict conformity with the survey and report thereon in 1891 by Col. John Newton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. DILLINGHAM submitted an amendment providing for the appointment of a customs collector in the district of Vermont, to reside at Burlington, and for one in the district of Memphremagog, to reside at Newport, in that State, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TALIAFERRO submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the mutual account between the United States and the State of Florida by continuing the computation of interest upon the principal on both sides to the date of settlement, and ascertaining the balance due that State, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CONVICTION OF TREASON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to give notice of an amendment to be offered to the bill in regard to the revenues of the Philippine Islands. Let it be read at the desk and printed.

The amendment was read, ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed to the bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Insert at the end of the bill the following:

"No person in the Philippine Islands shall, under the authority of the United States, be convicted of treason by any tribunal, civil or military, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

PORTLAND COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, ME.

On motion of Mr. FRYE, it was

Ordered, That the bill (S. 1081) for the relief of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me., be recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

SOUTH HAVEN HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

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

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to send to Congress, as soon as practicable, the report of Capt. Charles Keller, Corps of Engineers, in reference to certain proposed improvements of the South Haven Harbor, Michigan.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

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

Resolved by the Senate, That the Committee on Woman Suffrage be authorized to employ a stenographer to report the proceeding at the hearing of the National American Woman Suffrage Association before the committee on joint resolution S. E. 53.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

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

A bill (S. 73) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson, Ind. T.;

A bill (S. 650) granting to the White River Railway Company the right to construct, maintain, and operate a single-track railway across the lands of the United States in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 14 north, range 8 west of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Independence, in

the State of Arkansas, reserved for use in connection with the construction of Lock No. 3, Upper White River, Arkansas;

A bill (S. 651) extending the time within which the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western Railway Company is authorized to construct a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew in Arkansas;

A bill (S. 910) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River;

A bill (S. 1165) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of St. Joseph, Mo.;

A bill (S. 1838) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Arkansas River, in the State of Arkansas; and

A bill (S. 1839) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the White River, in the State of Arkansas.

The message also announced that the House had passed, with amendments, the bill (S. 88) for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

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

A bill (H. R. 61) to authorize the establishment of a life-saving station at or near Bogue Inlet, North Carolina;

A bill (H. R. 109) to amend section 7 of "An act to establish circuit courts of appeal, and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, as amended by act approved February 18, 1895, and further amended by act approved June 6, 1900;

A bill (H. R. 718) to correct the military record of James L. Proctor;

A bill (H. R. 3297) to correct the military record of William T. Pratt;

A bill (H. R. 4381) to authorize the Central Railway of West Virginia to build a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near Morgantown, in the State of West Virginia;

A bill (H. R. 6196) transferring a lot in Woodland Cemetery to city of Quincy, Ill.;

A bill (H. R. 7675) to construct a light-house keeper's dwelling at Calumet Harbor;

A bill (H. R. 8586) to amend the act approved March 2, 1901, entitled "An act to carry into effect the stipulations of Article VII of the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded on the 10th of December, 1898;

A bill (H. R. 10780) to transfer the county of Carroll from the northwestern division of the northern district of Georgia to the northern district of Georgia of the United States district and circuit courts, and for other purposes; and

A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 41) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators of the United States.

PERMANENT CENSUS OFFICE.

Mr. QUARLES. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 10308) to provide for a permanent Census Office, and for the suspension of the limitation of debate imposed by Rule VIII.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill indicated by him, and that the limitation on debate under Rule VIII be suspended. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Census with amendments.

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

Mr. ALLISON. It is understood that the bill is not to be considered under the five-minute rule?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unanimous consent was given for the suspension of the rule. The Senator from Wisconsin now asks unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments first receive consideration. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on the Census was in section 3, line 4, page 2, before the word "dollars" to strike out "five thousand" and insert "seven thousand five hundred," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 3. That the permanent Census Office shall be in charge of a Director of the Census, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive an annual salary of \$7,500. It shall be his duty to superintend and direct the taking of the Thirteenth and subsequent censuses of the United States and to perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by law.

Mr. ALLISON. Are the amendments to be considered as they are reached?

Mr. QUARLES. That is the proposition which I made.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the amendment will be passed for the present.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa asks that the amendment may be passed for the present.

Mr. QUARLES. Very well.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment was, in section 4, page 2, line 9, to strike out "three" and insert "four," so as to read:

That there shall be in the Census Office, to be appointed by the Director thereof, four chief statisticians, who shall be persons of known and tried experience in statistical work, at an annual salary of \$2,500 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 4, page 2, line 12, after the word "thousand," to insert "eight hundred;" so as to read:

A chief clerk, at an annual salary of \$2,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 4, page 2, line 17, to strike out "three" and insert "four;" so as to read:

Four expert chiefs of divisions, at an annual salary of \$1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5, page 3, line 14, after the word "placed," to insert "without further examination;" and in line 18, after the word "appointments," to insert "to the clerical force;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 5. That all employees of the Twelfth Census Office, at the date of the passage of this act, above the grade of skilled laborer shall be, and they are hereby, placed, without further examination, under the provisions of the civil-service act approved January 16, 1883, and the amendments thereto and the rules established thereunder; and all new appointments to the clerical force in the Census Office hereby created shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the civil-service act above referred to.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator from Wisconsin to agree to pass this provision by. I think there are some other amendments to be offered to the section. I do not wish to offer an amendment, but the Senator from Massachusetts indicated to me his desire to offer an amendment to this provision, and he has been called away for the time being.

Mr. QUARLES. Very well, let it be passed over for the time being.

Mr. BAILEY. Does that include the passing by of the whole section?

Mr. ALLISON. The whole section. I do not know what is the nature of the amendment to be offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. BAILEY. I shall move to strike out the civil-service part of it myself.

Mr. ALLISON. The amendment to be offered by the Senator from Massachusetts may affect some of the provisions proposed to be inserted by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HANSBROUGH in the chair). Does the Senator from Iowa desire that the entire section shall be passed over for the present?

Mr. ALLISON. The entire section.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be so ordered.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the committee was, in section 8, page 5, line 11, before the word "registration," to strike out "the" and insert "such;" in line 12, after the word "as," to insert "in the discretion of the Director," and, in line 14, after the word "detail," to strike out the words "in the discretion of the Director;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 8. That there shall be a collection of the statistics of the births and deaths in registration areas for the year 1902, and annually thereafter, the data for which shall be obtained from such registration records of such States and municipalities as in the discretion of the Director possess records affording satisfactory data in necessary detail, the compensation for the transcription of which shall not exceed 2 cents for each birth or death reported.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 10, page 6, line 11, before the word "authority," to strike out "equal" and insert "like;" so as to read:

That the special agents appointed under the provisions of this act have like authority with the enumerators in respect to the subjects committed to them under this act and shall receive compensation at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census.

Mr. ALLISON. I should be glad to have the Senator from Wisconsin explain why the word "equal" is stricken out and "like" inserted. This is an amendment to section 17 of the act of 1899, and the word "equal" is there used.

Mr. QUARLES. The reason why that change was made was because it was suggested by some of the lawyers on the committee that the word "like" was the more appropriate legal term. It was a mere question as to which term was the more appropriate. It is not of any great importance. It was thought that the

word "like" was a better and more accurate term than the word "equal."

Mr. SPOONER. Would not the word "same" be better than either?

Mr. QUARLES. Possibly so. If the Senator makes that suggestion, I am very ready to accept it.

Mr. ALLISON. The only reason why I inquired is that we seem to have gotten on very well with the word "equal" for two or three years, and I thought it might be better to retain the phraseology unless there is some special reason for abandoning it.

Mr. QUARLES. There is no special reason, Mr. President. If there is objection to it I am not tenacious about it. It was supposed that "like" was a better word.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be agreed to without objection.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the point here?

The SECRETARY. In line 11, strike out the word "equal" and insert the word "like."

Mr. COCKRELL. "Equal" is in the old law, is it not?

Mr. ALLISON. "Equal" is in the old law. I supposed it was intended that these special agents should have the same authority as was conferred in the old law upon enumerators who had charge of the mechanical and manufacturing schedules. Of course it is not expected that these special agents will enumerate population.

Mr. QUARLES. Oh, no.

Mr. MCCOMAS. As I understand, the enumerators have certain powers of visitation and inquiry, and these special agents are to have like authority. The statute gives them certain inquisitorial powers, and this gives the special agent the like power. It is not exactly the same power, but it is like power.

Mr. COCKRELL. Equal power, then?

Mr. ALLISON. Under the existing law, when it is necessary for a special agent to make an investigation, that special agent has equal power with the enumerator for the same purpose. If he has like power, it may be the same power; I am not sure. I suppose it is intended to be a similar power.

Mr. QUARLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCOMAS. That is it.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the law remain as it is, then.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will ask the Senator from Wisconsin if he accepts the suggestion of the Senator from Iowa and the Senator from Missouri that the word "equal" shall remain?

Mr. MCCOMAS. I understand that there is no motion pending.

Mr. QUARLES. I have heard no motion made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill and read to the end of section 11.

Mr. QUARLES. To correct the phraseology of section 11 I desire to offer an amendment. In line 11, page 7, of the printed bill, after the word "abolished," I move to insert the words "to take effect July 1, A. D. 1902."

Mr. ALLISON. I think that is a very proper amendment.

Mr. QUARLES. It is offered to carry out the real purpose of the law, and it was not clearly expressed.

Mr. ALLISON. Of course the printing could not very well be immediately transferred. I should like to have the Senator explain why it is that this important change is proposed now?

Mr. QUARLES. In regard to the printing?

Mr. ALLISON. In regard to the printing.

Mr. QUARLES. There has always been more or less friction and difficulty with the general Printing Office by reason of the fact that the Census Office had an establishment of its own, and it was thought better by the Director himself that to avoid any possible friction the whole matter of printing and binding should be handed over to the Public Printer. It was to avoid any such friction that the suggestion was made, and I think it is a very wise one. Instead of having a separate establishment and a separate roll let the Public Printer do the whole business.

Mr. ALLISON. I think perhaps that is very well. As it is now, I understand the whole of this printing is done in the Census Office.

Mr. QUARLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ALLISON. And a very large printing establishment is now in existence there. I do not know precisely how this great transfer can be made, though I think it is wise to make it, by the date fixed, July 1, 1902. Is it expected by the Director of the Census that all the printing will be done as the law practically requires before the 1st of July, 1902?

Mr. QUARLES. Oh, that would be impossible. The law charges the Bureau with the taking of statistics that will last months longer.

Mr. ALLISON. I understand that, but the law as it stands now provides that the four volumes, which are to be the only

volumes of the census, are to be printed and distributed before the 1st of July, 1902, and the investigations that are to be made hereafter are to be printed, if at all, in the form of special reports. The information I desire is whether when the printing office is turned over to the Public Printer it will be turned over with all the printing done that is required to be done by the 1st day of July next.

Mr. QUARLES. I understand that that will be the case. The Director advised me that the principal volumes will be ready for publication and circulation on or before the 1st day of July, 1902.

Mr. ALLISON. Some of them have been already issued.

Mr. QUARLES. Oh, yes; some of them have been issued.

Mr. TILLMAN. Before the Senator in charge of the bill takes his seat, I should like to make an inquiry of him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina will suspend while the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that the unfinished business may be informally laid aside, so that we can go on with the census bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That will be the order, in the absence of objection.

Mr. TILLMAN. I was going to say that the present Director of the Census in organizing this bureau, as far as my observation has gone, has displayed such a phenomenal grasp of the work of the office and has been so successful in carrying it on up to this time that I doubt the wisdom of getting the results of his work in a tangle with this other printing establishment. We have had a great deal of difficulty in getting some documents from there, and while I do not criticize the Public Printer, because he has been inundated, possibly, with more than he could exactly handle expeditiously, I seriously doubt the wisdom of the transfer.

The Director may have conferred with the Senator, and his judgment in the matter would govern me very much, but knowing how expeditiously and satisfactorily has been the furnishing to the public of the results of the work where he has had full control and has had no third man in the way between him and the actual workmen, I seriously doubt whether it will reduce expenses or will facilitate the transmittal of the statistical work which we are going to get.

Mr. QUARLES. If the Senator from South Carolina will permit me, I may be able to give him another reason. The taking of the census, and especially the next one, is going to be a herculean task. It is going to tax the ingenuity of the Director and the energy of the force that we have. I feel that it is very desirable, in view of that fact, to take off the shoulders of the Director every bit of labor and responsibility that we may. The organization of a large force in a printing office involves a good deal of responsibility and a great deal of time, and the Director has, of course, to organize that force and superintend the whole matter of printing.

I think it is far better, in view of the work that we are committing to the Director, to take that off his shoulders and let the Public Printer do it all, so that he will simply call upon that officer of the Government for such printing as he desires, and have that much more time and energy to devote to the legitimate work of the census.

Mr. MCCOMAS. I simply want to supplement the statement of the Senator from Wisconsin in charge of the bill, and to reassure the Senator from South Carolina. The report with this bill states what the Director himself stated in my own presence. He says:

This is done—

That is, the transfer of the printing—

in accordance with the recommendation of the Director, whose experience—

In his office—

justifies him in believing that the printing of the Census Office can be done with equal economy and greater advantage at the Government Printing Office.

In relation to the suggestion of the Senator from Iowa, this section states pretty plainly what is to be done in respect of this transfer.

And the Director of the Census is hereby authorized and directed to have printed, published, and distributed, from time to time, bulletins and reports of the preliminary and other results of the various investigations authorized by law; and all of said printing and binding shall be done by the Public Printer at the Government Printing Office.

Until the 1st of July, all such works and reports, I understand, it is contemplated shall be done in the existing office, and thereafter in the Government Printing Office, where the Director says experience has shown it can be done with equal economy and to greater advantage.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not object to this transfer.

Mr. MCCOMAS. I did not understand you to say so. You approve it?

Mr. ALLISON. I think it is a wise thing to do; but I did not think it wise to fix a date so that a half-completed volume or an unbound volume should be transferred from one printing office to another, even though the printing office itself was transferred. In other words, it seemed to me that if this was the proper date it should mean that these four volumes which are required to be printed by the 1st of July, 1902, should then be completed and distributed; and therefore my inquiry only went to the question of time.

Mr. McCOMAS. If the Senator will permit me before he takes his seat, it seems to me if in view of that very excellent practical suggestion, it might be well if the chairman of the committee, the Senator in charge of the bill, would consent to say "on the 1st day of July, 1902, or as soon thereafter as practicable."

Mr. TILLMAN. I am certain that a little elasticity right along there would facilitate the transfer without the friction which the Senator from Iowa suggests may occur, or rather the loss and delay.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator must see, in the line of the suggestion now made, when this work is done at the Government Printing Office it must be done under an appropriation made for the office of the Public Printer. This printing is done, as I understand it, under the general appropriation made for the Census Office. The entire expenses of the Census Office are now paid out of a lump appropriation. So, the 1st of July, if it can be done by that date, is the most convenient time to make this change, because it is the beginning of the fiscal year.

Mr. QUARLES. That is what I had in mind in suggesting that date. I do not think there is any trouble in having all those volumes printed and distributed before that time.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I have in my hand a petition here.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly.

Mr. HAWLEY. It is a petition from very many of the highly respectable and learned citizens of Connecticut, saying:

The undersigned citizens of the United States respectfully pray that provision be made for such collection of statistics of and relating to marriage and divorce as shall bring the report on this subject which was made by the Department of Labor under an act of March 3, 1887, down to the latest practicable date.

Your memorialists respectfully refer to the reasons given in the petition for the original investigation and in the report thereon by the Committees of the Judiciary on pages 10 to 12 of that report as valid also in respect to a supplementary inquiry.

We would also show that the many changes in the marriage and divorce laws since 1886, the last year included in the original investigation; the work of the commissions on uniform legislation that have been created in thirty or more States and Territories; other efforts at uniformity, and especially the extensive interest now taken in the study and treatment of these subjects in our institutions of learning and elsewhere, are further reasons why this supplementary investigation should now be made.

And we would show further that many inquiries are made for this information, and that, with the exception of a very few States, the material remains uncollected and is beyond the reach of private enterprise, while it can probably be secured at comparatively small expense by the same agency that made the report of 1889.

To comply with this petition I suppose would require some amendment of the pending bill. I do not see that the statistics on divorce and marriage are included in the subjects to be considered.

Mr. QUARLES. I would call the attention of the Senator to the schedule on population.

Mr. HAWLEY. Where is that?

Mr. QUARLES. I can call the attention of the Senator to it in a moment. The enumerator is required to report as to each person enumerated, whether, single, married, widowed, or divorced.

Mr. HAWLEY. Where is that?

Mr. QUARLES. It is in the population schedule. It has been employed in taking the Twelfth Census.

Mr. ALLISON. That information is already at hand, and it has been published, or will be published by the 1st of July.

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly.

Mr. HAWLEY. I then ask that this petition be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. ALLISON. The investigation that is mentioned here is an investigation by the Department of Labor. It was made some years ago. We have had in the Committee on Appropriations frequent petitions to make appropriation for it, which we have not done thus far; but if such an investigation should be made it should be made where the former investigation took place.

Mr. HAWLEY. The committee could attend to that.

Mr. McCOMAS. I ask the attention of the Senator from Iowa to a statement in respect of the four volumes. I am now informed that the four volumes printed this year are now, on account of greater facility, being printed in the office of the Public Printer, and of course will be there completed. This removes that difficulty in the amendment.

Mr. BATE. I should like to ask the Senator who has the bill

in charge upon the question of bookmaking and printing, whether he has consulted with the Director, the head of this institution. He has had charge of it now for a year or two, and we must all concede that he organized it with much success and conducted it with a great deal of propriety. I myself would like to know whether he thought it was proper that it should go to the public printing office or whether it should be retained as an establishment under him. I would be governed greatly by him after his experience and his success in the management and conduct of that institution. I should like to know the Director's opinion upon the subject.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Tennessee that the committee have consulted the Director of the Census very fully, and if the Senator will consult the report of the committee he will see a paragraph upon that subject, wherein the committee said that this provision is in accordance with the best judgment of the Director of the Census.

Mr. BATE. I am not on the committee and have not been associated with the matter in any way so that I might know what ought to be done. I did not know that the matter had been considered in that view, and I am very glad to hear that it has been done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will ask the Senator from Wisconsin if the committee intend to add to the amendment which has just been adopted the words "or as soon thereafter as may be?"

Mr. QUARLES. No, Mr. President. It has been developed that that is unnecessary, and therefore I do not choose to accept it as an amendment to the amendment.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There was an amendment passed over.

Mr. QUARLES. There were two amendments passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The first amendment passed over will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, section 3, line 3, after the words "salary of," the committee propose to strike out "five thousand" and insert "seven thousand five hundred;" so as to make the section read:

That the permanent Census Office shall be in charge of a Director of the Census, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive an annual salary of \$7,500. It shall be his duty to superintend and direct the taking of the Thirteenth and subsequent censuses of the United States and to perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by law.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I know it is an ungracious thing to make a suggestion in reference to salaries, and I should not make a suggestion in this instance did I not believe that this salary is larger than is necessary, if the Census Office is to be made a permanent bureau. There is no salary paid in the city of Washington so large as the salary which is proposed here outside of the salaries paid to Cabinet ministers and the judiciary.

I make this suggestion because the Committee on Appropriations many times have been pressed to increase the salaries of very high and responsible officers, and we have not felt that we ought to do it for the reason that we did not wish to take out one particular salary and make it an exception. I do not know whether this is to be a permanent bureau or not—we shall come to that in a few minutes—but it is a bureau in the Interior Department, as I understand the purpose and intent of this bill. I intend a little later on to move an amendment which will perhaps make that clear.

The highest salary paid in Washington, outside of Cabinet positions, is that paid to the officer next in rank to the Attorney-General, which is \$7,000 per annum.

Mr. BAILEY. The Interstate Commerce Commissioners get \$7,000.

Mr. ALLISON. Yes; the Interstate Commerce Commissioners get \$7,000.

When this office was first created the salary was \$6,000. Then it was increased because of the extraordinary work pressed upon the Director of the Census, and on account of the very large responsibility devolved upon him. But now this is to be a permanent establishment, to take its place with the other Government establishments in this city, and I submit that \$6,000, which is the highest salary that is now paid to any officer in this city occupying a bureau position or a position under any head of a department, is sufficient. I trust the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES], having charge of this bill, will consent to a modification of his amendment whereby this salary shall be placed at that sum. That is a thousand dollars more than any of us receive here in this Chamber, and it is, as I have said, the salary paid to only one or two people in the city of Washington outside of the Cabinet.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President, there were two reasons why your committee suggested this amendment. The first reason was that we considered \$5,000, as the bill came to us from the other body, entirely inadequate for the service that an efficient Director of the Census was expected to perform. The second reason was that by a special act, passed after the act of 1899 had gone into force, the salary of the Director of the Census was put at \$7,500. We therefore thought for these two reasons that it was incumbent upon us, or at least proper, that we should present this amendment, so that the Senate might again vote upon the proposition.

Regarding the first proposition which underlies the amendment of the committee, I beg to say I think it is agreed on every hand that we have been successful in obtaining the services of a most able and efficient Director. What is it that accounts for the great success that he has achieved in performing this work? It is his great organizing ability. It is his ability to handle a large number of employees, to systematize their work so as to get the very best effort out of every clerk in that force. That is a rare faculty; very few men possess it, and in the industrial world today the great combinations of capital are bidding for just that kind of talent far larger sums than the sum that is proposed here.

To illustrate that, a large manufacturer in my own State last summer said to me: "I have 500 men in my factory. I am now looking for a man who has peculiar organizing ability, the power to establish a system in my shops. I am willing to pay him \$10,000 a year, and I can not find the man."

Mr. HAWLEY. How much are you willing to take yourself for your own wages?

Mr. QUARLES. Well, Mr. President, in reply to that suggestion, I have only this to say. This Senate should not compel even the Director of the Census to submit to the humiliation that the Representatives and Senators in this Congress have forced upon them, namely, the taking of a salary entirely inadequate to pay their ordinary current expenses, and I do not propose to impose that upon any man who has such duties to perform as the Director of the Census.

Mr. HAWLEY. I suppose he could wait a few minutes.

Mr. QUARLES. Yes; he might wait a few minutes, and we have been waiting a few minutes. If we wait until we get an increase of our salaries, we shall be very old, I am afraid.

Mr. HAWLEY. You propose to put him ahead of Senators to the extent of \$2,500 a year?

Mr. QUARLES. Yes. The miserable pittance which we are getting I do not propose to compel any man of the standing of the Director of the Census to accept.

But, to return a moment to what this great manufacturer said to me. When I asked him whether \$10,000 was not a large salary he said to me, "That man will save his salary two or three times a year by his organization and system." He said: "If he saves 10 cents a day in the efficiency of every man in my factory, that will be \$50 a day, \$300 a week, \$1,200 a month, or \$14,400 a year."

Mr. President, here is a man who is put in charge at times of 3,500 clerks. I contend that if he has this organizing ability which Governor Merriam has developed, he will get 10 cents a day more work out of every one of those clerks by his organization and systematic arrangement of that work. That is \$350 a day and \$2,100 a week, and he will more than save his annual salary in a month just by that little change in the efficiency of the employees.

Not only that, Mr. President, but you are selecting a man who, during the taking of the decennial census, is in charge of an army of 55,000 people outside of the clerical force; and think what that organizing ability will count for when you have that great force. Why, Mr. President, this salary is only a trifle, and ought not to be considered, in my judgment, for a moment, because the Director will more than save it every month. I do not believe we can get this Director to serve for \$5,000 a year, because his ability is worth twice that to some industrial institution.

Mr. ALLISON. I have proposed to fix the salary at the amount received by the Director when he was first appointed.

Mr. QUARLES. That, of course, is better than the amount proposed by the House; but I still insist that \$7,500, in view of the great ability and efficiency that he has demonstrated here to the satisfaction of every Member and Senator in this Congress, is none too great. But of course I shall not delay the Senate by any elaborate discussion. The Senate will fix the salary to suit itself. I hope, however, the Senate may sustain the committee, and agree to give the salary which the committee has reported.

Mr. ALLISON. I move to amend the amendment on page 2, line 3, section 3, by striking out "seven thousand five hundred" and inserting "six thousand."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa to the amendment of the committee will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 3, section 3, it is proposed to amend the amendment by striking out "seven thousand five hundred" and inserting "six thousand;" so as to read "who shall receive an annual salary of \$6,000."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment to the amendment. [Putting the question.] By the sound the "noes" have it.

Mr. ALLISON. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MALLORY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. As I do not see him present, I withhold my vote. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. PLATT of New York (when his name was called). I inquire if the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEITFIELD] has voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that he has not voted.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I am paired with that Senator, and therefore withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM], who, I think, is absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont has not voted.

Mr. TILLMAN. Then I withhold my vote, unless I can get an exchange of pairs.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BERRY. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. JONES of Arkansas] is necessarily absent. He is paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE].

Mr. BAILEY (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS]; and as he has not voted, I will withdraw my vote.

Mr. DUBOIS (after having voted in the negative). I inquire if the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] has voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that he has not.

Mr. DUBOIS. I have a general pair with that Senator, but under our agreement I can vote on questions which are not political if I see fit, and so I shall allow my vote to stand.

Mr. HANNA (after having voted in the negative). I am paired on political questions with the Senator from Utah [Mr. RAWLINS]. While I do not consider this a question as to which my pair should apply, I shall withdraw my vote unless I can arrange for an exchange of pairs with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] or some other Senator. Will it be agreeable to the Senator from South Carolina to make such an exchange?

Mr. TILLMAN. That is entirely agreeable to me.

Mr. HANNA. Then I will let my vote stand.

Mr. TILLMAN. Under that arrangement I am at liberty to vote, and I vote "yea."

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I inquire if the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] has voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that he has not.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Then I take the liberty of transferring my pair with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], and vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 15, nays 32; as follows:

YEAS—15.

Allison,	Hawley,	Pettus,	Turner,
Bate,	Lodge,	Platt, Conn.	Warren,
Berry,	Martin,	Teller,	Wetmore.
Cullom,	Patterson,	Tillman,	

NAYS—32.

Bard,	Depew,	Hanna,	Millard,
Burnham,	Dubois,	Hansbrough,	Perkins,
Burton,	Fairbanks,	Jones, Nev.	Pritchard,
Carmack,	Foster, La.	Kearns,	Quarles,
Clapp,	Foster, Wash.	Kittredge,	Scott,
Clark, Wyo.	Frye,	McComas,	Simmons,
Clay,	Gallinger,	McCumber,	Spooner,
Deboe,	Gamble,	McEnery,	Taliaferro.

NOT VOTING—41.

Aldrich,	Dillingham,	Kean,	Platt, N. Y.
Bacon,	Dolliver,	McLaurin, Miss.	Proctor,
Bailey,	Dryden,	McLaurin, S. C.	Quay,
Beveridge,	Elkins,	McMillan,	Rawlins,
Blackburn,	Foraker,	Mallory,	Simon,
Burrows,	Gibson,	Mason,	Stewart,
Clark, Mont.	Hale,	Mitchell,	Vest,
Cockrell,	Harris,	Money,	Wellington.
Culberson,	Heitfeld,	Morgan,	
Daniel,	Hear,	Nelson,	
Dietrich,	Jones, Ark.	Penrose,	

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next section passed over was section 5.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (H. R. 718) to correct the military record of James L. Proctor;

A bill (H. R. 3297) to correct the military record of William T. Pratt; and

A bill (H. R. 6196) transferring a lot in Woodland Cemetery to city of Quincy, Ill.

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

A bill (H. R. 61) to authorize the establishment of a life-saving station at or near Bogue Inlet, North Carolina;

A bill (H. R. 4381) to authorize the Central Railway of West Virginia to build a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near Morgantown, in the State of West Virginia; and

A bill (H. R. 7675) to construct a light-house keeper's dwelling at Calumet Harbor.

The bill (H. R. 109) to amend section 7 of "An act to establish circuit courts of appeal and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, as amended by act approved February 18, 1895, and further amended by act approved June 6, 1900, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 41) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators of the United States was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY TAKEN BY MILITARY FORCES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 88) for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States, which were, on page 1, line 8, after the word "troops," to insert "at and after the surrender at Appomattox;" and on the same page, line 14, after the word "appropriated," to insert "Provided, That the expenditures under this act shall not exceed \$50,000."

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, I think those amendments of the House of Representatives are proper, and I move that the Senate concur in them.

The motion was agreed to.

SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The bill (H. R. 8586) amending the act of March 2, 1901, entitled "An act to carry into effect the stipulations of article 7 of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded on the 10th day of December, 1898," was read twice by its title.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate passed a bill on this same subject, but it is different from the bill which has come from the House of Representatives. I ask that the House bill be now taken up, so that I may move the substitution of the bill as passed by the Senate in place of it, in order to get action by the two Houses as quickly as possible. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SPOONER. What becomes of the Senate bill?

Mr. CULLOM. I propose to substitute that for the House bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois moves to strike out all after the enacting clause of the House bill and insert the bill on the same subject as passed by the Senate.

Mr. CULLOM. The bill which we passed yesterday in the Senate in reference to the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, giving them power to take testimony, etc., was sent to the House of Representatives. That bill was then read in full, so that Senators are familiar with it. I ask that the House bill may be read, as I believe that is necessary, and that the Senate bill be then substituted in its place.

Mr. QUARLES. I hope the Senator will not inject anything here that will cause delay in the progress of the census bill.

Mr. CULLOM. The bill will take but a moment. If it causes any discussion I will withdraw it. It is quite important that it should be passed promptly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois moves to strike out all after the enacting clause of the House bill and to insert the bill which passed the Senate yesterday on the same subject.

Mr. HOAR. I do not want to be in the least captious, but it does seem to me that it is rather bad to have a precedent by which a House bill is rejected without being read once, and an amendment substituted without being read, although, of course, the Senate bill which is proposed as an amendment has been adopted.

Mr. CULLOM. I did not ask to have the House bill acted upon without reading.

Mr. HOAR. That is what I understood.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair was alone responsible for that.

Mr. HOAR. I do not wish to be captious, but I think the Chair will see that if we do not have everything which is acted upon read once in full we shall get into trouble.

Mr. CULLOM. The bill is very short and will take but a moment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

The Secretary read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4, chapter 800, page 878, second session Fifty-sixth Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following provision:

"Such rules and mode of procedure shall conform, so far as practicable, to the mode of procedure and practice of the circuit courts of the United States; and the said Commission is hereby vested with the same powers now possessed by the circuit and district courts of the United States to compel the attendance and testimony of parties, claimants, and witnesses, to preserve order, and to punish for contempt; and said Commission shall have power to compel the production of any books or papers deemed material to the consideration of any claim or matter pending therein.

"That the marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, or his deputies, shall serve all process issued by said Commission, preserve order in the place of sitting, and execute the orders of said Commission.

"That said Commission, or any commissioner appointed by it to take testimony, is hereby authorized to appoint an officer to serve any subpoena or process issued by said Commission or commissioner."

Mr. CULLOM. Now I ask that the Senate bill which was passed yesterday, I think without objection, be substituted for the House bill which has just been read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois moves to strike out all after the enacting clause of the House bill, which has just been read, and to amend by inserting the bill which was passed by the Senate yesterday, which will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, being a Commission created by an act entitled "An act to carry into effect the stipulations of Article VII of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded on the 10th day of December, 1898," approved March 2, 1901, in addition to the powers vested in said Commission under and by virtue of said act, be, and is hereby, vested with the same powers now possessed by the circuit and district courts of the United States to compel the attendance and testimony of parties, claimants, and witnesses, to preserve order and to punish for contempt, and to compel the production of any books or papers deemed material to the consideration of any claim or matter pending before said Commission.

That said Spanish Treaty Claims Commission is also vested with all the powers now possessed by the circuit and district courts of the United States to take or procure testimony in foreign countries. The testimony of witnesses so taken or procured shall be given only before officials where the laws of the place of taking enforce the attendance of witnesses and provide for the punishment of persons who may be guilty of perjury before such officials. Testimony so taken may be certified by the official taking the same and returned by him directly to the Commission in Washington.

That said Commission is hereby authorized to designate any suitable person connected therewith to serve all process issued by said Commission in the District of Columbia, preserve order in the place of sitting, and execute the orders of the said Commission; and outside of the District of Columbia the writs of said Commission shall be executed by United States marshals or their deputies in their respective districts.

SEC. 2. When testimony is to be taken before any commissioner appointed by said Commission within any district or Territory, the clerk of any court of the United States for such district or Territory shall, on application of either party, or of his agent, issue a subpoena for such witness, commanding him to appear and testify before the commissioner at a time and place stated in the subpoena; and if any witness after being duly served with such subpoena, refuses or neglects to appear, or after appearing refuses to testify, not being privileged from giving testimony, and such refusal or neglect is proven to the satisfaction of any judge of the court whose clerk issues the subpoena, such judge may proceed to enforce obedience to the process, or punish the disobedience, as any court of the United States may proceed in case of disobedience to process of subpoena to testify issued by such court; and the production before such commissioner of any paper or writing, written instrument, book, or other document, may also be required in the manner prescribed in section 869 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. BURTON. I desire to inquire whether the Senate bill was considered in committee?

Mr. CULLOM. It was considered in committee and in the Senate, laid over one day, and passed yesterday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the amendment submitted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM].

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to vest in the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission certain powers possessed by circuit and district courts of the United States."

Mr. CULLOM. I now move that the Senate ask for a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the President pro tempore was author-

ized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. CULLOM, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. MORGAN were appointed.

Mr. CULLOM. I now move that a message be sent to the House of Representatives requesting the return of the bill on the same subject which passed the Senate yesterday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Illinois that the House of Representatives be requested to return the bill on the same subject which was yesterday passed by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

CARROLL COUNTY, GA.

Mr. CLAY. The Chair has just laid before the Senate a bill which passed the House yesterday and came to the Senate to-day. On Thursday an identically similar bill passed the Senate. The House measure is the bill (H. R. 10780) to transfer the county of Carroll from the northwestern division of the northern district of Georgia back to the northern district of Georgia of the United States district and circuit courts, and for other purposes. I ask that the House bill be now considered and passed. It is the same as the Senate bill. There is no difference at all in them. The House bill passed the House yesterday and came to the Senate this morning.

Mr. QUARLES. I hope the Senator from Georgia will not press that request at this time.

Mr. CLAY. It will not take half a minute, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. QUARLES. It interferes with the pending measure, and the time is limited.

Mr. CLAY. I will not interfere with the bill of which the Senator from Wisconsin is in charge. I withdraw the request, and merely ask that the bill be withdrawn from the committee and lie on the table. I will ask to have it taken up when the census bill is concluded. It was referred to a committee a few minutes ago.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be recalled from the committee and will remain on the table for the present.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. I wish to know what has become of the census bill, under parliamentary rules. Has not the motion of the Senator from Illinois and the proceeding of the Senate displaced the census bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois moved that the House be requested to return a Senate bill to the Senate.

Mr. TELLER. No; I am referring now to the census bill. It seems to me that that proceeding has suspended operations on the census bill. Of course the Senator from Wisconsin can move to take it up again. I want to keep the record somewhere nearly right, if I can. You can not have two bills before the Senate and at the same time the subject of Senatorial consideration. When the Senator from Illinois made his motion, and the Senate agreed to it, we displaced the census bill. It can only be got before the Senate by taking it up, which the Senator can have done in a half minute, and the record will be right then; but otherwise the record will be out of shape.

Mr. QUARLES. I should like to inquire of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] whether he feels tenacious about his special order at 3 o'clock. It lacks now ten minutes of 3. Would it be agreeable to the Senator to take up his special order to-morrow and allow us to proceed to-day with the census bill? If it is agreeable, I will make the proper motion.

Mr. GALLINGER. If I can have assurances that we are to have a session to-morrow, and pension bills can be given an hour immediately after the consideration of the morning business, I shall be glad to accommodate the Senator; but I must have the assurance that we are to meet to-morrow.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to have a response to my parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of the Senator from Colorado is entirely well taken.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the census bill—

Mr. TELLER. If he does that, it will be all right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. He asks unanimous consent that the census bill be proceeded with.

Mr. QUARLES. I simply delayed the request in order to ascertain what were the wishes of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there is no objection, the Senate will resume the consideration of the census bill. The Chair hears none.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Upon the assumption that a session of the Senate will be held to-morrow, I ask unanimous consent that the

order giving an hour this afternoon for the consideration of pension bills be changed, so that the hour will begin immediately after the close of the morning business to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that the order made yesterday that the Senate at 3 o'clock to-day should consider unobjected pension bills be reconsidered, and that it be made the order for to-morrow immediately after the routine morning business. Is there objection?

Mr. SPOONER. That means, necessarily, that we shall adjourn until to-morrow when we do adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It comes very near to it.

Mr. TELLER. That is what I rose to inquire about. I want to object to that.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, let the order stand.

PERMANENT CENSUS OFFICE.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10308) to provide for a permanent census office.

Mr. BAILEY. I suggest to the Senator in charge of the census bill that we can dispose of it within thirty minutes now, I think, if we would simply postpone the special order from 3 to 4 or from 3 to half past 3 o'clock.

Mr. QUARLES and others. No.

Mr. BAILEY. I see that the chairman of the Census Committee indicates that he does not concur in the opinion that the bill can be disposed of in thirty minutes.

Mr. QUARLES. I think not. Section 5 is the one most liable to provoke debate.

Mr. BAILEY. I think it ought to provoke a roll call, but I do not suppose anybody is—

Mr. GALLINGER. I will venture to suggest to the Senator from Texas, if he will permit me, that there is another special order for 4 o'clock.

Mr. BAILEY. I have just been advised of that fact. It is practically certain that we shall not get through with the bill this afternoon, and there is a matter to which I desire to call the attention of the chairman, and I think I shall make a motion touching it. I have some hesitation, because a member of the committee ought not to be seeking to amend the bill without having fairly notified the committee. I was not present when this bill was considered in committee.

Mr. LODGE. May I ask what the amendment is?

Mr. BAILEY. I am now going to indicate it.

Mr. LODGE. I want to ask the Senator if we have finished the committee amendments? I was out of the Senate Chamber.

Mr. BAILEY. We have finished all the committee amendments except those in section 5.

Mr. LODGE. I want to move an amendment to that section. I have been out. I did not know.

Mr. ALLISON. I will say to the Senator from Texas that section 5 was passed over.

Mr. BAILEY. I propose to offer an amendment to section 3, the section which was under consideration.

The present bill provides for the appointment of a Director without any term of office. My own judgment is that no appointment ought to be made except for a fixed term and at a fixed salary. This appointment is indefinite—so indefinite as to render it objectionable. When the census was a temporary matter, the work to be disposed of and the office then to be discontinued, the appointment of the Director of the Census for an indefinite time was not objectionable, because the nature of the work limited his term of office.

In accordance with that view, Mr. President, if it be in order I wish to offer an amendment. I put it in that shape because I am not sure whether the entire section was passed at that time or merely an amendment of the committee. If the entire section was passed, reserving only the committee amendment for consideration, then perhaps such a motion would not be in order.

Mr. ALLISON. Allow me to say to the Senator from Texas that every section in the bill is open to amendment by any Senator who wishes to offer an amendment. I have an amendment which I propose to offer to the first section.

Mr. BAILEY. I have served in a body where a different rule prevailed, and I thank the Senator from Iowa for informing me of the practice in this body. Then I move—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator from Texas withhold his motion for one moment?

Mr. BAILEY. Certainly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator to the fact that unanimous consent was given that committee amendments should first receive consideration. Section 5 was passed by, and the committee amendment in section 5 has not been acted upon. After it shall have been acted upon, then the entire bill will be open to amendment.

Mr. BAILEY. It suits me quite as well to reserve my amendment until that stage.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read section 5, which was passed over.

The Secretary read section 5.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed to section 5 by the committee will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 5, page 3, line 14, after the word "placed" it is proposed to insert "without further examination;" and in line 18, after the word "appointments," to insert "to the clerical force:" so as to make the section read:

Sec. 5. That all employees of the Twelfth Census Office, at the date of the passage of this act, above the grade of skilled laborer shall be and they are hereby placed, without further examination, under the provisions of the civil-service act approved January 16, 1883, and the amendments thereto and the rules established thereunder; and all new appointments to the clerical force in the Census Office hereby created shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the civil-service act above referred to.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment to section 5, to insert after the word "act," in line 18, the words "who are retained in the employ of the permanent census."

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

The SECRETARY. On page 3, line 18, section 5, after the word "act," it is proposed to insert "who are retained in the employ of the permanent census;" so as to read:

That all employees of the Twelfth Census Office at the date of the passage of this act who are retained in the employ of the permanent census above the grade of skilled laborer shall be, and they are hereby, placed without further examination under the provisions of the civil-service act.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, my purpose in offering the amendment is this: I entirely approve of this provision which transfers to the permanent census and there places under the classified service a body of clerks who have been trained in the census work. But there are in the Census Office at the present time 2,298 employees. The Director of the Census informs me that there will probably be about 800 retained in the permanent census, with a likelihood of a reduction to 500. That will leave 1,000 to 1,200 clerks embraced within section 5 who will be covered into the classified service, but not employed in the permanent census.

I make this statement about the number to be employed in the permanent census from what the Director told me, because the bill makes no limitation whatever. The Director of the permanent census, so far as this bill is concerned, can appoint, if he wants to, 10,000 clerks. There is absolutely no limitation whatever placed on it. It simply says such number as may be necessary for the prompt performance of the duties. Therefore I have quoted what he said to me about 500 or 800 clerks. I think myself that this very unusual proposition should be changed. I do not think it safe to create any department without some limitation on the number of clerks to be employed. But that is another point.

If 800 are to be taken into the permanent census it leaves, as I have said, about 1,200—a thousand at least—who are covered into the classified service by section 5. That seems to me to produce a great injustice to others. The annual draft from the eligible lists in this city is about six or seven hundred. Those eligibles are persons of both sexes who have passed the examinations required by the Government, and who stand at the head of the list. The 1,000 or 1,200 clerks covered in by this section, and not taken into the permanent census, will be in the classified service with a right to transfer ahead of all these eligibles. The result will be to throw over for another year a large number of men and women who have taken the examinations in good faith, and who have passed high up, and who, in the nature of things, would receive appointments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator from Massachusetts suspend? The hour has arrived for the execution of an order of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. I will take the floor to-morrow when the bill comes up again.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will state the first pension bill on the Calendar.

FRANKLIN B. DELANY.

The bill (S. 2930) granting an increase of pension to Franklin B. Delaney was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, before the word "late" to strike out "Delaney" and insert "Delany;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Franklin B. Delany, late of Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Franklin B. Delany."

THOMAS J. STOWERS.

The bill (S. 1135) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Stowers was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas J. Stowers, late of Company D, One hundred and ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JOHN A. HAZELTON.

The bill (S. 2867) granting an increase of pension to John A. Hazelton was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 3, after the word "and," to insert "he is;" in the same line, after the word "hereby," to strike out "is;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John A. Hazelton, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

ABBIE M. PACKARD.

The bill (S. 1041) granting a pension to Abbie M. Packard was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abbie M. Packard, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JASON LEIGHTON.

The bill (S. 3036) granting an increase of pension to Jason Leighton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jason Leighton, late of Company H, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAMANNA E. LYNDE.

The bill (S. 1748) granting an increase of pension to Williamanna E. Lynde was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Williamanna E. Lynde, widow of Frederick M. Lynde, late captain, First Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

SARA B. ANDREWS.

The bill (S. 8) granting a pension to Mrs. George Leonard Andrews was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sara B. Andrews, widow of George L. Andrews, late colonel Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Sara B. Andrews."

GEORGE W. MYERS.

The bill (S. 2398) granting an increase of pension to George W. Myers was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Myers, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ELLA BAILEY.

The bill (S. 1933) granting a pension to Ella Bailey was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ella Bailey, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph Bailey, late captain, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

LUCY W. SMITH.

The bill (S. 2692) granting an increase of pension to Lucy W. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Cavalry," to insert "and brigadier-general, United States Volunteers;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lucy W. Smith, widow of Thomas C. H. Smith, late colonel First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 dollars per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

MARIE J. SMYTH.

The bill (S. 2732) granting an increase of pension to Marie J. Smyth was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Marie J. Smyth, widow of Thomas S. Smyth, late acting ensign, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JULIUS W. CLARK.

The bill (S. 1289) granting an increase of pension to Julius W. Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

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

and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Julius W. Clark, late captain of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

MARIE U. NORDSTROM.

The bill (S. 3026) granting an increase of pension to Marie U. Nordstrom was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to insert "of Company E, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Marie U. Nordstrom, widow of Charles E. Nordstrom, late of Company E, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and captain, Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ROBERT M. SCOTT.

The bill (H. R. 1484) granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Scott was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "Volunteers," to insert "war with Mexico;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert M. Scott, late a private in Company A, Second Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$18 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

JAMES SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 3266) granting an increase of pension to James Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "war," to strike out "Mexican," and in the same line, before the word "and," to insert "with Mexico;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Smith, late of Company D, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

HIRAM S. KINGSLEY.

The bill (H. R. 5169) granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Kingsley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hiram S. Kingsley, late of Company K, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELISHA B. TAYLOR.

The bill (H. R. 5108) granting an increase of pension to Elisha B. Taylor, alias Elisha T. Bisbee, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elisha B. Taylor, alias Elisha T. Bisbee, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FRANCES E. STEBBINS.

The bill (S. 713) granting a pension to Frances E. Stebbins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frances E. Stebbins, widow of

De Wayne Stebbins, late acting master, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month.

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

CYNTHIA A. M'KENNY.

The bill (S. 1467) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia A. McKenny was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cynthia A. McKenny, widow of Thomas I. McKenny, late major and aid-de-camp of volunteers and brevet brigadier-general United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

SAMUEL BRISCOE.

The bill (H. R. 6465) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Briscoe was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel Briscoe, late of Company G, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM H. H. SCOTT.

The bill (S. 2531) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Scott was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. H. Scott, late of Company C, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ANN DEMONBRUN.

The bill (S. 462) granting a pension to Sallie Demonbrun was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ann Demonbrun, widow of Francis M. Demonbrun, late of Company D, Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided,* That in the event of the death of Sallie Demonbrun, helpless and dependent daughter of said Francis M. Demonbrun, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Ann Demonbrun."

MABEL H. LAZEAR.

The bill (S. 338) granting a pension to Mabel H. Lazear was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "seventeen;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mabel H. Lazear, widow of Jesse W. Lazear, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Jesse W. Lazear until they reach the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire the attention of the Senator from Missouri, in order that there may be no misunderstanding about this bill. It is the Lazear case, which was discussed some time ago, when the Senator from Maryland called the attention of the Senate to it. It develops that Dr. Lazear was an acting assistant surgeon in the Army at the time of his death.

Mr. COCKRELL. Of course he was. The Senator from Maryland did not state his case.

Mr. GALLINGER. He did not state his case precisely.

Mr. COCKRELL. He was in the military service.

Mr. GALLINGER. He was in the military service.

Mr. COCKRELL. And his widow is to be pensioned for his having been in that service.

Mr. GALLINGER. Precisely.

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

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

RHODY ANN BRADSHAW.

The bill (S. 3157) granting an increase of pension to Rhody Ann Bradshaw was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Rhody Ann Bradshaw, widow of Benjamin Bradshaw, late of Capt. Lumsford Loving's company, Virginia Militia, war of 1813, and to pay her a pension of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

ADELAIDE WORTH BAGLEY.

The bill (S. 508) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide Worth Bagley was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "ensign," to strike out "of the," and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "of fifty" and insert "at the rate of twenty-five," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Adelaide Worth Bagley, dependent mother of Worth Bagley, late ensign, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

JENNIE A. M'KINLEY.

The bill (H. R. 2620) granting a pension to Jennie A. McKinley was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Volunteers," to strike out "in the Mexican;" and in line 8, after the word "war," to insert "with Mexico;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jennie A. McKinley, widow of Albert S. McKinley, late of Captain Morgan's company of Iowa Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE B. BOYD.

The bill (H. R. 3300) granting an increase of pension to George B. Boyd was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George B. Boyd, late of Company E, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MICHAEL SAMELSBERGER.

The bill (S. 1626) granting an increase of pension to Michael Samelsberger was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Michael Samelsberger, late of Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ANN ELIZA TROUT.

The bill (S. 1331) granting a pension to Ann Eliza Trout was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ann Eliza Trout, widow of Samuel Trout, late of Company H, Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ABBY CLARK M'NETT.

The bill (S. 1139) granting a pension to Abby Clark McNett was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abby Clark McNett, widow of Andrew J. McNett, late lieutenant-colonel One hundred and forty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and colonel, United States Army, retired, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ALEXANDER BEACHBOARD.

The bill (S. 502) granting a pension to Alexander Beachboard was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "Second," to insert "Regiment;" in line 7, after the word "Carolina," to strike out the word "Regiment" and insert "Volunteer;" and in the same line, after the word "Mounted," to strike out "Volunteer;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alexander Beachboard, late of Company B, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

ANNIE E. TAGGART.

The bill (S. 628) granting a pension to Annie E. Taggart was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "cavalry," to strike out "and the United States Navy;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Annie E. Taggart, widow of William H. Taggart, late surgeon Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the words "and acting assistant surgeon, United States Army," be inserted in lieu of the words proposed to be stricken out. I move that amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

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

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

MARTHA R. OSBOURN.

The bill (S. 323) granting a pension to Martha R. Osbourn was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha R. Osbourn, widow of Francis A. Osbourn, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Francis A. Osbourn until they reach the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JOHN B. WILCOX.

The bill (H. R. 2416) granting an increase of pension to John B. Wilcox was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John B. Wilcox, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JEREMIAH EVANS.

The bill (H. R. 2484) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Evans was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jeremiah Evans, late of Company E, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY S. COMER.

The bill (H. R. 815) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Comer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry S. Comer, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DAVID CUPPS.

The bill (H. R. 4182) granting an increase of pension to David Cupps was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David Cupps, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FRANCIS M. THOMPSON.

The bill (H. R. 2983) to amend an act entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Thompson," approved March 3, 1901. It proposes to amend the act entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Thompson," approved March 3, 1901, by striking out the word "sixty," where the same appears in said act, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "seventy-two," so that the act, after the enacting clause, shall read:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Francis M. Thompson, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

SEC. 2. That the increase of pension provided for by this amendment shall relate back to and take effect from the date of the passage of said original act.

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

THOMAS H. M'CONNAGHEY.

The bill (H. R. 5002) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. McConnaughey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas H. McConnaughey, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

AMBROSE BURTON.

The bill (H. R. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Ambrose Burton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ambrose Burton, late private in Company I, First Regiment of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

VIRGINIA TERRILL.

The bill (H. R. 8652) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Terrill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "Indian," to insert "Florida;" so as to make the bill read:

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

William M. Terrill, late of Captain Williams's company, Louisiana Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

ANNA J. THOMAS.

The bill (S. 3213) granting a pension to Anna J. Thomas was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Anna J. Thomas, widow of Zachariah E. Thomas, late of Company A, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and second lieutenant Company E, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

DAVID PETEE.

The bill (H. R. 3184) granting an increase of pension to David Petee was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David Petee, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARSHALL BACHELDER.

The bill (H. R. 6684) granting an increase of pension to Marshall Bachelder was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Marshall Bachelder, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARIA LOUISA MICHIE.

The bill (S. 1681) granting an increase of pension to Maria Louisa Michie was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Maria Louisa Michie, widow of Peter S. Michie, late professor at Military Academy, assimilated to rank of colonel, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JACOB BARTON.

The bill (S. 2929) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Barton was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Vermont," to strike out "Volunteers" and insert "Volunteer;" in the same line, after the word "and," to strike out "of," and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jacob Barton, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

JOSEPH A. NUNEZ.

The bill (S. 3097) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Nunez was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "additional," insert "major and;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike

out "twenty-two" and insert "twenty-five;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph A. Nunez, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

FRANK J. CLARK.

The bill (S. 1641) granting an increase of pension to Frank J. Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frank J. Clark, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

OLIVER GISBORNE.

The bill (S. 3072) granting a pension to Oliver Gisborne was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to strike out "Spanish American;" and in the same line, after the word "war," to insert "with Spain;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oliver Gisborne, late of Company H, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

SIMEON PARTRIDGE.

The bill (S. 3258) granting a pension to Simeon Partridge was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Simeon Partridge, late of Company B, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

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

ELIZABETH K. PRESCOTT.

The bill (S. 3257) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth K. Prescott was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth K. Prescott, widow of William H. Prescott, late captain Company K, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and of Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

ANNIE M'ELHENY.

The bill (S. 3329) granting an increase of pension to Annie McElheny was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Annie McElheny, widow of William McElheny, late of Company C, Forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving. But in the event of the death of Mary T. McElheny, helpless and dependent daughter of William McElheny, the additional pension granted shall cease and determine.

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

JOSEPH M. CLOUGH.

The bill (S. 3322) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Clough was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph M. Clough, late lieutenant-colonel Eighteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry and brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES E. BACHELDER.

The bill (H. R. 5149) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Bachelder was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles E. Bachelder, late of Company A, First Regiment New Hampshire

Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LEVI CROSS.

The bill (H. R. 7408) granting an increase of pension to Levi Cross was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Levi Cross, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY F. HOOPER.

The bill (H. R. 6459) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Hooper was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary F. Hooper, widow of Quincy A. Hooper, late acting volunteer lieutenant, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

HELEN M. EVANS.

The bill (H. R. 2528) granting a pension to Helen M. Evans was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Helen M. Evans, dependent mother of William F. Evans, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

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

CATHERINE PFLUEGER.

The bill (H. R. 3230) granting a pension to Catherine Pflueger was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catherine Pflueger, widow of William Pflueger, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

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

MARY TRIPP.

The bill (H. R. 1017) granting a pension to Mary Tripp was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Tripp, widow of Charles M. Tripp, late of the frigate *Columbus*, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

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

LEIGHTON J. FOLSOM.

The bill (H. R. 287) granting an increase of pension to Leighton J. Folsom was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Leighton J. Folsom, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SUSAN M. PARDEE.

The bill (H. R. 4208) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Pardee was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Susan M. Pardee, widow of Henry C. Pardee, late major, Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

IDA R. SIEGFRIED.

The bill (H. R. 6453) granting an increase of pension to Ida R. Siegfried was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ida R. Siegfried, widow of Charles A. Siegfried, late medical inspector, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, with \$2 additional on account of the child Margareta M. until she shall have reached the age of 16 years.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to amend the bill by striking out the word "thirty-five," in line 8, before the word "dollars," and inserting "forty." It was through an inadvertence that the rate named in the bill was inserted.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

JEDEDIAH S. VALLET.

The bill (H. R. 3413) granting an increase of pension to Jedediah S. Vallet was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jedediah S. Vallet, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DAVID A. IRELAND.

The bill (H. R. 2193) granting an increase of pension to David A. Ireland was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David A. Ireland, late captain Company C, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CYRUS ODELL.

The bill (H. R. 1285) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Odell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Cyrus Odell, late of Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE W. M'CLURE.

The bill (H. R. 2455) granting an increase of pension to George W. McClure was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. McClure, late of Company K, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALICE DE K. SHATTUCK.

The bill (S. 3054) granting an increase of pension to Alice De K. Shattuck was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the name "Shattuck," to insert the word "late;" in line 7, after the word "Army," to insert "and pay her a pension," and in line 8, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that she is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alice De K. Shattuck, widow of Lucius H. Shattuck, late hospital steward, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

DAVID A. LANE.

The bill (S. 636) to remove the charge of desertion against David A. Lane was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to correct the military record of David A. Lane, late a member of the Sixteenth Maine Infantry Volunteers and of the First District of Columbia Cavalry Volunteers, and to grant him an honorable discharge as of date September 24, 1864, from Company M of said First District of Columbia Cavalry Volunteers.

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

TALTON T. DAVIS.

The bill (S. 690) to correct the military record of Talton T. Davis was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments, in line 4, after the word "to," to strike out "remove the charge of desertion now borne on the records of the War Department against" and insert "correct the military record of;" in line 8, after the word "and," to strike out "issue;" in the same line, after the word "to," to insert "grant;" in the same line, after "discharge," to strike out "to" and insert "as of;" in line 9, after the word "date," to strike out "from the 8th day of;" in the same line, after the word "October," to insert "eighth;" and in line 10, after the word "sixty-two," to

insert "Provided, That no pay, bounty, or allowances shall be allowed by reason of this act;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of Talton T. Davis, of Marion, Kans., late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to grant him an honorable discharge as of date October 8, 1862: *Provided, That no pay, bounty, or allowances shall be allowed by reason of this act.*

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

ANDREW J. FREEMAN.

The bill (S. 1967) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Freeman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty-six;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Andrew J. Freeman, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

STEPHEN A. TOOPS.

The bill (S. 1256) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Stephen A. Toops was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "Militia," to strike out "and to issue to him an honorable discharge" and insert:

Cavalry Volunteers, who absented himself without proper authority July 30, 1862, and so remained until September 19, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, in the Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, served faithfully, and was honorably discharged June 13, 1865.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion now standing on the records against Stephen A. Toops, late private of Company D, Second Regiment of Missouri State Militia Cavalry Volunteers, who absented himself without proper authority July 30, 1862, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JULIA MAHER.

The bill (H. R. 4037) granting a pension to Julia Maher was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Julia Maher, widow of Thomas Maher, late of Company K, Fourth United States Artillery, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

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

MARY C. NEWCOMB.

The bill (H. R. 3511) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Newcomb was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary C. Newcomb, widow of Simon D. Newcomb, late first lieutenant Company C, Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

KATHERINE R. A. OGDEN.

The bill (H. R. 3229) granting a pension to Katherine R. A. Ogden was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the words "widow of," to strike out "Second Lieutenant;" in line 7, before the word "Thirteenth," to strike out "Company E" and insert "late second lieutenant;" and in line 8, before the words "United States," to insert "Regiment;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Katherine R. A. Ogden, widow of Charles C. Ogden, late second lieutenant, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

EMIL FRANK.

The bill (H. R. 5753) granting an increase of pension to Emil Frank was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Emil Frank, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LAWRENTUS LANE.

The bill (H. R. 286) granting an increase of pension to Lawrentus Lane was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lawrentus Lane, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HEBER C. GRIFFIN.

The bill (S. 3328) granting an increase of pension to Heber C. Griffin was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty-six;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Heber C. Griffin, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JANE E. TOMPKINS.

The bill (S. 3269) granting an increase of pension to Jane E. Tompkins was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jane E. Tompkins, widow of Charles H. Tompkins, late colonel First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

SYBIL F. HALL.

The bill (S. 2394) granting an increase of pension to Sybil F. Hall was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sybil F. Hall, widow of Edwin G. Hall, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

FRANKLIN TAYLOR.

The bill (S. 2049) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Taylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Franklin Taylor, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ALBERT D. SCOVELL.

The bill (S. 2767) granting an increase of pension to Albert D. Scovell, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an

amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Albert D. Scovell, late of Company I, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

GILBERT P. HOWE.

The bill (S. 3284) granting a pension to Gilbert P. Howe was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Gilbert P. Howe, late unassigned Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ELIZABETH FLOYD SICARD.

The bill (S. 2923) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Floyd Sicard was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth Floyd Sicard, widow of Montgomery Sicard, late rear-admiral, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

GEORGE E. HOUGHTON.

The bill (S. 3559) granting an increase of pension to George E. Houghton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George E. Houghton, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

URIAH S. KARMANY.

The bill (H. R. 2607) granting an increase of pension to Uriah S. Karmany was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Uriah S. Karmany, late of Company H, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES D. WOODWARD.

The bill (H. R. 4268) granting an increase of pension to James D. Woodward was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James D. Woodward, late of Company I, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SIDNEY LELAND.

The bill (S. 2013) granting an increase of pension to Sidney Leland was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sidney Leland, late of Company G, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$0 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

KATE VIRGINIA DEWEY CUSHING.

The bill (S. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Kate Virginia Dewey Cushing was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with

amendments, in line 7, after the word "brigadier-general," to insert "and;" and in the same line, after the word "Commissary-General," to insert "of Subsistence;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Kate Virginia Dewey Cushing, widow of Samuel T. Cushing, late brigadier-general and Commissary-General of Subsistence, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that which she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to strike out the word "which," in line 9, before the words "she is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JOHN W. BURNHAM.

The bill (S. 2422) granting an increase of pension to John W. Burnham was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Burnham, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant Company H, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

HELEN L. PEPPER.

The bill (H. R. 2412) granting a pension to Helen L. Pepper was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Helen L. Pepper, widow of Eason Pepper, late of Company E, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

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

WILLIAM S. DERBY.

The bill (S. 2815) granting an increase of pension to William S. Derby was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William S. Derby, late of Company A, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

PETER C. CLEEK.

The bill (S. 2643) granting an increase of pension to Peter C. Cleek was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "Volunteer," to strike out "Infantry" and insert "Cavalry;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Peter C. Cleek, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$0 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

GEORGE M. EMERY.

The bill (S. 3403) granting an increase of pension to George M. Emery was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "Volunteer," to insert "Reserve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George M. Emery, late of Company D, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

IDA C. EMERY.

The bill (S. 3482) granting an increase of pension to Ida C. Emery was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "captain," to strike out "and brevet lieutenant-colonel" and insert "Company E, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company C;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ida C. Emery, widow of Charles Emery, late captain Company E, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

WILLIAM P. ARBLE.

The bill (S. 3393) granting a pension to William P. Arble was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William P. Arble, late of Captain Parker's company, Iowa Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

The bill (H. R. 1728) granting an increase of pension to George W. Thompson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Thompson, late of Company G, Eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARTIN V. HATHAWAY.

The bill (H. R. 2265) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Hathaway was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martin V. Hathaway, late of Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANDREW MULHOLLAND.

The bill (H. R. 2628) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Mulholland was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew Mulholland, late private, Company H, One hundred and tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE PATTERSON.

The bill (H. R. 6720) granting an increase of pension to George Patterson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Patterson, late of Company F, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARTHA V. KEENAN.

The bill (H. R. 7343) granting an increase of pension to Martha V. Keenan was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 8, before the word "war," to strike out "Mexican;" in the same line, before the word "and," to insert "with Mexico," and in line 9, after the word "month," to strike out "the same to be;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha V. Keenan, widow of John F. Keenan, late private, Company D, District of Columbia and Maryland Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

JAMES WILLARD.

The bill (H. R. 1374) granting an increase of pension to James Willard was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Willard, late assistant surgeon, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN M'GRATH.

The bill (S. 2100) granting an increase of pension to John McGrath was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John McGrath, late of Company E, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MINNIE E. KING.

The bill (S. 3424) granting an increase of pension to Minnie E. King was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Minnie E. King, widow of Charles A. E. King, late lieutenant, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$5 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Charles A. E. King until he reaches the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

EMMA SOPHIA HARPER CILLEY.

The bill (S. 3064) granting an increase of pension to Emma Sophia Harper Cilley was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Emma Sophia Harper Cilley, widow of Clinton A. Cilley, late major and assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

HIRAM H. KINGSBURY.

The bill (S. 469) granting an increase of pension to Hiram H. Kingsbury was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hiram H. Kingsbury, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANDREW H. GIFFORD.

The bill (H. R. 5162) granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Gifford was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew H. Gifford, late of Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS V. STRAN.

The bill (H. R. 3024) granting an increase of pension to Thomas V. Stran was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas V. Stran, late a corporal of Company A, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LAVALETTE D. DICKEY.

The bill (S. 721) granting an increase of pension to Lavalette D. Dickey was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lavalette D. Dickey, widow of Charles J. Dickey, late captain, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, and major, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Charles J. Dickey until he reaches the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JENNIE C. RUCKLE.

The bill (S. 1800) granting an increase of pension to Jennie C. Ruckle was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "One," to strike out "of the" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jennie C. Ruckle, widow of Nicholas R. Ruckle, late colonel One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

CHARLES N. LEE.

The bill (H. R. 1324) granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Lee was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of" and insert "first lieutenant;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles N. Lee, late first lieutenant Company B, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. VAN WORMER.

The bill (S. 3553) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Van Wormer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary A. Van Wormer, widow of Aaron Van Wormer, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JOHN RAPPLE.

The bill (H. R. 2617) granting an increase of pension to John Rapple was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Rapple, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THEODORE LANE.

The bill (H. R. 5147) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Lane was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Theodore Lane, late of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN C. MORRISON.

The bill (H. R. 2429) granting an increase of pension to John C. Morrison was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John C. Morrison,

late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY T. BRUCE.

The bill (S. 3204) granting an increase of pension to Mary T. Bruce was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the words "United States," to insert the word "Regiment," and in the same line, after the word "Infantry," to strike out "Regiment;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary T. Bruce, widow of Amos J. Bruce, late first lieutenant, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, war of 1812, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

PAULINE LOWE MURPHY.

The bill (S. 2508) granting an increase of pension to Pauline Lowe Murphy was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Pauline Lowe Murphy, widow of William L. Murphy, late captain, Thirty-ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said William L. Murphy until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

KATE H. CLEMENTS.

The bill (S. 1942) granting a pension to Kate H. Clements was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of," to strike out "the late;" in line 7, before the word "captain," to strike out "formerly" and insert "late;" and in line 9, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that she is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Kate H. Clements, widow of Alexander H. Clements, late captain and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Kate H. Clements."

JOHN PETERSON.

The bill (S. 3388) granting an increase of pension to John L. Peterson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, before the name "Peterson," to strike out the initial letter "L.;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Peterson, late of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John Peterson."

JOSEPH CHURCH.

The bill (H. R. 3240) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Church was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph Church, late of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer

Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GUSTAV SCHWARTZ.

The bill (H. R. 5259) granting an increase of pension to Gustav Schwartz was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Gustav Schwartz, late of Company E, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOSEPH R. MARTIN.

The bill (H. R. 2321) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Martin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph R. Martin, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EDWARD B. SCOTT.

The bill (H. R. 5860) granting an increase of pension to Edward B. Scott was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edward B. Scott, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MEXICAN WAR SURVIVORS.

The bill (S. 3522) to increase the pension of certain Mexican war pensioners to \$12 per month was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll at the rate of \$12 per month, all Mexican war survivors now on the roll, or who may hereafter be placed on the roll, under the acts of January 29, 1887, March 3, 1891, and February 5, 1897.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to increase the pension of Mexican war survivors to \$12 per month."

OLIVER P. GOODWIN.

The bill (H. R. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Goodwin was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Volunteers," to strike out "Mexican;" in line 8, before the word "and," to strike out the comma and insert "with Mexico;" in the same line, before the word "pay," to strike out "to;" and in the same line, after the word "pensions," to insert "at the rate;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oliver P. Goodwin, late of Knapp's company of Colonel Easton's battalion Missouri Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH A. SHAW.

The bill (S. 2947) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Shaw was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "Indiana," to strike out "Volunteers" and insert "Volunteer Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth A. Shaw, widow of Benjamin C. Shaw, late major, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and lieutenant-colonel Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

THOMAS BLACKBURN.

The bill (S. 2877) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the record of Thomas Blackburn was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of Thomas Blackburn, late a member of the Eighty-fifth New York Infantry Volunteers, and to grant him an honorable discharge of date May 30, 1862, from Company G of said regiment: *Provided,* That no pay, bounty, or allowances shall be allowed by reason of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JOSEPH W. BURCH.

The bill (S. 577) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Burch was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "major," to strike out "of the;" in line 7, before the word "Indiana," to strike out "of;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph W. Burch, late major, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1453) authorizing the appointment and retirement of William B. Franklin with the rank of colonel, United States Army.

The old gentleman is 80 years old, very feeble, reduced in means, and has a splendid record, which I might read to the Senate, but I will not take the time to do so now.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

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

ENID AND ANADARKO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3104) to grant the right of way through the Oklahoma Territory and the Indian Territory to the Enid and Anadarko Railway Company, and for other purposes. It is a bill which has been reported favorably by the Committee on Indian Affairs, and to which there is no objection.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment, to add to the bill the following as new sections:

SEC. 13. That the right to locate, construct, own, equip, operate, use, and maintain a railway and telegraph and telephone line or lines into, in, or through the Indian Territory, together with the right to take and condemn lands for right of way, depot grounds, terminals, and other railway purposes, in or through any lands held by any Indian tribe or nation, individual, or municipality in said Territory, or in or through any lands in said Territory which have been or may hereafter be allotted in severalty to any individual Indian or other person under any law or treaty, whether the same have or have not been conveyed to the allottee, with full power of alienation, is hereby granted to any railway company organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory, which shall comply with this act.

SEC. 14. That the right of way of any railway company shall not exceed 100 feet in width except where there are heavy cuts and fills, when 100 feet additional may be taken on each side of said right of way; but lands additional and adjacent to said right of way may be taken and condemned by any railway company for station grounds, buildings, depots, side tracks, turnouts, or other railroad purposes not exceeding 200 feet in width by a length of 2,000 feet. That additional lands not exceeding 40 acres at any one place may be taken by any railway company when necessary for yards, roundhouses, turntables, machine shops, water stations, and other railroad purposes. And when necessary for a good and sufficient water supply in the operation of any railroad, any such railway company shall have the right to take and condemn additional lands for reservoirs for water stations, and for such purpose shall have the right to impound surface water or build dams across any creek, draw, canyon, or stream, and shall have the right to connect the same by pipe line with the railroad and take the necessary grounds for such purposes; and any railway company shall have the right to change or straighten its line, reduce its grades or curves, and locate new stations and to take the lands and right of way necessary therefor: under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 15. That before any railroad shall be constructed or any lands taken

or condemned for any of the purposes set forth in the preceding section, full compensation for such right of way and all land taken and all damage done or to be done by the construction of the railroad, or the taking of any lands for railroad purposes, shall be made to the individual owner, occupant, or allottee of such lands, and to the tribe or nation through or in which the same is situated: *Provided*, That correct maps of the said line of railroad in sections of 25 miles each, and of any lands taken under this act, shall be filed in the Department of the Interior, and shall also be filed with the United States Indian agent for Indian Territory, and with the principal chief or governor of any tribe or nation through which the lines of railroad may be located or in which said lines are situated.

In case of the failure of any railway company to make amicable settlement with any individual owner, occupant, allottee, tribe, or nation for any right of way or lands or improvements sought to be appropriated or condemned under this act, all compensation and damages to be paid to the dissenting individual owner, occupant, allottee, tribe, or nation by reason of the appropriation and condemnation of said right of way, lands, or improvements shall be determined by the appraisal of three disinterested referees, to be appointed by the judge of the United States court, or other court of jurisdiction in the district where such lands are situated, on application of the corporation or other person or party in interest. Such referees, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall each take and subscribe, before competent authority, an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his appointment, which oaths, duly certified, shall be returned with the award of the referees to the clerk of the court by which they were appointed.

The referees shall also find in their report the names of the person and persons, tribe, or nation to whom the damages are payable and the interest of each person, tribe, or nation in the award of damages. Before such referees shall proceed with the assessment of damages for any right of way or other lands condemned under this act, twenty days' notice of the time when the same shall be condemned shall be given to all persons interested, by publication in some newspaper in general circulation nearest said property in the district where said right of way or said lands are situated, or by ten days' personal notice to each person owning or having any interest in said lands or right of way: *Provided*, That such notice to any tribe or nation may be served on the principal chief or governor of the tribe. If the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to and shall make the award. Any party to the proceedings who is dissatisfied with the award of the referees shall have the right, within ten days after the making of the award, to appeal, by original petition, to the United States court, or other court of competent jurisdiction, sitting at the place nearest and most convenient to the property sought to be taken, where the question of the damages occasioned by the taking of the lands in controversy shall be tried de novo, and the judgment rendered by the court shall be final and conclusive, subject, however, to appeal as in other cases.

When the award of damages is filed with the clerk of the court by the referees, the railway company shall deposit the amount of such award with the clerk of the court, to abide the judgment thereof, and shall then have the right to enter upon and take possession of the property sought to be condemned: *Provided*, That when the said railway company is not satisfied with the award, it shall have the right, before commencing construction, to abandon any portion of said right of way and adopt a new location, subject, however, as to such new location, to all the provisions of this act. Each of the referees shall receive for his compensation the sum of \$4 per day while actually engaged in the appraisal of the property and the hearing of any matter submitted to them under this act. Witnesses shall receive the fees and mileage allowed by law to witness in courts of record within the districts where such lands are located. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made part of the award or judgment and be paid by the railway company: *Provided*, That if any party or person other than the railway company shall appeal from any award, and the judgment of the court does not award such appealing party or person more than the referees awarded, all costs occasioned by such appeal shall be paid by such appealing party or person.

SEC. 16. That where a railroad is constructed under the provisions of this act there shall be paid by the railway company to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular tribe or nation through whose lands any such railroad may be constructed, an annual charge of \$15 per mile for each mile of road constructed, the same to be paid so long as said lands shall be owned and occupied by such nation or tribe, which payment shall be in addition to the compensation otherwise provided herein; and the grants herein are made upon the condition that Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railroads and messages on all telegraph and telephone lines until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which any railway shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by such railways; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railways whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State; and that the railway companies shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 17. That any railway company authorized to construct, own, or operate a railroad in said Territory desiring to cross or unite its tracks with any other railroad upon the grounds of such other railway company shall, after fifteen days' notice in writing to such other railroad company, make application in writing to the judge of the United States court for the district in which it is proposed to make such crossing or connection for the appointment of three disinterested referees to determine the necessity, place, manner, and time of such crossing or connection. The provisions of section 3 of this act with respect to the condemnation of right of way through tribal or individual lands shall, except as in this section otherwise provided, apply to proceedings to acquire the right to cross or connect with another railroad. Upon the hearing of any such application to cross or connect with any other railroad, either party or the referees may call and examine witnesses in regard to the matter, and said referees shall have the same power to administer oaths to witnesses that is now possessed by United States commissioners in said Territory, and said referees shall, after such hearing and a personal examination of the locality where a crossing or connection is desired, determine whether there is a necessity for such crossing or not, and if so, the place thereof, whether it shall be over or under the existing railroad, or at grade, and in other respects the manner of such crossing and the terms upon which the same shall be made and maintained: *Provided*, That no crossing shall be made through the yards or over the switches or side tracks of any existing railroad if a crossing can be effected at any other place that is practicable.

If either party shall be dissatisfied with the terms of the order made by said referees it may appeal to the United States court of the Indian Territory for the district wherein such crossing or connection is sought to be made in the same manner as appeals are allowed from a judgment of a United States commissioner to said court, and said appeal and all subsequent proceedings shall only affect the amount of compensation, if any, and other terms of

crossing fixed by said referees, but shall not delay the making of said crossing or connection: *Provided*, That the corporation desiring such crossing or connection shall deposit with the clerk of the court the amount of compensation, if any is fixed by said referees, and shall execute and file with said clerk a bond of sufficient security, to be approved by the court or a judge thereof in vacation, to pay all damages and comply with all terms that may be adjudged by the court. Any railway company which shall violate or evade any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit for every such offense, to the person, company, or corporation injured thereby, three times the actual damages sustained by the party aggrieved.

SEC. 18. That when in any case two or more railroads crossing each other at a common grade shall, by a system of interlocking or automatic signals, or by any works or fixtures to be erected by them, render it safe for engines and trains to pass over such crossing without stopping, and such interlocking or automatic signals or works or fixtures shall be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, then, in that case, it is hereby made lawful for the engines and trains of such railroad or railroads to pass over such crossing without stopping, any law or the provisions of any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and when two or more railroads cross each other at a common grade, either of such roads may apply to the Interstate Commerce Commissioners for permission to introduce upon both of said railroads some system of interlocking or automatic signals or works or fixtures rendering it safe for engines and trains to pass over such crossings without stopping, and it shall be the duty of said Interstate Commerce Commissioners, if the system of works and fixtures which it is proposed to erect by said company are, in the opinion of the Commission, sufficient and proper, to grant such permission.

SEC. 19. That any railroad company which has obtained permission to introduce a system of interlocking or automatic signals at its crossing at a common grade with any other railroad, as provided in the last section, may, after thirty days' notice, in writing, to such other railroad company, introduce and erect such interlocking or automatic signals or fixtures; and if such railroad company, after such notification, refuses to join with the railroad company giving such notice in the construction of such works or fixtures, it shall be lawful for said company to enter upon the right of way and tracks of such second company, in such manner as to not unnecessarily impede the operation of such road, and erect such works and fixtures, and may recover in any action at law from such second company one-half of the total cost of erecting and maintaining such interlocking or automatic signals or works or fixtures on both of said roads.

SEC. 20. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railway, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights, franchises, and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 21. That Congress hereby reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act, or any portion thereof.

SEC. 22. That any railway company which has heretofore acquired, or may hereafter acquire, under any other act of Congress, a railroad right of way in Indian Territory may, in the manner herein prescribed, obtain any or all of the benefits and advantages of this act, and in such event shall become subject to all the requirements and responsibilities imposed by this act upon railroad companies acquiring a right of way hereunder. And where the time for the completion of a railroad in Indian Territory under any act granting a right of way therefor has expired, or shall hereafter expire, in advance of the construction of such railroad, or of any part thereof, the Secretary of the Interior may, upon good cause shown, extend the time for the completion of such railroad, or of any part thereof, for a time not exceeding two years from the date of such extension.

SEC. 23. That an act entitled "An act to provide for the acquiring of rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1892, so far as it applies to the Indian Territory, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That such repeal shall not affect any railroad company whose railroad is now actually being constructed, or any rights which have already accrued; but such railroads may be completed and such rights enforced in the manner provided by the laws under which such construction was commenced or under which such rights accrued.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MEMORIAL SERVICES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE BROSIUS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 1, 1902.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for paying tribute to the memory of Hon. MARRIOTT BROSIUS, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public servant, the House at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I offer resolutions and ask that they be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. QUARLES in the chair). The Secretary will read the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. MARRIOTT BROSIUS, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the business of the Senate be now suspended in order that fitting tribute may be paid to his private and public virtues.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the Senate at the conclusion of these ceremonies do adjourn.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, we have suspended the business of the Senate that we may commemorate the life and services of MARRIOTT BROSIUS, late a Representative from the Tenth district of Pennsylvania, and that we may pay our tribute of esteem and respect to his memory. Mr. BROSIUS was a distinguished Representative from the State of Pennsylvania. He was born in Colerain Township, in Lancaster County, on March 7, 1843. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were of sturdy Quaker stock. His great grandfather, Henry Brosius, emigrated from England in the year 1780 and settled in Philadelphia. His grandfather, Mahlon, was born in Chester County, and was a potter by occupation and a prominent member of the Society of Friends. His father, Clarkson, was also a native of Chester County, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Clarkson Brosius was a splendid type of the antislavery social-reform agitators, and did much to mold the sentiment of the North in the exciting political events that marked the period prior to the outbreak of the civil war, and young BROSIUS absorbed all of the patriotic spirit of his father. His early days were spent on a farm, but he grasped every opportunity to procure such education as was afforded by the neighboring schools. In November, 1861, being a student at Chestnut Hill Academy and 18 years of age, he enlisted as a member of Company K, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, under Capt. William Wayne, a grandson of Gen. Anthony Wayne. The regiment saw hard service, and returned in March, 1864, with only one-third of the original muster left. Subsequently the regiment was assigned to Gloucester Point, and it was in the engagements at Green Plains and Bermuda Hundred. In this battle Mr. BROSIUS was a sergeant and received the wound that ever afterwards prevented him from raising his right arm. Years after, one of the field officers of his regiment paid him this tribute:

His record is linked and written with the Ninety-seventh Regiment, on whose roll his name was subscribed in 1861. Its history is his history, and its fame is his fame, and its glorious deeds are the sum of the faithful and brave deeds of the men who, with him, went forth at the call of this country to battle for the preservation of the nation. Among the most earnest and yet quiet and unobtrusive in all his actions was MARRIOTT BROSIUS. From the day of his enlistment in the service until stricken down by the bullet of the enemy, he was ever at his post of duty, active and vigilant as a sentinel, brave and courageous in the line of battle. He was regarded as a model soldier, as well from the force of culture that indicated the perfect gentleman, as from the exact fulfillment of duty that indicated the trained veteran and soldier.

Upon returning home after the war, Mr. BROSIUS resumed his studies at the Millersville Normal School, where he remained until 1867. He then taught school in Chester County for a short time, and finally returned to Lancaster to read law with Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, ex-attorney-general of the State. Later he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated with honors in 1868. In the same year he was admitted to the Lancaster bar, and soon gained a fine reputation as a lawyer. He early became known as an orator of high attainments. As a public speaker he attracted and impressed his audiences by his commanding presence, his distinct elocution, and his polished rhetoric. In the early days of the temperance movement he received from the Order of Good Templars an offer of the position of State lecturer of the organization, being recommended for this position by the poet George W. Bungay, who had been much impressed by his speeches. He performed this arduous work with fidelity, and his services were in constant demand. He gradually acquired a national reputation as a speaker. He delivered memorial addresses at the national cemeteries at Antietam, at Gettysburg, and at Arlington. He addressed many prominent political clubs in New York and Chicago, and made numerous Grand Army of the Republic, Decoration Day, literary, and political speeches. In 1893 Ursinus College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

In 1882 Mr. BROSIUS was a delegate to the Republican State convention. The Republican party of Pennsylvania was at that time torn asunder by factional strife. Mr. BROSIUS received the nomination from the convention as Congressman at large, but was defeated, with the rest of the Republican State ticket, at the election. In 1888 he was nominated and elected a Representative in Congress from the Tenth district, and he was reelected for every term since that date, his last term, his seventh, establishing a record without an equal in the district. As a member of Congress, Mr. BROSIUS, by reason of his eloquence, his ability, and his industry, soon acquired a prominent position. In the Fifty-first Congress he was a member of the Committee on Agriculture, and immediately took an interest in measures of special importance to his agricultural constituents. He was also a member of the Committees on the Militia and on Private Land Claims, and with great industry he took up and discussed before the House

questions of pensions, the tariff, silver, and immigration. In the Fifty-sixth Congress, during which the present currency act became a law and the gold standard was adopted, he was the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

As a representative of Lancaster County Mr. BROSIUS was earnest and conscientious. He was endowed with high personal character and possessed the love and respect of his constituents to a marked degree. At the time of his death he was perhaps the best known citizen in his district, at home and abroad. He was patriotic, eloquent, and conscientious to a preeminent degree.

Hon. J. Hay Brown, one of the justices of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, thus spoke of him at a meeting of the members of the Lancaster bar held to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. BROSIUS:

The virtues of our dead friend and brother have been justly extolled by those who have spoken, and it is not needful that I should longer dwell upon them. But if I do not speak of them it is not because any other man's appreciation of them was higher. In every relation of life he was exemplary, and from the beginning to the end he was pure and his hands were clean. His good qualities ought to be remembered here and recalled from time to time in order that they may be emulated. As a citizen, soldier, lawyer, statesman, husband, and father he was pure, brave, successful, able, affectionate, and God-fearing. More than this can not be said of mortal being, and though he fell at his work when the rays of the day's sun were still shining upon him, and before the shades of eventide had gathered about him, his life was not lived in vain.

The Tenth district, which Mr. BROSIUS so long represented in Congress, embraces the county of Lancaster, which is one of the richest and most fertile sections of Pennsylvania, if not of the whole United States. There is no finer agricultural land in the world than Pequea Valley. The limestone land in Donegal, Hempfield, and Manor is equally fertile. There is not another county in the State possessing such an amount and variety of the sources of natural wealth, and none where these resources have been more industriously developed. Beginning in the year 1710 the county was rapidly settled by a large immigration of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and Germans from the Palatinate. These Scotch-Irish and Germans are recognized as being the two most important elements in the settlement of our country.

In Lancaster County particularly the Germans, by their thrift, intelligence, enterprise, and industry, developed the agricultural and mineral resources of the county with extraordinary success, and great and flourishing communities have been built up. James Buchanan and Thaddeus Stevens are counted among the many distinguished sons of Lancaster County. It is doubtful whether there is another county which can boast of as many wealthy and well-to-do farmers, or of as many thriving and progressive communities.

The State of Pennsylvania has lost an eloquent and distinguished Representative. We, his colleagues, lament the death of an esteemed associate, and we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their great bereavement.

Mr. MCCOMAS. Mr. President, the Lancaster district of Pennsylvania has been aptly characterized by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] who has just taken his seat as a country of marvelous richness, inhabited by a sturdy people—the Scotch-Irish and the German elements. And down that broad valley—through the Cumberland Valley—to the western end of my own State flowed this immigration of Germans and Scotch-Irishmen, reaching the gates of the mountains on their way toward the winning of the West.

This Lancaster population is very like my own country, and with this came certain intercommunication which in a measure obliterated State lines and made general intelligence and knowledge of the men in one section well known in the other. Thus during my lifetime I have seen somewhat and heard much of that sturdy people who made up the typical district which was represented so long, so ably, so conscientiously by my personal friend, MARRIOTT BROSIUS.

It has been a fortunate district, the Senator has just said. I first remember its Representative when in my youth I saw carried into this Chamber in a great chair that leader of leaders, Thaddeus Stevens; when, though broken in health, with unbroken will, as one of the managers of the House of Representatives, he appeared here in the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson.

In those, his declining days, with grim humor he would ask the stalwart young men who were carrying him upstairs: "I wonder, boys, who will carry me when you are dead and gone?"

He lived and died with unabated powers of leadership, and the people of Lancaster until his death followed his fame, were proud of his career, and never faltered in the support and confidence they extended to their great Representative.

He was followed by a man of quite a different type, but of splendid characteristics, the Hon. A. Herr Smith, who served for ten years in the House of Representatives, with ability, zeal, and confidence, the same sturdy and sterling people in the beautiful land of splendid farms, cozy villages, and great towns of Lan-

caster County. It was a compact, unique district, characterized as regards the people to a degree equaled by few Congressional districts in the country by fidelity to the Representative of their choice. I served for years with Mr. Smith, who was years ago gathered to his fathers.

There came after him in the Fifty-first Congress, one of the most exciting and tempestuous in our recent history, an interesting character. I remember when he came. His name attracted my attention. Only a year or two before I had heard some of those present at the Antietam Cemetery, when Mr. BROSIUS delivered the oration of which the Senator from Pennsylvania has just made mention, speak with marked praise and strong commendation of his eloquent and pleasing address.

From that unconscious telegraphy between that section of Pennsylvania and the western end of my own State I had known his name quite long, and this incident was fresh in my memory; and when this tall, vigorous, lithe, sinewy, and graceful person appeared on the floor of the House of Representatives he easily drew my attention. In the chance of location we sat near by each other, and one of those intimacies which are formed under this roof and under that roof yonder from propinquity in the Chamber or on committees arose, and MARRIOTT BROSIUS and I were good friends from that time forth.

I knew him well. I sought his society. I saw very much of him after I left the House, in which he remained so long in such useful service, and he always grew in my regard, while on my part there was increasing admiration for his conscientious devotion to public duty and his clean, manly personality. He was modest, studious, a man who toiled terribly. He was a rhetorician, but quite logical and clear. He was an orator by nature. He was a lawyer of large acquirements. He had learned to "scorn delights and live laborious days." Much of the frivolity of life was far removed from him by reason of early poverty, by his temperament, and a devotion to his family throughout his busy life.

We were such good friends that I, who then represented one of the very close districts in the House of Representatives, could freely call upon my friend MARRIOTT BROSIUS to help me in my contests, which were earnest. He was everywhere, by reason of his reputation throughout the country as an orator, sure to gather a crowded hall, large audiences, to charm them by his manliness, his sincerity, his noble gift of speech, and to sway them by his oratory. Though in great demand everywhere throughout the country, my old friend always remembered to give me such help, ready, loyal, cordial, and willing, as I asked, and to help me with his influence on the hustings.

Not only did he serve the principles he advocated in his own and neighboring States, but far and wide throughout the country, in many campaigns, MARRIOTT BROSIUS was an orator sought after, listened to, and urged again to come. He advocated principles which he conscientiously believed. Thus, from long service of years in the House, he had come to realize ever more clearly and to see ever more widely the impress which his intellect and his character made upon the House and thereafter upon the country.

For such a man to die at 58 years of age was a loss, almost a calamity, to his district and a great loss to his country—after he had won his place in the front rank among his peers, after he had so recently, as chairman of Banking and Currency, linked his name in our history with a great struggle for a sound currency and had so honorably and manfully fought for the triumph of a standard of value in which he honestly believed the prosperity of his country was greatly concerned—a standard which the world now widely accepts. It was indeed a great misfortune to lose such a man in the very prime of his powers and his public usefulness.

The Quaker lad at the country store; the soldier boy in the fresh, new uniform, smiling, and yet almost tearful, adventurous, looking back, and yet eager to march to the front; turning from home, from father, from mother, brothers and sisters, to follow the flag he had been taught to love, putting aside the pacific teachings of the Quaker sect; going at the call of Lincoln early in 1861; the wounds suffered amid the terrible carnage of a bloody charge; a brave young soldier falling when the flag of his country had just been planted on the field of victory; the camp hospital, the fevers, the constant and yet the heroic suffering; the march home again, stricken and wounded, when war was over; the years of care and self-nursing; the memory and the pain of those wounds in battle; the busy years of a lawyer's life; caring for a young family; the life of love at home—and oh, how he delighted to think of it and to talk of it; the triumphs of the orator; the campaigns; the national struggles over great issues; the crowded halls, the long journeys, the victory, then the great Hall of Representatives; the ceaseless cares and labors of the Congressman and the heavy responsibilities undermined the strong constitution broken down by those wounds and lessened his vitality as his fame grew wider and wider. Then the collapse, the mourning at home and

throughout the country for MARRIOTT BROSIUS, and those deeper and never-ending griefs of his dearest ones for which there is no solace.

This was a typical American leader and statesman, and suggests a faint outline of a noble life. Happy the country which can produce many such men! Happy the country that, preeminent among many such men, it enjoyed the lifetime services, as a youth in war, in manhood in civil life, of such an American statesman as MARRIOTT BROSIUS!

But for myself I mourn more for the man, brave and modest, magnetic, always of even temper, with great personal charm, a man of a logical and strong mind, and yet full of imagination and poesy, a political leader who was still more a scholar and thinker.

I recall with mournful satisfaction the good friend, the strong lawyer, the lover of learning, and, even better, one who, loving learning, still better loved his country, his home, and his family, and I sincerely mourn the departure of such a man from his place in the House of Representatives.

MARRIOTT BROSIUS was as pure as he was brave and manly. There was no malice in him. He was strong in conviction, firm in purpose, placid, yet ever pertinacious. He was not guileful. There was, as I have said, a personal charm that won confidence and friendship.

Within twenty years I have seen both ends of the Capitol, this Senate and that House yonder, reconstructed. Many hundreds whose words and deeds held the public attention, and deserved to hold it, have gone the way of death. Others succeeded; others will still follow them. The world belongs to those who come last. Few will live longer in the affectionate remembrance of their fellows than will MARRIOTT BROSIUS in the memory of his friends. This strong and good man, this true American and public servant, without stain, a hero, a patriot, has passed to his reward.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, it is a comforting thought that—

It is not all of life to live,
Nor all of death to die.

That in this life we may reasonably look beyond for something better, and that when death comes we may confidently accept the words of Kant, and say, "The other world is not another place, but another view;" or, as another has said, "Death is not the end of life, but an event in life."

Mr. President, MARRIOTT BROSIUS was my friend, and the few words that I shall speak to-day will be uttered simply as a tribute of friendship, leaving to others the recital of his public career as an honored representative of the great State of Pennsylvania, which Commonwealth he so long served with distinguished fidelity and acknowledged ability.

For six years it was my privilege to live under the same roof with Mr. BROSIUS, and thus to observe him in his daily walk and conversation. During all that time I never knew him to speak a harsh word or to utter a sentence that might not have been spoken in any presence. He was a genial, kind-hearted, broad-minded, generous man—a Christian gentleman in the truest sense of the term. A tender husband, a loving father, a patriotic and high-minded citizen, a loyal friend—what better tribute can be paid to his memory? How well I remember his cordial greeting, his helpful words, his bright and witty sayings. In his presence there was constant sunshine; in his soul, perpetual tenderness and love.

Mr. BROSIUS was simple and democratic in his tastes, yet he was a true aristocrat, the manifestations of which are integrity, courtesy, and honor. So far as I know, he had the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in social or official contact. His cheerfulness was contagious, his courtesy unvarying, and his sense of honor beyond criticism. If he ever was misunderstood or misrepresented, he gave answer in kind words and in a life fashioned upon generous lines and high ideals. He was a sincere man. There were no shams or hypocrisies in his nature. What he professed to believe he believed with all his heart. He lived above the little meannesses and frivolities of life, with aspirations for better things than the husks and follies of this world.

At his home and throughout his Congressional district he was trusted and loved by all classes, and in the performance of his public duties was beyond criticism, being patient, consistent, and honest in all things. He attended promptly to all the little matters that come to a man in public life, and at the same time did not neglect the larger affairs of legislation and statecraft, paying special attention to the great questions of currency and finance. He was a friend of the deserving poor, an ardent sympathizer with the soldiers of the country, of which he was one, carrying through life the proof of his service in a badly crippled arm. He was loyal in his friendships, popular among his associates, eloquent in debate, and enthusiastic in the advocacy of any cause in which he

became thoroughly enlisted. In short, Mr. BROSIUS was a well-rounded and thoroughly self-poised man, whose service to the country, both in peace and war, will not be forgotten, and whose memory will be held in tender remembrance by all who were privileged to enjoy his friendship. He was withal a true American, deeply interested in the educational and moral progress of State and nation. Such men shed luster on the institutions of our country, and greatly contribute to the welfare and advancement of all classes of our people.

Mr. President, on a bleak and dreary day I stood by the open grave of my friend. A great concourse of people had come from far and near to testify, by their presence and their tears, the loss that they had sustained. The beautiful home was crowded with men and women who felt that they had sustained a personal loss; and when all that was mortal of MARRIOTT BROSIUS had been consigned to the tomb, in a spot from which a great sweep of hill and valley delights the eye, a solemn hush fell upon all, and the voice of grief came up from many hearts in audible expression. And then to some of us came the beautiful words of dear Phillips Brooks:

If we could only know * * * the presence of God into which our friend enters on the other side, the higher standards, the larger fellowship with all his race, and the new assurance of the personal immortality with God; if we could know all this, how all else would give way to something almost like a burst of triumph as the soul that we loved went forth to such vast enlargement, to such glorious consummation of its life.

Mr. President, in that wonderful lecture of Ruskin's on "The Mystery of Life" are to be found the loftiest and grandest sentiments that should govern and control the human will—the subordination of evil, and the cultivation of the pure, the noble, and the true. Our friend lived up to that standard. The Golden Rule was his watchword, and the principles of the Christian religion his guiding star. Thus living and thus dying, may it not truthfully be said of him:

Life's race well run,
Life's work all done,
Life's victory won,
Now cometh rest.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, upon a sudden request, with which my heart bids me to comply, I rise to speak a few unstudied words in tribute to the memory of MARRIOTT BROSIUS.

I esteemed and shall always esteem it an honor that I knew him and was admitted to his friendship. He possessed in more than an ordinary degree the qualities which compel not only respect but admiration and which invited confidence.

He realized, as a member of Congress, that this is a great people, a great Government, with vast, far-reaching, and complicated interests which can only be conserved by the wise solution of troublesome problems demanding the utmost fidelity, investigation, and thought.

I speak no perfunctory word when I say of Mr. BROSIUS that I believe no man ever came into the legislative service of this country with higher aspirations and a nobler purpose to bear every burden which public life could possibly put upon one than did he. He was essentially a strong man, a rugged man, educated—finely educated, Mr. President—mainly, I have thought sometimes, in the rough school of life and experience in contact with the world, in the last analysis the finest school after all.

He was a man brave in every way. He was brave as a soldier, and he bore through life, without secret repining or open complaint, pain from wounds received in battle under the flag which he loved.

He was as brave in private life and in public life as he was as a soldier under the flag. No duty appalled him. He never shrank from any responsibility, and it is a great thing to be able to say of one that when his day is done, when he has gone to rest, he shrank from the performance of no duty, that his career was a lofty one, and an honorable one, and that in it and through it he left an impress upon the institutions and the legislation of his country which never will be forgotten.

I agree with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. McCOMAS], although his opportunity of accurate knowledge and judgment was far better than mine, in his statement that Mr. BROSIUS was a natural orator. I have listened to him sometimes with rapt and intense eagerness and interest. He was a man of pleasing, aye, fascinating personality. He was a lover of literature. He was a student of books, a man of exquisite taste, who had ready always for his use the riches of the best literature.

He was a fine lawyer, as I had opportunity more than once to know. He was very jealous of the commercial honor, as he deemed it, of the United States, and a more indefatigable and assiduous laborer in public life and in the public interest I have not met.

Mr. President, it was with a shock of pain that I learned of his death. It came to him, as it might have come to him upon the field of battle, without premonition or warning. It is not a bad

way to die for one who is prepared to die, and MARRIOTT BROSIUS was prepared to die. It is true, as has been spoken of him by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], that in his death Pennsylvania lost one of the noblest of her citizens and the country lost one of the bravest, truest, most faithful and patriotic of public servants.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and under the third resolution, the Senate (at 4 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, February 15, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 14, 1902.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

CORRECTION OF THE JOURNAL.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I desire that the Journal of Wednesday last may be corrected. When the vote was taken on the motion to recommit the oleomargarine bill I was in my seat and voted "no." I am reported as not voting. I desire to have the Journal corrected.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the correction of the Journal will be made as requested.

There was no objection.

The Journal as amended was then approved.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY NEXT.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next; and pending that, I wish to give notice that on Monday I shall call up the bill for the repeal of the war-revenue taxes.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. PAYNE, it was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF UNITED STATES STATUTES, ETC.

Mr. McCLEARY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. McCLEARY], the chairman of the Committee on the Library, asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 134.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Documents be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to the library of the House, for use in said library, 25 copies of volume No. 30 of the United States Statutes at Large, and 25 copies each of Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, volume No. 2, parts 1 to 5, inclusive, and Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, volume No. 2, part 6.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to consider the resolution, which was adopted.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of business on the Private Calendar under the rules.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union (Mr. LACEY in the chair), and proceeded to the consideration of business on the Private Calendar under the rules.

JOHN W. TAYLOR.

The first business was the bill (H. R. 9161) granting an increase of pension to John W. Taylor.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Taylor, late of Company F, Second Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I notice that on this Calendar we have 267 or 268 bills, and that two-thirds of them are for increase of pensions. I ask unanimous consent that we first consider bills granting original pensions, before taking up those proposing to grant increase of pensions. It seems to me it would be just and right to give pensions to those who have not had any pensions at all in preference to those who are already drawing a certain allowance, for they can wait to have their pensions increased better than those who have no pension at all. I hope there will be no objection to this request.

Mr. SHATTUC. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made to the request. The question is on laying aside the bill with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the report be read, so that we may see what we are doing in the premises.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina asks that the report be read in his time.

Mr. GIBSON. I will ask the gentleman if a statement will not do?

Mr. TALBERT. I will be perfectly satisfied with a short statement.

Mr. GIBSON. The bill was introduced by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] on the other side of the House, and the proof before the committee shows that this soldier served from September, 1862, to June, 1863, and he afterwards served from January, 1864, until March, 1865, when he was mustered out as captain. He is totally disabled, and the bill only gives him \$12 a month.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take up any time of the House, but I have two affidavits here in support of the bill that I desire to have inserted as a part of my remarks.

There was no objection.

The affidavits are as follows:

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Perry, ss:

In the matter of John W. Taylor's military service while with Company E, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

Personally came before me, a county court clerk in and for the aforesaid county and State, W. O. Averett, aged 61 years, citizen of the town of Linden, county of Perry, State of Tennessee, well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares in relation to aforesaid case as follows:

That he was first sergeant of Company E, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry; that said Taylor was enrolled in said company September 18, 1862; that said Taylor remained with the company for about nine months, and did faithful service without receiving any pay, not having been mustered into service. From some cause the regiment was unable to procure muster until some months after said Taylor left the command, that, not being mustered into service, none could draw pay, which created much dissatisfaction. Affiant does not say why said Taylor left, but does not believe he intended to desert the service, as he recruited a company soon after leaving under authority of Andrew Johnson, who was then military governor of Tennessee.

Affiant further declares that he has no interest in said claim, and is not concerned in its prosecution.

W. O. AVERETT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day by the above-named affiant, and I certify that I read said affidavit to said affiant, and acquainted him with its contents before he executed the same. I further certify that I am in no wise interested in said case, nor am I concerned in its prosecution, and that said affiant is personally known to me; that he is a credible person and so reputed in the community in which he resides.

Witness my hand and official seal this 4th day of February, 1902.

[SEAL.]

M. A. TUBBS, County Court Clerk.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, Perry County:

In the matter pertaining to the military service of John W. Taylor, while with Company E, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

Personally appeared before me, county court clerk in and for the aforesaid county and State, W. C. Webb, aged 61 years, a citizen of Linden, Perry County, Tenn., well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares as follows:

That he was first lieutenant of Company E, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, afterwards captain of Company G, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry; that he enrolled the said John W. Taylor to serve in said Company E, September 18, 1862; that said Taylor remained with the company for about nine months and did faithful service without receiving any pay, having never been mustered into the service.

From some unknown cause the company and regiment was unable to procure their muster until months after the said John W. Taylor had left the command, but our muster finally came and was dated back prior to the time said Taylor left, and doubtless the records show (but affiant does not now remember) that said Taylor was mustered into Company E, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, when in deed and in truth he was not.

Being unable to draw any pay in consequence of not having been mustered was creating some dissatisfaction in our regiment at the time said Taylor left the command. I do not pretend to say why he left, but it is evident that he did not leave with the intention of desertion from the service of the United States, as he obtained authority from Andrew Johnson, the military governor of the State of Tennessee, to recruit a company and capture all marauding bands of rebels he might find, and my information at the time was that he was doing valuable service, as above authorized, as early as in the fall of the year 1863.

Affiant further declares that he has no interest in said claim.

W. C. WEBB.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the above-named affiant, and I certify that I am in no wise interested in this matter, and that said affiant is personally known to me that he is a credible person.

Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of February, 1902.

[SEAL.]

M. A. TUBBS,
County Court Clerk.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CATHARINE MOORE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 890) granting a pension to Catharine Moore.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Catharine Moore, late nurse, Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN L. SMITH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7144) granting an increase of pension to John L. Smith.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John L. Smith, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, and 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of John L. Smith, late of the Twentieth Battery Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$14 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM M. GUY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2547) granting an increase of pension to William M. Guy.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William M. Guy, late of Company C, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JACOB D. CALDWELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7823) granting an increase of pension to Jacob D. Caldwell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jacob D. Caldwell, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$50 in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Indiana," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the words "of fifty dollars" and insert in lieu thereof the words "at the rate of \$40 per month."

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, I hope the second amendment, reducing the rate from "fifty" to "forty" dollars a month will not be adopted. The report of the committee clearly shows that the pensioner is entitled to an increase to \$50 a month, and I am informed that there is no objection from the committee to the amendment being rejected.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I am familiar with the case, as I made the report. The committee was entirely satisfied that this man's paralysis was the result of injury to his spine. The Bureau of Pensions admitted that the injury to the spine was incurred in the service, but for some reason or other it does not admit that the paralysis is the result of the injury to the spine. The committee believes it was. The committee will not insist upon the amendment.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I understand the committee to be content if the committee amendment be voted down.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. It will.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the first amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 7, after the word "thirty-fourth," insert the word "regiment."

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

The CHAIRMAN. The question is now upon the second amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 8 strike out the words "of fifty dollars" and insert "at the rate of \$40 per month."

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Division!

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 16, noes 49.

So the amendment was rejected.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AARON C. BADGER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 9670) granting an increase of pension to Aaron C. Badger.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Aaron C. Badger, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to know if I can be recognized for the purpose of debate on this measure.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly; that is in order.

Mr. WHEELER. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHEELER. I do not desire to debate this bill, but I should like to have a few moments to discuss another subject. I do not care to be interrupted in what I desire to say, and unless I can proceed without interruption for, say, ten or fifteen minutes, I do not care to proceed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that he may proceed at this time to speak, without being confined to the bill, for fifteen minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Do I understand the gentleman to say that he does not desire to discuss this bill?

Mr. WHEELER. I do not desire to debate the bill. I simply desire to take advantage of this opportunity to submit some remarks on another subject.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. For what time?

Mr. WHEELER. Not exceeding fifteen minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for fifteen minutes.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have read with lively interest the recent exposure and criticism in the press upon the attitude of Great Britain and the other foreign powers toward the Republic during the war of 1898, and I think it not inopportune to call the attention of the country to the attitude of the present Administration not only at that time, but now. Divisions of public sentiment among the people of the United States are to be desired.

I suppose no man would desire every citizen of the Republic to concur upon any great measure. It is the salvation of our system of government that there is a division of opinion among the people of this country; but until the inauguration of the President in 1896 there was never any division of sentiment upon one great question, and that was the splendid isolation of the Republic and its fixed determination to hold aloof from all entangling alliances with foreign powers.

Less than five years ago the most sacred traditions of the Republic were disregarded. The belief and fixed judgment of well-nigh every patriotic citizen was overturned, and for the first time we witnessed a President of the United States, aided and egged on by a pitiable flunky in the State Department, stretching his arms across the water to embrace the historic enemies of the American people.

From that good hour until now we have made ourselves a laughing stock at every court in Europe because of our flunkys, our truculency, and the disgraceful sycophancy of the representatives of the Republic at the feet of Great Britain; and now, when it serves the purpose of some other great nation, the pitiable spectacle is presented, not only to the liberty-loving people of the Republic, but to the world, that we have been hugging to our bosom during the last five years a nation that has systematically and persistently attempted to destroy the liberties of the American people since the battle of Yorktown.

We find now that, despite the fact that the present Administration is afraid, even in the face of its great majority, to ask an appropriation of \$60,000 or \$100,000 to pay some shoulder-strapped, gold-laced flunky to cross the water and bow the knee and kiss the hand of some English king; that while this very pitiable spectacle is being presented to us, in every newspaper of the Republic it is being heralded abroad that in 1898, when we were seeking to strike the shackles of serfdom from off the heels of Cuba, that nation was then secretly in our own capital attempting to form a coalition of the great powers of the world to prevent that interposition.

And it has not caused a ripple in diplomatic circles. It has been the boast of America, diplomacy to the contrary notwithstanding, that when our State Department said no we meant no, and when we said yes we meant yes. It remained for the present and the just closed Republican Administration to inaugurate a system of European diplomacy, with a kid-gloved, velvet-tongued gentleman, who has to travel out of his way to find a response to a plain categorical question.

We are destroying the integrity and the pride and the intelligence and the honesty of that great department of the Government. I have a respect for the present occupant of the White House. I frankly avow I think he is too honest to be palatable to the average Republican partisan. A little quixotic, it is true, hasty

tempered, full-blooded, and not exactly desirable to many of his party. But I indulged the hope that the lingering element of Americanism would induce him at the first opportunity to boot out that man in the State Department who, in my humble judgment, has brought us to this humiliating condition.

England a friend of the United States! I would to God she were; but what a spectacle have we presented in order to be able to boast that we have the friendship of Great Britain and have become a world power! Never before in the history of the Republic has there been a struggle for freedom on the part of any people that Representatives in this Chamber did not hasten to declare that we regarded with solicitude the endeavors and efforts of that people to obtain their liberty.

For more than four years we have witnessed Great Britain maintaining military stations inside the borders of the Republic. We have seen her agents going up and down this country enlisting men and buying materials of war. And I believe I will not travel outside the record when I assert that any member upon this floor who has served here as much as four years has received letters from his constituents protesting against the enforced enlistment of American boys by the English Government to do battle in South Africa.

I know I have received a number of them. Less than thirty days ago I transmitted a pitiable appeal to the American consul in South Africa, asking him to do something to secure the release of an American boy who had been forced to enlist in the English army to fight the Boers in South Africa. Whether it be true or false I know not; but the letter that came from the parents of this boy, asking me to transmit it, said that they had in vain appealed to the State Department to take an interest in the matter.

Afraid of shocking the delicate sensibilities of Great Britain, wanting to be a world power, wanting to inaugurate this new system of diplomacy in our country! I want the people of the United States to understand distinctly who is responsible for the deep humiliation and disgrace that has been brought to the American people. The Republican party has sanctioned and does sanction the attitude not only of this but of the previous Administration in its conduct of our foreign affairs. We have swung further away from democratic traditions, from republican ideas, and from republican principles in the last five years than in the previous hundred years.

Things are now accepted as a matter of course that would have tested the patriotism and shocked the intelligence of our forefathers beyond endurance, all growing out of this striving to lock arms with the great European powers and become a world power. To foster this new idea of diplomacy, we sit quietly by and allow a representative of a great power to assemble in his residence in the capital of the Republic the representatives of every other great nation, and make the cold-blooded and deliberate demand or request that they join with him in a determination arbitrarily and with force to prevent the American people from carrying out their declared intention to rid Cuba of her serfdom.

It may be well enough to treat the representatives of foreign powers with courtesy and consideration. Far be it from me to ask any other mode of treatment; but I do declare that if the publication in the press is true, this man Pauncefote ought to be ordered to take the first ship across the waters. We want no such man in the Republic. If he comes here to represent his Government, well and good; but if he comes here to hatch conspiracies, to attempt to force his wishes and his ideas upon the American people, the sooner we are rid of him the better it will be.

And another thing, Mr. Chairman, which I regard as an unfortunate incident and which I only refrain from discussing on account of the ordinary amenities that should obtain between one gentleman and another. I allude to the fact of the opportunity seized by the chief citizen of the Republic to send a member of his family across the water for the purpose of participating in the coronation of a King.

I shall not discuss that, because it of necessity involves matters I do not care to go into here. I will, in passing, say that it is a most unfortunate circumstance. It is unprecedented in our history, and is to-day deeply regretted by country-loving men in the Union. I am sorry that he did it. It is establishing a precedent that he ought not to recognize, and it is but one more link in the chain showing toward what end we are drifting.

One other matter I wish to advert upon. In the next few days we are to have a brother of a ruler come over to this country and take charge of a little tug, ship, vessel, or yacht—whatever you please to term it—built by some people up in New York. We are appropriating thousands of dollars, and people are falling over each other to get to see a little Dutchman come over and take charge of a little ship. [Applause on the Democratic side.] What difference does it make whether he is Prince Henry or not? There are thousands of citizens of this Republic following the plow as noble, as honest, as intelligent as Prince Henry or Prince Anybody Else. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Why do the American people give heed to this foolish and disgraceful flunkeyism enacted by the present Administration? What difference does it make to us whether he is a brother of the Emperor, a sister of the Emperor, or a mother of the Emperor? It is evidence of our good will, they say. What do we care about the good will of the German people? Let us treat them politely, as one honest man treats another, but why should we bow down to these people any more than to any other people?

Mr. WANGER. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. WANGER. The gentleman said why should we care if he happens to be a mother of the Emperor. It would be an interesting fact if he were, would it not? [Laughter.]

Mr. WHEELER. It might be interesting to the gentleman; it is of no interest to me one way or the other, neither psychologically, physiologically, or politically. But, Mr. Chairman, it will not do to pass this matter over lightly. It is significant of the trend of modern republican thought.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. GROSVENOR. If the gentleman had been living at the time Lafayette came to this country, bearing the commission of the King of France, would he have overruled the action of George Washington in sending a commission to meet him and accompanying him over the country?

Mr. WHEELER. No; I would have been proud to join in the commission to welcome the Marquis Lafayette. He was a great soldier, a great fighter, and fought for the rights of the American people. [Applause.] But this man represents that kingism or flunkeyism that seeks to enslave the labor of every people under the sun.

Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman criticize the Democratic Administration of James Buchanan in receiving the Prince of Wales?

Mr. WHEELER. That is a very different thing. [Laughter and derisive cries on the Republican side.] Not at all; not at all; that is a very different thing. We received him not as we are receiving this man, if I recollect right, but he came as the official head of his Government.

Mr. GROSVENOR. On the contrary, he came under another name, and the attendant that was with him came incognito also, coming as a mere private citizen, and was taken charge of by the Government during his entire stay in the United States, and dined at the White House by a Democratic President at a time when Democracy meant something.

Mr. WHEELER. If the gentleman is correct, then I condemn in unmeasured terms the attitude of that Democratic Administration.

Mr. GROSVENOR. All right.

Mr. WHEELER. But I do not admit the gentleman's statement, because I know the gentleman's facility for manufacturing history when it suits his purpose on the floor.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The gentleman has put up his veracity against mine in support of his statement that Buchanan did not receive the Prince of Wales and did not entertain him. I join issue with the gentleman—

Mr. WHEELER. I did not say that.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I put my statement against his.

Mr. WHEELER. I insist that I did not put my word against that of the gentleman on this question. I said frankly that I did not know; and I said that if it was true I condemned in unmeasured terms the action of that Democratic administration.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BOUTELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to reply very briefly to some of the observations of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WHEELER]. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that the criticism which has been made upon the head of one of our great Government Departments by the gentleman from Kentucky should not go unanswered in this House. I believe that no one of our Secretaries of State has reflected more credit upon American diplomacy than has the gentleman who now presides with force and dignity over our Department of State. [Applause.] I want to recall for just a moment the bright page in American diplomatic history that was written by Secretary Hay during the closing months of the last year.

We all remember how all Europe, and America as well, were stirred and startled by the events that were taking place in China. Our forces were sent out with all dispatch to protect our official representatives and our own citizens in China. We were brought suddenly into intricate and complicated diplomatic relations with the representatives of the leading monarchies of Europe. In these negotiations we were true to our best national traditions, and we gave a distinct shock to the diplomatists and statesmen of Europe.

Sir Henry Wotton three centuries ago wrote in the album of Christopher Fleckamon what he called a "merry definition of an ambassador:"

An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the Commonwealth.

It is to the great and lasting credit of American diplomacy that the representatives of our Republic have always been sent abroad to tell the truth for the good of the Commonwealth. [Applause.] When that trouble was progressing in China, Russia made the first proposition to the powers which looked directly and plainly to the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire. That was promptly rejected by the American State Department. Then a few days later, on the 18th of September, came the proposition of the German representative, which we promptly rejected. Now I want to read just a few words from an able, unprejudiced, and disinterested scholar and commentator on these proceedings.

On September 18 the German Government proposed to the powers that they should consider as a preliminary condition for entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese Government a surrender of such persons as might be determined upon by their representatives at Peking as being the first and real perpetrators of the crimes committed in Peking against international law. On September 21 our Government peremptorily rejected this proposal. Mr. Dummell, writing in the February number of the Forum, says of this incident:

This was a bold stroke. It was not merely a blunt rejection of the German proposal; it was also a notice to Europe that we should withdraw from the concert unless a basis of negotiation more in harmony with our general policy should be quickly agreed upon. It was received with jeers and flouts by the diplomats and journalists of Europe. The "amateurish diplomacy" of America was ridiculed, and our threat to withdraw from the concert was characterized as presumptuous and dishonorable. All the leading English papers strongly indorsed the German plan. The London Times said editorially that the country "would be both astonished and shocked if our [British] Government did not warmly support the German proposal." France, Austria, Italy, and Japan were all prepared to follow the German programme; but Lord Salisbury, following the lead of the United States, condemned it by withholding any formal reply and by seeking a compromise.

The German proposal was virtually an invitation to all the powers to join Germany in declaring war upon China, for the latter country would inevitably have refused to comply with the demand; and a war on China, under the circumstances, meant a partition of the empire, and the probability of a European conflict. It was also highly objectionable and unwise because it involved the danger of protracted disagreement among the powers as to the persons who should be brought to trial, as to the organization of the court, and as to the nature of the evidence to be received and the punishments to be inflicted. It violated the salutary rule of international law that one nation shall not be compelled to surrender its citizens to another for punishment. Subsequent events have shown that the "amateurish diplomacy" of the United States, by killing the German proposal, saved Europe from committing an egregious blunder.

Mr. WHEELER. Will the gentleman yield a moment?

Mr. BOUTELL. Certainly.

Mr. WHEELER. The incident narrated in what the gentleman has just read was not conducted by Mr. Hay; nor did he have any more to do with it than the gentleman from Illinois. At the time of the transaction of the matters enumerated in the article that the gentleman holds in his hand Mr. Hay was sick and absent from the State Department, and the negotiations were conducted by Mr. Root, the Secretary of War, aided by the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Adee.

Mr. BOUTELL. That is not quite correct, for all the diplomatic intercourse and all the negotiations carried on between our representatives in China and the representatives of the foreign powers were outlined and approved by Secretary Hay himself and were in accordance with a policy agreed upon by President McKinley and the Secretary of State.

Mr. WHEELER. What authority has the gentleman for making that statement? He does not dispute the fact that Mr. Hay was sick at the time of this immediate transaction, does he?

Mr. BOUTELL. Never too sick to attend to the duties of his Department and give directions to his assistants and to our representatives in China, which were faithfully followed.

Mr. WHEELER. Was he not absent from the capital?

Mr. BOUTELL. Absence from the capital does not preclude a public official from attending to the duties of his office.

Mr. WHEELER. That is true, but I desire to make this statement: I have not the record by me, but I venture to assert that cursory investigation will disclose the fact that Mr. Hay was sick—confined to his bed somewhere on the North Atlantic coast, and every dispatch in connection with the transaction referred to came from Mr. Root, the Secretary of War, or Mr. Adee, the Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Hay had no more to do with the matter than the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BOUTELL. There is glory enough for all. But now let me read what this unprejudiced observer and commentator says in his praise of President McKinley and Secretary Hay. I wish to adopt his words and make them my own.

Mr. WHEELER. I want the record, if the gentleman is going to dispute my statement.

Mr. BOUTELL. I have no dispute with the gentleman from Kentucky. Secretary Hay could never be far enough from the capital to lose control of his office. Now, this is the summing up of that bright chapter in the history of our American diplomacy conducted by the present able and scholarly head of that Department.

A review of the diplomatic negotiations leading up to the present settlement is a lesson in patriotism for the American citizen. In its handling of the

Chinese difficulty President McKinley's Administration was splendidly loyal to the best traditions of American diplomacy. By virtue of its moderation, its moral impulse and direction, its fullness of knowledge, its straightforward and open methods, its boldness and self-sufficiency, American diplomacy, in the hands of President McKinley and Secretary Hay, proved itself a mighty instrument of civilization.

Our naval victories at Manila and Santiago have been ridiculously overrated as means of advancing our position among the nations. If that position has recently become somewhat more important, it is chiefly due to the capturing of foreign markets by our merchants and manufacturers and to the leading part we played in the Chinese drama. To the public men of Europe, especially the diplomats, our bold, firm, and independent position, taken at the very outset of the Chinese crisis and before Europe had spoken, came as a veritable shock. They had been comparatively indifferent to our easy victories over a dying nation, but they were quick to perceive the portentous significance of our bold entrance into the field of international politics. Here, indeed, was a new force to be reckoned with, and they knew instinctively that it would work counter to their secretly cherished purposes. Our action has notably strengthened the dislike and apprehension with which we are regarded in the chancelleries of continental Europe.

[Loud applause.]

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman intend to pull in another Schley and Sampson on us, and say that Mr. Hay was in, although absent? Is that the object of the gentleman in reading the article?

Mr. BOUTELL. No. I am reading these extracts to show that an unprejudiced observer, a man without the mental and political strabismus of my friend from Kentucky, who could look straight at a problem, thought that the head of our State Department was loyal to the best traditions of American diplomacy. [Loud applause on the Republican side.] And I for one, Mr. Chairman, can not sit here and listen calmly and in silence to the suggestion or demand of the gentleman from Kentucky, made in language more forceful than parliamentary, that the present Secretary of State should be put out of his office by the President of the United States. It ought to be matter of national pride with us, regardless of party prejudices, to sustain the position which Secretary Hay has given to American diplomacy. To our diplomatic history he has added the last and one of the most brilliant pages. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana rose.

[Cries of "Regular order!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on laying the bill aside with a favorable recommendation.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES HARPER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5160) granting an increase of pension to James Harper.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Harper, late of Company K Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELIAS LONGMAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4035) granting an increase of pension to Elias Longman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Elias Longman, late of Company H, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, at the rate of \$50 per month, said pension to be in lieu of the one he now receives.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elias Longman, late of Company H, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$90 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY MORELY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7308) granting an increase of pension to Mary Morely.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Morely, widow of George Morely, of Company K, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, civil war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Morley, widow of George Morley, late of Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary Morley."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN H. COATES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5261) granting an increase of pension to John H. Coates.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John H. Coates, late of Companies F and K, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY BURNS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7997) granting a pension to Henry Burns.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Burns, late of Company H, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Henry Burns, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Burns."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the committee amendment by striking out "forty" and inserting the word "fifty." Just one word in reference to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 10 of the committee amendment strike out "forty" and insert "fifty."

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, this pensioner, Henry Burns, is absolutely blind and absolutely helpless. The pension board that examined him last recommended him at the rate of \$72 a month. They found that his blindness was due to his Army service, but that board of pension examiners was overruled by the medical division of the Pension Bureau here. Testimony has been filed with the Committee on Invalid Pensions of two specialists of the city of Pittsburg who are familiar with this man's case to the effect that his blindness is due to his Army service. In point of fact, he ought to be on the pension roll at the rate of \$72 a month, instead of at the rate of \$50 now claimed for him.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is accepted by the committee. It is a very meritorious case indeed.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I very much dislike to take issue with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL]. I am perfectly in accord with the idea of giving to every old soldier with an honorable service the very highest rate of pension possible, and fully agree with the gentleman that if this soldier's disability was of service origin he would be entitled to \$72 a month. The Pension Department has ascertained that he was entitled to only \$14 pension of service origin. I agree with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania that if you take the report of the medical board who examined him at his home, it looks as though his disability was of service origin. For one, I think it should be taken, or at least it should have great weight. I also concede in this case and thousands of others that the reviewing board in the Pension Department overruled the home board and three legal adjudications in the Pension Bureau; but we are up against this state of facts, and it occurs in many cases, and if this law-making body does not approve of it, it should say so in a substantial way, for it has occurred not only in this case, but in hundreds, yes thousands, of others, many of which have been

referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and that is the greatest cause for so many bills here.

This committee is confronted with this fact, that the people of this great American Republic demand liberal pensions, and I believe would sustain the action of the committee if we had said this old soldier should have \$72 a month, yet there is no law for it. On the other hand, here is a Department presided over by a gentleman selected for that purpose, who is under obligation to the head of that Department, the Secretary of the Interior, and he in turn to the Administration. The Secretary of the Interior has agreed with the Commissioner of Pensions that it is within the province of the medical board to strike down all other adjudications and reduce the amount to \$14 a month. The committee have adopted rules of procedure covering these cases, and we feel that there must be some uniform action by the committee. We do not hope to grant all the relief demanded by special legislation. It requires some affirmative legislation. If we do not approve the action of the Commissioner we ought to say so. As legislators, as representatives of all the people, we should strike down the action of the Commissioner of Pensions only where justice demands it, and increase the pensions in a spirit of fairness and uniformity, and not be carried away by eloquence or influence. There are five hundred other cases pending before the committee that are just as meritorious.

So far as I am individually concerned, if there could be a general law or a general plan by which these men could all be put on the same basis, I would join the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] and agree to \$72, but the Invalid Pensions Committee thought \$40 the limit, and I propose to stand by it. The committee has thought it wise to draw a moderate line somewhere between disabilities which were of service origin and those which were thought probably so under the proof in the Pension Department; and we have said in this case that we believe, in view of the fact that it was probably of service origin, that we were willing to give the old soldier the benefit of the doubt and increase his pension from \$14 to \$40. In view of the fact that there are hundreds of thousands that are lodged at \$12, I think we do well to make it \$40.

In doing so we have established a precedent, and if we may ignore that precedent and say in this individual case, "Give him \$50 because his case is a lamentable one," although the case is not of service origin, then we are met with the same argument in every other instance where there is a pitiable case, and there are such cases by the thousand. The committee has given this case careful consideration; there is no other place it can be considered. I do not think it safe to break away from the judgment of the committee. If this Committee of the Whole House, with the full knowledge that the committee has done its best to establish rules and precedents that ought to govern in all cases of this kind and is ready to override the committee and give \$50 in this case, then I am willing to give \$50 in ten or fifteen other cases that are on this Calendar, and we will largely increase our allowances from this on. Our committee has already been accused of being too liberal.

I believe this committee has gone to the limit in this case and given all that ought to be given under the law. If you want these men to have more pension than this committee has recommended in this and many other cases, then do not do it in this way, but present a general bill that will put these old soldiers on an equality one with the other. While there are so many receiving so much less pension than recommended here I can not give my consent to increase it beyond \$40; but if the action of the committee is not to govern the House, then I should like to know where we are to be controlled and what is to be the rule of action. We had better be conservative and give a little relief to a great many and not give so much to a few, so as not to make the charge of favoritism already made stand out any more prominent than it does.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, I do not disagree with the gentleman from Indiana as to the propriety of having a supervising examiner in the Pension Bureau. I do not advocate the proposition that the report of the examiners at the homes of the claimants should be conclusive. I quite agree that such returns ought to be subject to revision. But I recall what the gentleman said on this floor two or three weeks ago—that it was the policy of the Committee on Pensions to require only such proof as would be required to make out a case in a court of justice.

In this case we present to the Committee on Pensions the testimony of three physicians, and they say that this man's disabilities are the result of his service. I present, in addition to that, the testimony of two other physicians who have examined him, and they testify to the same thing. What court is there in Christendom that on the production of such testimony uncontradicted would refuse to award the man's claim? Why, this man is blind; he does not know night from day; he is destitute; he is in poverty; he is helpless, and he must be fed. He walked 147 miles, according to the testimony, over frozen ground to a rebel prison

when he was a mere boy, and barefooted at that, and I would be ashamed of this committee if, under these circumstances, they refused to give him what his services to his country deserve.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. DALZELL. Yes.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. How long has he been blind?

Mr. DALZELL. Two years.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Does the gentleman claim that the fact that he went blind in 1900 show that his blindness was of service origin?

Mr. DALZELL. Five physicians so testify, and two of them specialists who have examined him.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. I will repeat what I said a moment ago. It is possible, and perhaps probable, that it was of service origin. Therefore the committee thought it wise to increase it to \$40, and now the gentleman from Pennsylvania, when the man has only been blind two years, is ready to say that it was of service origin and go to the real limit. I do not think the amendment ought to be adopted.

Mr. DALZELL. I am appealing to the gentleman's rule laid down on the floor of this House, that when a claimant has made out such a case as would justify him in getting the verdict of a jury in court he should be allowed it.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Will the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania join us in a general law that will preclude the Commissioner of Pensions requiring proof beyond a mere preponderance?

Mr. DALZELL. I will, yes.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. I am glad to hear it.

Mr. SIMS. Now, Mr. Chairman, in view of the high regard I have for the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I would like to ask him a question.

Mr. DALZELL. Very well.

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman has too much influence in this House to speak lightly of such things. What does he suppose the pension roll would amount to if all the claims could be allowed under the impassioned utterance of members?

Mr. DALZELL. Oh, I do not see any relevancy in that question.

Mr. SIMS. Your man was raised to \$40 by the committee, and then if it was raised to \$50 now on account of the gentleman's impassioned utterance, why, other cases should be treated in the same way.

Mr. DALZELL. But this is all in accordance with the decision of the pension board who examined the man.

Mr. SIMS. What pension board?

Mr. DALZELL. The local pension board.

Mr. SIMS. Oh, the local pension board!

Mr. DALZELL. The Pension Bureau did not apply the rule of evidence advocated by the gentleman from Indiana, which would prevail in any court of justice, but applied the other technical rule, which solves all doubts against the claimant.

Mr. SIMS. If the entire pension roll was to be governed in that way, we would have a pension roll amounting to \$400,000,000.

Mr. DALZELL. I am not discussing that; I am discussing the present case.

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt that all the gentleman from Pennsylvania has said about this soldier is true. I have no doubt he was a good soldier; but that is one evidence of the fact that there is no satisfying what you may call the pension sharks of this House. Now, here is a soldier drawing \$14 a month under the general law. He has been repeatedly to the Pension Bureau seeking to increase his pension, and yet has failed for the want of a proper status before that Bureau, showing that he really does not deserve a single dollar's worth of increase.

Now, then, as I have said on former occasions, he comes here and argues as he would to a court of appeal, makes his statement to the committee—the committee that I believe have spent days and nights investigating and looking into this case—and I had congratulated myself that at last this House would not override the bounds set by the committee. I had concluded to sit here quietly and vote for the bill, or at least that I would make no objection to the bill which the committee is now bringing in, considering that they had concluded to bring in only meritorious bills.

Now, we have a case here where the committee has been liberal beyond conception. They find the disability of blindness can not be traced to service origin, but in their sympathy and love for the old soldier they have agreed to increase it from \$14 to \$40 a month, and on the top of that the gentleman from Pennsylvania asks that it be increased \$10 more. I am willing to vote for the bill as brought in here by the committee, but I do not think that this House ought now to set a precedent overriding the committee. If you do, you open the doors for a flood of amendments to every bill that is brought in here. If you amend that bill you will have to amend every other bill for every other member of the House, because on each side they are waiting to get to the bill

which they have on the Calendar. That is why the House is so full here to-day; and if you raise this man you will have to raise everyone else. I am opposed to this, and I protest against the amendment and hope it will be laid on the table.

The question being taken, there were on a division (called for by Mr. DALZELL)—ayes 40, noes 47.

So the amendment of Mr. DALZELL was rejected.

The question being taken upon the amendment reported by the committee, it was agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

HENRY N. TRACY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 668) granting an increase of pension to Henry N. Tracy.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry N. Tracy, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read and agreed to, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOSEPH W. GRANT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1350) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Grant.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph W. Grant, late of Company F, Fourteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Maine," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALFRED N. MOSIER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8954) granting an increase of pension to Alfred N. Mosier.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alfred N. Mosier, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of what he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM RHEUBY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6004) increasing the pension of William Rheuby.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Rheuby, Company A, First Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of William Rheuby, late of Company A, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William Rheuby."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE FOWLER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1465) granting an increase of pension to George Fowler.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George Fowler, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and first Lieutenant Company H, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EUNICE P. DETWEILER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 200) granting an increase of pension to Eunice P. Detweiler.

The bill was read, as follows:

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

and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eunice P. Detweiler, widow of John S. Detweiler, late major, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CAROLINE N. ALLEN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2131) granting a pension to Caroline N. Allen.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Caroline N. Allen, dependent mother of Charles N. Allen, late of Company K, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and hospital steward, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES MORRIS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2225) granting an increase of pension to James Morris.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Morris, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert the word "thirty."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN L. BRANSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 307) granting an increase of pension to John L. Branson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John L. Branson, late of Company G, Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN FERGUSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1167) granting an increase of pension to John Ferguson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Ferguson, late of Thirteenth Battery Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALFRED BOTTON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 898) increasing the pension of Alfred Botton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Alfred Botton, late of Company C, Twenty-first Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$50 a month.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alfred Botton, late of Company C, Twenty-first Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Alfred Botton."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FRANCIS M. GILMAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2219) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Gilman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to increase the pension of Francis M. Gilman, late musician, Fourth Maine Infantry Volunteers, from \$17 per month to \$50 per month; this increase to be for nearly total blindness of both eyes, and to be in lieu of the pension which he is now drawing.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations

of the pension laws, the name of Francis M. Gilman, late musician of the Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

RICHARD W. MUSGROVE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 193) granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Musgrove.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Richard W. Musgrove, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company I, First Regiment Infantry, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FRANCIS PEARSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5959) granting an increase of pension to Francis Pearson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Francis Pearson, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Third Michigan Cavalry Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were read:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, and 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Francis Pearson, alias James F. Pearson, late of Company E, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Francis Pearson, alias James F. Pearson."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

BENJAMIN BRITTINGHAM.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5863) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Brittingham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the pension roll, at the rate of \$50 per month, the name of Benjamin Brittingham, late first lieutenant of Company K, One hundred and seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay to said soldier said pension in lieu of that which he is now receiving.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin Brittingham, late of Company K, One hundred and seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DANIEL C. KNOWLES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 919) granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Knowles.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel C. Knowles, late captain Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES R. M'CLELLEN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8269) granting an increase of pension to James R. McClellen.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James R. McClellen, late private, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that which he is now receiving.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of James R. McClellen, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, and Company D, Eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LUCY B. BEVIS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5714) granting a pension to Lucy B. Bevis.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lucy B. Bevis, widow of Benjamin F. Bevis, late first lieutenant Company G, Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were read:

In line 9, after the word "month," insert the following: "In lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Lucy B. Bevis."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOSEPH W. MULFORD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 194) granting a pension to Joseph W. Mulford.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph W. Mulford, late acting ensign, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month, to be paid to his legally constituted guardian.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read:

In line 7 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN GAGAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3688) granting an increase of pension to John Gagan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Gagan, late of Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

OSCAR REED.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2334) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Reed.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oscar Reed, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read:

In line 7, after the word "and," strike out the word "of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EDWARD M. KANOUSE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 336) granting an increase of pension to Dr. Edward M. Kanouse.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Dr. Edward M. Kanouse, late corporal, Third Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery, and pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of \$17 per month which he is now receiving.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were read:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edward M. Kanouse, late of the Third Battery Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Edward M. Kanouse."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DAVID POLLOCK.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1621) granting an increase of pension to David Pollock.

The bill was read, as follows:

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

and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David Pollock, late of Company A, First Battalion Delaware Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES F. CHARLESWORTH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2465) granting an increase of pension to James F. Charlesworth. The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James F. Charlesworth, late lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN CHANDLER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 197) granting an increase of pension to John Chandler.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Chandler, late of Company F, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ANGELINE MURRAY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8304) granting an increase of pension to Angeline Murray.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Angeline Murray, widow of Col. John B. Murray, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, and 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Angeline Murray, widow of John B. Murray, late colonel One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EVA H. MCCOLLEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7237) granting an increase of pension to Eva H. McColley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eva H. McColley, widow of Jacob M. McColley, late of Company B, Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the words "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY TAYLOR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 888) granting an increase of pension to Mary Taylor.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Taylor, widow of Lewis Taylor, late captain Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHRISTINA DANIELS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5072) granting a pension to Christina Daniels.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Christina Daniels, mother of Edwin B. Daniels, deceased, late of Company G, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "deceased."

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LUCINDA W. CAVENDER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 891) granting a pension to Lucinda W. Cavender.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lucinda W. Cavender, widow of John S. Cavender, late colonel Twenty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES L. SWEATT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1143) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Sweatt.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles L. Sweatt, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN VALE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2673) granting an increase of pension to John Vale.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of John Vale, late of Company H, Second Minnesota Volunteers, at the rate of \$50 per month, said pension to be in lieu of the one he now receives.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Vale, late of Company H, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LOREN S. RICHARDSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2484) granting an increase of pension to Loren S. Richardson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Loren S. Richardson, late of Company H, Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LIZZIE C. YOUNG.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2609) granting a pension to Lizzie C. Young.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lizzie C. Young, widow of Richard J. Young, late of Company G, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

In line 9, after the word "month," insert the words "and \$2 per month additional for each of the minor children of said soldier until such children shall have arrived at the age of 18 years."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MAHLON C. MOORES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8541) granting an increase of pension to Mahlon C. Moores.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to place on the pension roll of the United States, at the rate of \$50 per month, the name of Mahlon C. Moores, late first lieutenant Company H, One hundred and eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, war of the rebellion, such pension to begin from and after the passage and approval of this bill and to be paid to him from that time in lieu of the pension which he is now receiving.

The following amendment was recommended by the committee:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mahlon C. Moores, late first lieutenant, Company H, One hundred and eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FREDERICK SHAFER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9227) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Shafer.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frederick Shafer, late of Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 a month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following committee amendments were recommended:

In line 7 strike out the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

In the same line strike out the word "a" and insert in lieu thereof the word "per."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

NAPOLEON B. PERKINS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1610) granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Perkins.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Napoleon B. Perkins, late of Fifth Battery, Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

M. CALLIE GLOVER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6869) granting a pension to Mrs. M. Callie Glover.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mrs. M. Callie Glover, widow of Albert D. Glover, late a major of the Third Missouri Cavalry and a captain of Company B of the Third Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

With the following amendments, recommended by the committee:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, and 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of M. Callie Glover, widow of Albert D. Glover, late major, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to M. Callie Glover."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE W. BLACK.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1829) granting an increase of pension to George W. Black.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Black, late sergeant-major, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES A. EDMONDS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1852) granting an increase of pension to James A. Edmonds.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James A. Edmonds, late of Company M, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendment was recommended by the committee:

In line 6 strike out the letter "M" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "H."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HARRISON T. DE LONG.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1977) granting an increase of pension to Harrison T. De Long.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harrison T. De Long, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LIZZIE A. CAMPBELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1280) granting a pension to Lizzie A. Campbell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lizzie A. Campbell, widow of Thomas D. Campbell, late of Company K, One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The following amendment was recommended by the committee:

In line 9 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MATILDA ARMSTRONG.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2107) granting a pension to Matilda Armstrong.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Matilda Armstrong, dependent mother of William A. Armstrong, late of Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES D. ELDERKIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3422) to increase the pension of James D. Elderkin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, at the rate of \$30 per month, the name of James D. Elderkin, late five major and leader of band, First Regiment Michigan Infantry, also Fifth Regiment Michigan Infantry, and pay him such pension on and after the passage of this act.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James D. Elderkin, late five major, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to James D. Elderkin."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

TEMPY FRENCH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2485) granting an increase of pension to Tempy French.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Tempy French, widow of John L. French, late of Company E, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

BENJAMIN WYLIE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3694) granting a pension to Benjamin Wylie.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin Wylie, late unassigned member of the First Regiment Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$14 per month.

The amendment reported by the committee was read and agreed to, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof "of Benjamin Wylie, late an unassigned private, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$10 per month."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LAURA B. WEAR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1805) granting a pension to Laura B. Wear.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Laura B. Wear, widow of D. Walker Wear, late lieutenant-colonel Forty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment reported by the committee was read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the initial and name "D. Walker" and insert in lieu thereof the name and initial "David W."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ROLLIN TYLER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5862) granting an increase of pension to Rollin Tyler.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rollin Tyler, late of Company G, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DENNIS HANNIFIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1148) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Hannifin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Dennis Hannifin, late second lieutenant Company F, Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM K. HOFFMAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2786) granting a pension to William K. Hoffman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William K. Hoffman, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 8, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William K. Hoffman."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELMER L. STEVENS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2392) granting an increase of pension to Elmer L. Stevens.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elmer L. Stevens, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ANNIE S. HUMMEL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8486) granting a pension to Annie S. Hummel.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Annie S. Hummel, widow of David Hummel, deceased, late captain of Company C, One hundred and ninety-second Pennsylvania Infantry, and grant her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Annie S. Hummel, widow of David Hummel, late captain Company C, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Annie S. Hummel."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY R. MILLER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1337) granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Miller.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary R. Miller, widow of William E. Miller, late colonel Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 8, after the word "month," add the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Miller."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES H. BAKER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4827) granting a pension to Charles A. Baker.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles A. Baker, Burlington, Vt., late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "A" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "H."

In the same line strike out the words "Burlington, Vt."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Baker."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SAMUEL HYMER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2359) granting a pension to Samuel Hymer.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Hymer, late captain of Company D, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment reported by the committee was read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "captain," strike out the word "of."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

NORRIS L. LUNGREN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7968) granting a pension to Norris L. Lungren.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Norris L. Lungren, late of Company C, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DANIEL T. ROSE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 692) granting an increase of pension to Daniel T. Rose.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel T. Rose, late of Company L, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DEWIT CLINTON M'COY.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2124) granting a pension to Dewit Clinton McCoy.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Dewit Clinton McCoy, late a lieutenant-colonel of the Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were read:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Dewitt C. McCoy, late lieutenant-colonel Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Dewitt C. McCoy."

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the amendment, to strike out "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof "thirty-six."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania proposes an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 11 strike out "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof "thirty-six."

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, my colleague, Mr. DEEMER, of the subcommittee, made the report on this bill, and was to have made this motion, but he is unavoidably absent from the city. The motion is to make the amount \$36 instead of \$24.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I suggest to the gentleman that he make a motion to recommit the bill.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, if you will recognize me for that purpose I will move that this bill be recommitted.

Mr. SULLOWAY. There is no objection, if it is desired to recommit the bill to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that the bill be reported back with the recommendation that it be recommitted to the committee.

Mr. SULLOWAY. If that can be done in committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment should be disposed of before the bill can be recommended to be recommitted.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. I suggest to the gentleman that he withdraw his amendment.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I understood the amendment was withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a committee amendment pending, which will have to be disposed of before the question of recommitment can arise.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Do I understand that a bill with committee amendments can not be recommitted?

The CHAIRMAN. Not at all; but the amendments should be disposed of before the Committee of the Whole recommends recommitment.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Then it could be considered with reference to its merits. The committee would not be bound by the action of this Committee of the Whole?

The CHAIRMAN. Not if it is recommitted. The committee of course would consider the bill upon its merits as they appeared to the committee then.

Mr. BATES. On the amendment to the amendment I want to yield to my colleague [Mr. SIBLEY] for a moment.

Mr. SIBLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very familiar with this case and know Colonel McCoy very well, and I should think if the amendment offered by my colleague from Pennsylvania were withdrawn and the bill sent back to the committee again, there would be no trouble in securing the favorable action of the committee, in view of the facts which I can state.

The report of the committee failed to state that Colonel McCoy some two years since suffered from a stroke of paralysis and lay for many weeks at the point of death. I know this fact from my own personal knowledge. He was a gallant soldier; he is a worthy citizen and a courteous gentleman.

Mr. GIBSON. Does the gentleman make the statement that he makes with reference to this man's disability from his own personal knowledge?

Mr. SIBLEY. I do make that statement from my own personal knowledge, and regret that it has not been brought out in the report.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, in behalf of the members of the committee around me, who constitute a majority, in view of the additional facts disclosed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIBLEY], we accept the amendment. We have no objection to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

JANE TAYLOR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2128) granting a pension to Jane Taylor.

The bill was read, as follows:

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

and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jane Taylor, widow of William Taylor, late first lieutenant Company G, One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SILAS H. CRONK.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 969) granting a pension to Silas H. Cronk.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Silas H. Cronk, late of Company B, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "sixteen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. VAN VOORHIS having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, bills of the following titles:

H. R. 4842. An act for the relief of the trustees of Carson and Newman College, at Jefferson City, Tenn.;

S. 2952. An act to regulate the practice in the United States courts as to appeals and writs of error;

S. 3090. An act to approve and ratify an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, entitled "An act to provide for the collection, arrangement, and display of the products of the Territory of Arizona at the international exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1903;"

S. 3654. An act to vest in the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission certain powers possessed by circuit and district courts of the United States.

Senate concurrent resolution 22.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause an examination to be made to determine if there is probability and danger of the Mississippi River cutting through the space dividing such river from the St. Francis River, or injuring or destroying the Government work constructed in the vicinity of Walnut Bend, Ark., some 20 miles above the mouth of the St. Francis River; and if such danger exists to cause to be made a survey and estimate of the amount necessary to prevent damage to the navigation of the St. Francis River, or for the protection of extension of the Government work heretofore constructed at or near such point.

Senate concurrent resolution 23.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to send to Congress, as soon as practicable, the report of Capt. Charles Keller, Corps of Engineers, in reference to certain proposed improvements of the South Haven Harbor, Michigan.

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

House concurrent resolution 5.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed and bound in cloth of the report of the Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in addition to the usual number, 500 copies of the report proper, 500 copies of the report of the assistant inspector-general on the State Homes, and 150 copies of the record of members, for the use of the Home.

CHARLES F. BURGER.

The committee resumed its session.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 889) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Burger.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles F. Burger, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WRIGHT H. AUCHMOODY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5957) granting a pension to Wright H. Auchmoody.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Wright H. Auchmoody, late of Company I, Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, and pay him a pension of \$50 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Wright H. Auchmoody, late of Company I, Fifty-sixth Regiment New

York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Wright H. Auchmoody."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SUSAN F. CONNIT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1267) granting an increase of pension to Susan F. Connit.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan F. Connit, widow of Horace E. Connit, late major, Twenty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN EMERSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1020) for the relief of John Emerson.

The bill was read, as follows.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to amend the military record of John Emerson, late a private in Company I, Nineteenth Maine Infantry, by removing the charge of desertion from said record and granting him an honorable discharge: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or emolument shall accrue by the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

KATE VIRGINIA DEWEY CUSHING.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9312) granting an increase of pension to Kate Virginia Dewey Cushing.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Kate Virginia Dewey Cushing, widow of Samuel T. Cushing, late brigadier-general, Commissary-General United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that which she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out in line 7 the word "Commissary-General."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MABEL H. LAZEAR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6926) granting a pension to Mabel H. Lazear.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mabel H. Lazear, widow of Jesse W. Lazear, late surgeon on staff of Surgeon-General, United States Army, and specially detailed for work in Cuba in connection with the investigation of yellow fever, and particularly as to its propagation and transmission, and who contracted yellow fever at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, in September, 1900, and died therefrom on September 25, 1900, after accomplishing important results of great and lasting benefit to the service, and that the Secretary pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, and \$2 per month to each of two minor children of said surgeon during their minority.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all in the bill after the words "Jesse W. Lazear" in line 6, and substitute therefor the following:

"Late acting assistant and contract surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month and \$2 additional for each of the minor children of said Jesse W. Lazear until they shall have reached the age of 16 years."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ADELLA C. CHANDLER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 597) granting a pension to Adella C. Chandler, widow of Bartley M. Chandler.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Adella C. Chandler, widow of Bartley M. Chandler, late of Captain West's company, Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "company," strike out "Indian war" and insert in lieu thereof the words "of Tennessee Volunteers, Cherokee disturbances." In line 8 strike out "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

Amend the title by striking out the words "widow of Bartley M. Chandler."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HARRY H. SIEG.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8493) granting a pension to Harry H. Sieg.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Harry H. Sieg, the helpless son of Henry A. Sieg, deceased, late of Company F, Ninth United States Infantry, at the rate of \$25 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

After the word "roll," in line 4, insert "subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws."

In line 5, before the word "helpless," strike out "the," and after the word "helpless" insert "and dependent," and in the same line strike out "deceased."

In line after the word "Infantry," insert "and pay him a pension."

In line 7 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

RICHARD FRISTOE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5247) granting an increase of pension to Richard Fristoe.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Richard Fristoe, late of Company G, First Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "and," insert the word "pay;" in line 8 strike out "twenty-five" and substitute therefor "twelve."

Mr. BROMWELL. Mr. Chairman, I have an additional amendment to offer. After the word "Volunteers," in line 7, insert the words "war with Mexico."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments reported by the committee.

The amendments were agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARTHA A. DE LAMATER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2273) granting a pension to Martha A. De Lamater.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha A. De Lamater, widow of Walter A. De Lamater, late of Company I, Sixth United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Add to the end of the bill the words, "and \$2 additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Walter De Lamater, until they shall have reached the age of 16 years."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LUE EMMA M'JUNKIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6018) granting a pension to Lue Emma McJunkin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Lue Emma McJunkin, foster mother of Walter C. Snively, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment of United States Infantry, and pay her a pension of \$12 per month on and after the passage of this act.

With the following amendments recommended by the committee:

In line 6 strike out the word "member."

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert "war with Spain;" and in the same line, after the word "pension," insert "at the rate."

In line 8 strike out "on and after the passage of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE C. LEIGHTON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1018) granting an increase of pension to George C. Leighton.

The bill was read, as follows:

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

Company E, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

JOSEPH J. ASHBY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6861) granting an increase of pension to Joseph K. Ashby.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to increase the pension of Joseph K. Ashby, late a private in Company E, First Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers (Mexican war), from \$12, the amount now received by said Ashby under pension certificate No. 6947, to \$50 per month.

With the following amendment, recommended by the committee:

Strike out all in the bill after the words "directed to," in line 4, and substitute therefor the following:

"Place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph J. Ashby, late private, Company E, First Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I want to suggest an amendment. I move to strike out, in line 13, the word "twenty" and insert the word "forty." I wish to say that this is a bill, in my judgment, of extraordinary merit. The claimant is a very poor and helpless old man; indeed, he is "wrinkled with age and hoary with the dust of years." He is absolutely helpless and dependent besides a great sufferer from disease. He is now living upon the kindness and benevolence of fraternal and charitable organizations. To give you some idea of his age, he enlisted in the Mexican war the same year in which I was born, and it will be discovered from an inspection of myself that I have reached the point where "the almond tree is flourishing," and am no longer young. I believe the amount recommended by the committee is insufficient to meet the demands in this case.

The bill as originally introduced by myself was for \$50 per month. The committee struck out the "fifty" and recommended \$20 a month. I believe this man ought to have more than that. He can not enjoy this bounty of the Government but for a little while. He will soon go to his long home, and I believe it will be right for this House to give him that amount of pension per month which would reasonably meet the absolute necessities of his case for his few remaining years. I earnestly request that the amendment I have offered may be adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 13 strike out the word "twenty" and insert the word "forty."

Mr. BROMWELL. Mr. Chairman, there is nothing unusual in this case. It is a case of a Mexican war soldier who had about a year's service. It is a service pension strictly and solely, and he is now getting from the Pension Bureau the maximum rate allowed of \$12 a month. He is 80 years old and in needy circumstances. But there is nothing exceptional in that. In every case which this Committee on Pensions reports to the House these facts are frequently found. We will report it in the bill recommending an increase over the pension allowed by law.

Mr. LANHAM. Is my friend from Ohio aware that the beneficiary is feeble, requiring the attendance and care of others; that he has nothing in the world upon which to support himself, and is dependent upon the charity of benevolent organizations? It is an extraordinary case, it seems to me.

Mr. BROMWELL. Mr. Chairman, I have here the report of the committee, made by Mr. DE GRAFFENREID, of that committee, which shows, as I say, that there is nothing exceptional in this case. The old gentleman is 74 years of age. I said 80 years on the statement made by the gentleman from Texas. The report says:

The claimant, who resides at 507 North Third street, Forth Worth, Tex., was a private in Company E, First Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and served from June 11, 1846, to June 24, 1847, in the war with Mexico, and he is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month, allowed by law to the totally disabled and needy survivors of that war. Claimant is now 74 years old, a man of intelligence and high standing, but now so reduced in financial circumstances that he is obliged to depend upon a fraternal and charitable organization for support. It is shown that, in addition to the feebleness consequent upon his advanced age, claimant has a serious disease of the rectum and also suffers from a strangulated hernia and from a severe disease of the heart.

There is not a case comes into the House from the Committee on Pensions but that makes an equally strong appeal for an increased rate. Now, the Committee on Pensions has liberally increased this man's pension. The law says \$12 is the maximum, but the Pension Committee has allowed him \$20 in this bill, and the gentleman in asking that this amount shall be increased to forty or thirty or twenty-five dollars goes beyond anything allowed by this Committee on Pensions, which has endeavored to be sustained in all these cases, and acts not only fairly but liberally with

every one of these claimants, as established in every case it has reported. I therefore hope that the committee will reject the amendment for the sake of consistency in all of these cases and to prevent favoritism that will grow out of taking any one individual case in which one individual member is interested and prevent discrimination in these matters.

Mr. LANHAM. If my friend could see all the letters and papers I have submitted to the Committee on Pensions, embracing other facts than are stated in the report, I believe he would regard this as an exceptional case, standing out conspicuously from many others.

Mr. BROMWELL. As I said before, all of these facts and all of the papers were before the subcommittee, Mr. DE GRAFFENREID, who reported this bill, and upon his judgment and the submission of the whole case to the entire committee the committee thought \$20 not only a fair, but a liberal, allowance.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. LANHAM) there were 42 ayes and 41 noes.

Mr. LANHAM. What is the result, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Forty ayes; 41 noes.

Mr. LANHAM. I am satisfied with that result.

Mr. BROMWELL. I am not; and I ask for tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. BROMWELL and Mr. LANHAM.

The question was again taken; and the tellers reported 49 ayes and 55 noes.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

ELIZABETH W. SIMMONS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7341) granting a pension to Elizabeth W. Simmons.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth W. Simmons, widow of Samuel Simmons, a soldier from Virginia in the war of 1812, and pay to her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

In lines 6 and 7 strike out "a soldier from Virginia in the" and substitute therefor the words "late of Captain Emerson's company, Virginia Volunteers."

In line 8 strike out the word "to."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HIRAM CRONK.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1796) for the relief of Hiram Cronk.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hiram Cronk, a soldier in the war of 1812, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment reported by the committee was read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Cronk," strike out "a soldier in the," and insert in lieu thereof the words "late of Capt. Edmund Fuller's company, New York Volunteers."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MALVINA C. STITH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5289) granting a pension to Malvina C. Stith.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Malvina C. Stith, surviving widow of Robert Stith, late of Company C, United States Dragoons, from 1853 to 1856 A. D., and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "surviving;" in line 7, after the words "Company C," insert "First," and after the word "Dragoons," in line 7, strike out the words "from 1853 to 1856 A. D.," and substitute therefor the words "Indian war;" in line 9 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

B. F. DRAPER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7074) granting a pension to B. F. Draper.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of B. F. Draper, a veteran soldier of the United States Army in Mexico in 1847 and 1848, and pay him a pension of \$30 per month.

The amendment reported by the committee was read, and agreed to, as follows:

Strike out all in the bill after the word "roll," in line 4, and substitute therefor the words "subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin F. Draper, late of Company H, Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

NARCISSA TAIT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9383) granting a pension to Narcissa Tait.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Narcissa Tait, widow of Felix Tait, a soldier of the Mexican war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

In lines 6 and 7 strike out "a soldier in the Mexican war" and insert in lieu thereof "late a private in Captain Green's company, First Texas Mounted Rifles, war with Mexico."

Also amend by striking out the word "twenty," in line 7, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY A. HOUSE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3515) granting a pension to Mary A. House, Army nurse.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. House, Army nurse, assigned to Thirteenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and assigned to First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I., and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

Strike out of the title the words "Army nurse."

In lines 6, 7, and 8 strike out "assigned to Thirteenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and assigned to First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I.," and substitute therefor the words "war with Spain."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AMANDA JACKO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8293) granting a pension to Amanda Jacko.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Amanda Jacko, widow of Joseph Jacko, late of Captain Knowlton's Independent Wisconsin Volunteers, Mexican war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS BUTLER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4209) granting a pension to Thomas Butler.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Butler, late of Company M, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The amendment reported by the committee was read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twelve" before the word "dollars."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN M'GRATH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 526) granting an increase of pension to John McGrath.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John McGrath, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SARAH M'CORD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 887) granting a pension to Sarah McCord.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah McCord, widow of Marcus D. L. McCord, late of Captain Terry's company, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Cherokee Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY B. SCHROEDER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1783) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Schroeder.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry B. Schroeder, late first lieutenant and captain, Third Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY E. W. MORGAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 232) granting a pension to Mary E. W. Morgan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary E. W. Morgan, widow of Stokely Morgan, late lieutenant-commander, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month, and \$2 per month additional to the minor child of said Stokely Morgan until said child shall have reached the age of 16 years.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Committee of the Whole rose informally; and the House having resumed its session,

Mr. SHERMAN, by unanimous consent, reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs the bill (H. R. 11353) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903; which was read the first and second time, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McRAE. I reserve all points of order on this bill.

The Committee of the Whole then resumed its session.

A. CURTIS STEEVER CARPENTER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2161) granting an increase of pension to A. Curtis Steever Carpenter.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of A. Curtis Steever Carpenter, widow of William L. Carpenter, late captain, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FRANCES M. REILLY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 920) granting an increase of pension to Frances M. Reilly.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frances M. Reilly, widow of Henry J. Reilly, late captain Light Battery F, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Henry J. Reilly until they shall reach the age of 16 years.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN G. BROWER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1529) granting an increase of pension to John G. Brower.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll the name of John G. Brower, late private, Company H, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry (reserves), and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that which he is now receiving.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John G. Brower, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES H. WICKHAM.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4084) granting a pension to Charles H. Wickham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles H. Wickham, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, and second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth United States Colored Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were read:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles H. Wickham, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Wickham."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM M. STROPE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1808) granting an increase of pension to William M. Strobe.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William M. Strobe, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

NATHANIEL EATON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 199) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Eaton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nathaniel Eaton, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were read:

In line 6 strike out the word "private" and insert the word "of."

In line 8, after the word "Colored," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 9 strike out the word "forty" and insert the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN S. HUNTER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9220) granting an increase of pension to John S. Hunter.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John S. Hunter, late a sergeant, Third Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of John S. Hunter, late of Company M, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ISRAEL P. COVEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3272) granting a pension to Israel P. Covey.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place the name of Israel P. Covey, late first lieutenant of Company B, Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, upon the pension roll, and to grant him a pension of \$25 per month, the same to be in lieu of any pension now drawn.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were read:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Israel P. Covey, late of Company B,

Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Israel P. Covey."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALICE M. BALLOU.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7907) granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Ballou.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alice M. Ballou, widow of S. S. Ballou, late of Company C, Forty-ninth New York Infantry Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided, however*, That in the case of the death of the helpless child, Gilbert T. Ballou, on whose account the pension of Alice M. Ballou is increased, the pension of said Alice M. Ballou shall continue only at the rate of \$8 per month from and after the date of death of said helpless child, Gilbert T. Ballou.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were read:

In line 6 strike out the first letter "S." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Schuyler."

In line 7 strike out the letter "C" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "E." In same line strike out the words "New York Infantry Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

NELLIE M. EMERY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2390) granting a pension to Nellie M. Emery.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nellie M. Emery, widow of George W. Emery, late of Company H, Sixth and Eleventh Regiments New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

KEPHART WALLACE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2175) granting an increase of pension to Kephart Wallace.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Kephart Wallace, late of Company M, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS HALL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8620) granting a pension to Thomas Hall.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Hall, late of Company F, Second Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read:

In line 6, before the word "Louisiana," insert the word "Regiment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

KAZIER WASHBURN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6487) granting a pension to Kezia Washburn.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Kezia Washburn, widow of William Washburn, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Kezia" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Kazier."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Kazier Washburn."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY GIFFORD DUNBAR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1094) granting an increase of pension to Henry Gifford Dunbar.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Gifford Dunbar, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CARLETON A. TRUNDY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6515) granting an increase of pension to Carleton A. Trundy.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Carleton A. Trundy, late of Company G, Seventh Maine Regiment, also late a master's mate in the United States Navy, a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Carleton A. Trundy, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and acting master's mate, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SARAH MALEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6873) granting a pension to Sarah Maley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah Maley, widow of Thomas E. Maley, late lieutenant-colonel, United States Army, retired, and pay her a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of pension she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah Maley, widow of Thomas E. Maley, first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Sarah Maley."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARCIA M. MERRITT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2010) granting an increase of pension to Marcia M. Merritt.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Marcia M. Merritt, widow of William H. Merritt, late lieutenant-colonel First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS W. ROBINSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8306) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Robinson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas W. Robinson, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "C" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "G."
In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SUSAN TERRY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8769) granting a pension to Mrs. Susan Terry.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mrs. Susan Terry, widow of Lewis D. Terry, late of Captain McClintock's company, Kentucky Home Guards, who was drawing a pension under certificate No. 590152, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Susan Terry, widow of Lewis D. Terry, late of Captain McClintock's company, Kentucky Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month."

Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Susan Terry."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY FISHER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 568) granting an increase of pension to Henry Fisher.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Fisher, late of Company F, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOEL METZ.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5218) granting an increase of pension to Joel Metz.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joel Metz, late a private of Company B, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, war with Mexico, and late private of Company E, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Joel Metz, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM EUGAS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4115) granting a pension to William Engas.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Engas, late of Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Engas" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Eugas."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William Engas."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN E. FARRELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2389) granting a pension to John E. Farrell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John E. Farrell, late of Thirtieth Unassigned Company, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES A. SHEAFE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7432) granting a pension to Charles A. Sheafe.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles A. Sheafe, late captain of Company I, in the Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$60 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Company," insert the letter "I."

In the same line strike out the words "in the."

In line 8 strike out the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to this amendment of the committee changing the amount from \$24, as proposed by the committee, to \$36. I introduced this bill for this soldier, a gentleman who lives in my own town, and whom I have known for thirty-five years. He was a captain in an Ohio regiment and served between three and

four years in the war between the States. He is now nearly 70 years of age. He has grown very stout, and he is almost unable from physical disability to earn a living. As I have stated, he was a good soldier for nearly four years. He was captain of Company I of the Fifty-ninth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He located in the State of Tennessee at the close of the war, and has lived there ever since. As I have stated, he is unable to earn a living; he has no income, has no property, has no relatives in Tennessee, and so far as I know no near relatives anywhere. He lived in Ohio, as I have stated, came to Tennessee at close of war, and has made a splendid citizen, as I happen to know, and I have known him intimately for thirty-five years.

Now, sir, he is almost dependent at times on his friends. He has been afflicted with sciatica, and has the rheumatism so badly at times that he has to go to bed for weeks. He has been a practicing lawyer, and I have practiced at same bar with him for many years, as he resides in my home town. I have no interest in the case except that he is a most deserving soldier of the late war. He is a man of ability. By reason of his bad health and of the affliction upon him he is unable to support himself, and \$24 a month, the amount given him in the amendment to the bill, will not support him.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. Has he no property?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. He has no property and no income. He is a clever gentleman, and I know the community in which he lives, because I have lived there myself a great many years. I know they are good to him and will help take care of him; but I do insist that he ought to have more than \$24 a month. He was a captain in the war. I will read what the committee say, in conclusion, in the report. This report was made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG], from the Invalid Pensions Committee:

There is on file in the Pension Bureau a letter from the vice-president of the Stones River Battlefield National Association, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, in which the Pension Bureau is asked to place the claim of this officer in the hands of a pension examiner if practicable; that Captain Sheafe, like the writer, had all these years hesitated about making an application for pension, not because he felt he was not entitled to it, but from a commendable pride; that there was no more faithful, courageous, and intelligent soldier in the third division of the Twenty-first Army Corps; that for two years the officer had been an inmate of the writer's home, suffering greatly with neuralgic headaches and sciatic rheumatism, etc.

I have seen him with my own eyes suffering until it seemed that death would be a relief. I never in my service on the floor have asked for an increase of pension that I remember, but I do insist that in this case this man ought to have more than \$24 a month. I believe \$36 a month would support him in that community. We are not extravagant down there. Our ways of living are simple and cheap, and I believe if you give him \$36 a month he can be sustained and supported, and I most earnestly ask that the committee agree to the change. Instead of fixing his pension at \$24 let us insert \$36 a month for him. He can not in the course of nature live a great many years longer, and therefore can not for a great while be a tax on the Government. I hope very much that my amendment placing his pension at \$36 a month will be agreed to without opposition.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Chairman, I will say that the gentleman from Tennessee states a very different case from what appeared in evidence before the committee. He states a much stronger case than we had before the committee, and as he states it from his own personal knowledge I take it that no one will question it. Judge KLEBERG reported the case, and if he is satisfied with the amendment I am sure I am.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MIERS] and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. TALBERT] will allow the committee's report in this case to be overruled and give the gentleman from Tennessee what he wants.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I am much obliged to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and I am sure that he says this from disinterested motives. [Laughter.]

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that I am ready to stand by the committee in its recommendations; I am absolutely opposed to increasing the amount fixed by the committee for any soldier by a vote in this House. I believe the committee is as liberal as it ought to be, and sometimes too liberal, and I think I ought to stand by the committee.

Mr. CALDERHEAD rose.

Mr. SHATTUC. Regular order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GIBSON. This is the regular order.

Mr. SHATTUC. I think the time being consumed in making speeches for the RECORD is entirely unnecessary. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIBSON. If the gentleman would keep that in mind he never would make any speeches at all. [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, I wish to say in reference to this particular case that the facts brought before the committee were not as strong as stated by the gentleman from Tennessee. If we had had the statement

of the gentleman from Tennessee, I think we would have given this soldier a larger rate, and, so far as I am concerned, I am entirely willing that the amendment should be agreed to. I regard it as a proper amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered to the amendment by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor to oppose the passage of this bill. The gentleman from Kentucky at the beginning of the session to-day took occasion to raise the question of veracity between the statement which I made and the facts of history as he understood them, and I avail myself of this question now pending before the House to occupy only a few moments to set him right in regard to history. I have no controversy with the gentleman from Kentucky. I thought he was speaking in forgetfulness, at least, of the history of his country, and I based my opinion at the time upon the fact that I was living and a man of nearly 27 years of age at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States.

I saw the Prince of Wales myself. I listened to the speech of welcome that was made when he first put his foot upon American soil at Niagara, in the State of New York, and I followed with a good deal of interest, as a young man would, the career of that gentleman in the United States, and now, when a bitter attack is made upon the President of the United States, and incidentally upon the House of Representatives, I will assume, in advance, and the Senate, and all the people of the United States who are to be within reach of the coming visit of Prince Henry to the United States, it may be well to refer to historical facts. I speak first of the visit of our commission to London at the time of the coronation of King Edward.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I rise to make a suggestion to the gentleman from Ohio involving the question of the time to be occupied in the discussion of matters dehors the question before the House. I desire that there may be some arrangement as to how long this political discussion is to continue, so that we may know whether the disposition of these pension claims will be interfered with.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I am very glad the gentleman feels this anxiety. I did not notice his anxiety this morning when the gentleman from Kentucky occupied some twenty minutes on this matter.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. It was probably because the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] was not in the Hall at the time. If he had been, he would have seen the same anxiety manifested by me then that I manifest now, that this day be occupied with pension business instead of political discussions.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I was in the Hall of the House at the time this morning the gentleman from Kentucky began and by silence gave my consent to the gentleman from Kentucky proceeding. And now I hope the gentleman from Indiana, under the circumstances, will not interrupt me for ten or fifteen minutes while I occupy the floor on this question.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I do not object to any reasonable limitation.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I shall conform myself to a very reasonable limitation of time.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Will not the gentleman agree to confine himself to ten or fifteen minutes?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I think I can say all I desire to say in fifteen minutes. A considerable portion of what I shall bring to the attention of the House is a part of public documents and public history.

Several MEMBERS. Go on.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I can not consent that the gentleman shall "go on" indefinitely on this question while pension matters are pending.

Mr. SHATTUC. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio be allowed eighteen minutes.

Mr. WHEELER. I hope I shall be allowed time to reply.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman from Ohio proceeding for eighteen minutes? The Chair hears none.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I hope now gentlemen will consent to give me this time without any interruption, except such interruptions, if any, as may become pertinent.

I asked the gentleman from Kentucky what his opinion was of George Washington's reception of Lafayette, and he made a very pertinent answer, satisfactory to himself and to me. Lafayette came here, it is true, bearing a royal commission; but it was equally true that he had been the friend of the United States, although I do not commit myself to the whole of the general doctrine that France was especially the friend of the United States. They were fighting their enemy upon our soil and tried to get into a fight with us before George Washington had time to die; and he had to be recalled from his retirement to get ready to fight the

French, even within a few years after their demonstrations of love and affection for us.

Now let us come to this question of the Prince of Wales. I ought to say that I believe the gentleman from Kentucky will not stand by all of the remarks he made to-day. Some of them, it seems to me, were in a temper that he will not adhere to upon cooler and calmer reflection. I think it very unfortunate that a member of the House of Representatives, at a time when the American people are put to the test whether or not they are gentlemen, should protest in such language as the gentleman from Kentucky has used, in advance, against the reception of Prince Henry of Germany. I suppose that his speech will be read to-night on the ship before it leaves Bremen, and will be exploited as the message of the American people to a coming guest, to a gentleman who has volunteered to visit our shores.

Mr. WHEELER. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him a moment?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I hope the gentleman will not use up my time.

Mr. WHEELER. Just a moment. I do not intend to let the gentleman from Ohio put me in a false position, as he apparently seeks to do. I shall welcome gladly any gentleman to the shores of America. It is the official position of the gentleman coming to our shores and the official color given to his reception against which I protest.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The gentleman, I have no doubt, will stand by his own language. Referring to the action of the President in the matter of the coronation of the King, he said:

I shall not discuss that, because it of necessity involves matters I do not care to go into. I will in passing say that it is a most unfortunate circumstance. It is unprecedented in our history, and is to-day deeply lamented on the part of every country-loving man in the Union. I am sorry that he did it. It is establishing a precedent that he ought not to recognize, and it is but one more link in the chain showing toward what end we are drifting.

Now, I understand that to have been made in reference to the sending of a commission to the coronation of King Edward.

Mr. WHEELER. You misunderstand it entirely, if you did. It is a matter that I do not desire to go into; but in order to clarify the situation I will state that it refers to the President of the United States, as is currently reported, sending a member of his family with the commission.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Oh! Oh, well, that is a little matter of a young lady 18 years old accompanying a gentleman and a lady on a visit to Europe. That is a matter rather undersized, and I shall say nothing about that.

Mr. SHATTUC. May I ask the gentleman from Ohio a question?

Mr. GROSVENOR. You must not use up my time.

Mr. SHATTUC. May I ask just a question?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Very well, let us have the question.

Mr. SHATTUC. Do you think it is courteous and nice for the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WHEELER] to characterize this gentleman coming over here as a "little Dutchman"?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I was coming to that. The gentleman ought not to make my speech in advance. [Laughter.] Now, I am going to refer to the matter of the coronation of King Edward, simply to say this: It is within my personal knowledge that whatever is done officially by the United States in the matter of sending a commission to witness the coronation of King Edward will be carrying out plans that were made by the deceased President, William McKinley, and not only that, but the head of the commission himself had been selected by the dead President. So that the criticism, whatever it may be, just or unjust, should fall upon him and not upon his successor, who was bound by every principle of justice and fair play to carry out the suggestions of his predecessor that had been made known to the country on the other side of the water; and I have no apology to make for that commission going over there. It was the right thing to do.

It is the act of a nation of gentlemen in dealing with another nation of gentlemen, and I do not believe that if you will poll the constituency of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WHEELER] there would be 5 per cent of them who would condemn the act of the United States in sending that commission across, and, as I have already said, the question of permitting a lady—a member of the President's family—to go where she pleased and make a visit whenever she please is a question that I leave to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WHEELER] to fight out with the young lady herself; and I will tell him one thing, based upon a mere temporary judgment of her, she will give him a great deal of trouble if he gets into a debate with her on the question of whether she ought to go or not. [Laughter.]

But let us come to a matter of much more serious importance. The gentleman says:

We are appropriating thousands of dollars, and people are falling over each other to get to see a little Dutchman come over and take charge of a little ship. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Applause at what? Because he is a Dutchman? It appears later what it was for and why it was.

What difference does it make whether he is Prince Henry or not? There are thousands of citizens of this Republic following the plow as noble, as honest, as intelligent as Prince Henry or Prince Anybody Else. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Well, they are not visiting us, my friend; that is the trouble. They are here. They are the hosts and not the guests.

He says further:

Why do the American people give heed to this foolish and disgraceful flunkymism enacted by the present Administration? What difference does it make to us whether he is a brother of the Emperor, a sister of the Emperor, or a mother of the Emperor? It is evidence of our good will they say. What do we care about the good will of the German people?

Perhaps not at this season of the year. Later in the fall, when the frost begins to fall and persimmons are ripe, some of us are somewhat anxious about "these German people." [Laughter.] And we do not always call them "little Dutchmen," and we do not always applaud on the Democratic side at that season of the year, when they are attacked.

Let us treat them politely, as one honest man treats another; but why should we bow down to these people any more than to any other citizens?

Now, this is the language of the gentleman, which, I think, on reflection, he will hardly stand by. Then came a question between the gentleman and myself as to a matter of history, I saying that the Prince of Wales in 1860 was received officially by the Government of the United States and given a state dinner in the White House. The gentleman had never heard of it, apparently. Of course I am bound to presume that he had not. He was not born at that time, and he had not read that history of the great Administration of the last Democratic President back of Grover Cleveland. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] And so he disputed my word, and it was a question of veracity, although the gentleman finally said that he put it only upon the ground that he did not believe it.

Mr. WHEELER. Now, Mr. Chairman, I said nothing of the sort.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, I beg the gentleman's pardon. I have his exact words. That was the language that I understood he had used, but he did not use exactly that language. I will give him the benefit of that, of course.

Mr. WHEELER. I remember with perfect distinctness what I did say.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I quote further:

Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman criticize the Democratic Administration of James Buchanan in receiving the Prince of Wales?

Mr. WHEELER. That is a very different thing. Not at all, not at all, that is a very different thing. We received him not as we are receiving this man, if I recollect right, but he came as the official head of his Government.

Mr. GROSVENOR. On the contrary, he came under another name, and the attendant that was with him came incognito also, coming as a mere private citizen, and was taken charge of by the Government during his entire stay in the United States, and dined at the White House by a Democratic President at a time when Democracy meant something.

Mr. WHEELER. If the gentleman is correct, then I condemn in unmeasured terms the attitude of that Democratic Administration.

Mr. WHEELER. That is a very different thing.

Mr. GROSVENOR. All right.

Mr. WHEELER. But I do not condemn it, because I know the gentleman's facility for manufacturing history when it suits his purpose on the floor. I deny his premises, and I insist, Mr. Chairman, that we are all doing wrong.

Mr. WHEELER. Now, if the gentleman will permit me, at the time that colloquy took place, there was great confusion in the House, as many will remember, and the Chairman was rapping for order. I did not say that I denied his premises. What I did say was "if the gentleman is correct, then I condemn it in unmeasured terms, but I am unwilling to accept the gentleman's statement in view of the facility with which he manufactures history to suit his purposes on this floor."

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, I am trying to get at the facts, so the House can judge who it is that manufactures history on the floor of the House. The Prince of Wales, under the title of Lord Renfrew, landed in this country in September, 1860. He came here at the invitation of James Buchanan, President of the United States.

He had already planned a tour of Canada, but was not coming to the United States; and Mr. Buchanan wrote a letter to Queen Victoria, which I will put in the RECORD, if there is no objection, inviting him to become the guest of the United States. He was a boy of 19, traveling in a private capacity, representing nothing but a boy's interest in coming to the United States, and in a letter from the Queen, dated June 22, 1860, among other things she said:

The Prince of Wales will drop all royal state on leaving my dominions and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he has done when traveling on the Continent of Europe.

The Queen accepted the invitation of the President, and the Prince first appeared in the city of Niagara. I was present, for I looked upon him with great interest. His first public reception in the United States after leaving Niagara was made at Detroit. Then he came to Chicago, presided over at that time, as I believe,

by a good Democratic mayor, and he was received with high honors and distinction. In the short time I have I can not go into the details of it, though I must describe one of the receptions he had. He came to St. Louis, a Democratic city, and was there received by the mayor, and given the freedom of the city, and everything that could be done was done for his entertainment. Then at Cincinnati he was received by the mayor of the city and the Hon. R. B. Bowler, father of the gentleman who was since that time a Democratic Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

Then at Pittsburg, by the mayor; again at Harrisburg, by the mayor and the governor of the State of Pennsylvania. Then he came to Washington, where there was a Democratic Administration, pure and simple. It was an old school Democratic Administration, and Lewis Cass was its prophet. He was Secretary of State, and he was sent by President Buchanan to the station to meet this boy, the representative of a kindred people, and he was escorted by General Cass into the city. He was received by the President of the United States with an affection bordering upon a father's. I will not, for the present purpose, my time being so limited, undertake to read any considerable portion of it, but "he was received at the threshold of the White House by the President."

He did not wait for him to be brought in and introduced in a formal way, as is to be done with Prince Henry. But he met him with open arms extended, like as the old fellow did when the son came back from an exploration of another country. The fatted calf was all ready, waiting for his entertainment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The prodigal son. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHEELER. What book is that?

Mr. GROSVENOR. The first quotation?

Mr. WHEELER. The last one.

Mr. GROSVENOR. This is a book the gentleman evidently does not know. I am making it a part of my speech, so that the gentleman can get posted on the subject.

He was received at the threshold of the White House by President Buchanan, who looked composed as usual. He shook him by the hand in the most fatherly manner imaginable and like one who knew his guest well. It was just such a hearty welcome as a rich old bachelor uncle would give to the nephew he intended to make his heir.

He then introduced him to Miss Harriet Lane, the lady of the White House, and that night he was given a State dinner, at which the Cabinet ministers and their wives and Lord Lyons and his first secretary of legation and two or three others attended. The next day, the account continues, Mr. Buchanan took his entire Cabinet and took the Prince and his retinue and put them on the *Harriet Lane*, a Government cutter, and took them to Mount Vernon to the grave of Washington, bringing them back here. Then the Prince was shown all over the city of Washington, shown the two Houses of Congress, although not in session, and was shown everything in the Chambers. Then he made a detour to Richmond, where he was received by the governor and shown every possible attention that could have been shown to General Lee had he been alive. Then they brought him back, and he had receptions at Baltimore and Philadelphia; then went to New York, where a great ball was given to him, and where the Democratic mayor, Wood, took charge of him.

The governor of New York received him, and during that time the *Harriet Lane* was making her way around the country and arrived in New York, and took the Prince and his retinue, and carried them up to West Point in the Government ship. He went to Boston, and so on around the country. It is not worth while to go into it any further than I have gone. The Administration invited him to come to this country, and nobody ever made a protest against it that I have heard up to this time. The President invited him to become the guest of the United States. He was a boy of 19, and he simply represented, as his mother said, nothing, save that the time might come when he might sit upon the throne of England, and every honor was given to him, and all the country said "Amen" to that, and nothing short of that would have been admitted by any man in this country as a proper discharge of plain duty.

Now, what have we? The brother of the Emperor of Germany, not a Dutchman; a German, a Teuton of the Teutonic race. You have been perhaps misguided on the subject in these South African Boer days. [Laughter.] That is where the Dutch live. But he is a German. He is admiral of the German navy. This is the gentleman that went over to the bay of Manila after the capture of the Spanish fleet. He was with the German fleet when Dewey gained his great praise for the signal manner he did his duty after the capture, and there had been a little misunderstanding, and Dewey said to Admiral Diederichs that if he did not take his ship out of the range of his guns he might have trouble, and the German admiral took them out like a gentleman and offered a full apology for the misunderstanding he had on the subject, all of which was approved by the prince admiral upon his arrival.

He is the highest officer of the German navy, coming here of his own suggestion upon a friendly mission without any invitation from the President of the United States, and I want to know if up in the headwaters of the streams that my friend so ably represents on this floor there lives anybody that would have his President, the President of his country, refuse to be a gentleman under circumstances like that. [Great applause on the Republican side.]

He is coming to be received in the city of New York; he is coming to be received in the city of Washington. He will be received as a public character representing the high position he occupies would be received, though he came from a country that was not a "little Dutch" country.

Mr. WHEELER. Will the gentleman allow me to answer some of his interrogatories?

Mr. GROSVENOR. No; I am trying to make my speech. I am putting some part of it into interrogatories, but the gentleman can answer them at a future time. He is to receive the honors due a gentleman of that high character. He is to receive a degree at Harvard University. He is to have a reception there and all over the country. I imagine these will afford a great deal of pleasure to the people, and they will be glad that our nation and its President know how to receive a foreign gentleman of such high distinction and treat him as one gentleman ought to treat another.

The following is the letter of the President to the Queen, inviting the visit of the Prince:

To Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA:

I have learned from the public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit Your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of His Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I should be to give him a cordial welcome to Washington.

You may be well assured that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as can not fail to prove gratifying to Your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtues, as well as their convictions of your merits as a wise patriot and constitutional sovereign.

Your Majesty's most obedient servant,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1860.

The Queen's reply is as follows:

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, June 22, 1860.

MY GOOD FRIEND: I have been much gratified at the feeling which prompted you to write to me, inviting the Prince of Wales to come to Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States, and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that these feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able, at the same time, to mark the respect which he entertains for the Chief Magistrate of a great and friendly State and kindred nation.

The Prince of Wales will drop all royal state on leaving my dominions, and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he has done when traveling on the Continent of Europe.

The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you.

I remain, ever your good friend,

VICTORIA R.

The following is copied from a book entitled "Royalty in the New World; or, the Prince of Wales in America," by Kinahan Cornwallis. The writer accompanied the Prince of Wales and was an accredited correspondent of the *New York Herald*:

He was received at the threshold of the White House by President Buchanan, who looked as composed as usual. He shook him by the hand in the most fatherly manner imaginable, and like one who knew his guest well. It was just such a hearty welcome as a rich old bachelor uncle would give to the nephew he intended to make his heir. There was, consequently, no mistake about its sincerity.

Of course it was not long before he introduced his niece, Miss Lane, to his illustrious guest, and the blush of beauty stole across her features as she echoed the old man's greeting, more inwardly, however, than aloud.

In the course of an hour after this the grounds of the White House presented a gay scene. The President, with the Prince and suite, and nearly a hundred ladies and gentlemen, composed of the élite of Washington society, were out walking and enjoying the pleasures of fresh air, a fine view, and cheerful conversation. Meanwhile the boys and girls from the back streets were enjoying their part in the world's great show by grinning at them through the gate railings and other places in the distance, which latter, no doubt, lent enchantment to the view.

Dinner followed at the Presidential Mansion, the company, in addition to the royal party, consisting of Cabinet ministers and their wives, Lord Lyons and his first secretary of legation, and two or three others.

It was about 11 on the next morning when the Prince, accompanied by Lord Lyons, Secretary Floyd, and others, drove up to the eastern front of the Capitol, where he was received by the Architect and chief engineer of the public works, and by them conducted over the building. First they visited the Library, from which they passed by a private staircase to the Senate Chamber and the committee rooms, and thence to the Rotunda, where the beautiful paintings hung round its magnificent interior attracted their especial attention.

The history of Pocahontas was inquired into, and even the "Surrender of Lord Cornwallis" became a theme of pleasant conversation. From this they proceeded through the old Hall of the House of Representatives to the new Hall of the House, where the sides occupied by the Administration and opposition members were pointed out, and much general information afforded in answer to their queries. The Speaker's room was next entered, then the Agricultural and other rooms, the Naval and Military Committee apartments, and offices of the Senate. The party then viewed the Capitol grounds from the portico of the east front, and, descending the steps after half an hour's stay, drove back to the White House, where, at noon, the doors were thrown open for the President's reception in honor of the Prince of Wales.

I went in with the crowd of ladies and gentlemen, nearly all of whom were in their usual morning dress, a few military and naval uniforms excepted. Such a flutter of crinoline never was seen in the Presidential Mansion before; such a glistening of bright eyes, all having the one object in

view; such a busy murmur of women's voices, all bearing upon the one theme, and that theme the Prince of Wales, who stood almost within hearing in the east room and on the right of the President.

I need not mention how Mr. Buchanan was dressed, for he was perhaps never seen either at breakfast, dinner, or supper in any other costume than a black dress suit and white necktie; but I may say that the Prince appeared in the same colored clothes that he wore during the morning.

It was evidently wonderfully new to His Royal Highness to see such familiarity between ruler and subject as he did on this occasion. It was contrary to his ideas of a levee for ladies to attend, especially when they all came up smiling in their bonnets and said, "How are you, Mr. Buchanan?" at the same time extending their hands for the old gentleman to shake, which he did with his usual warmth and frankness, so much so that if he had exclaimed to those he knew best, "Bless me, Betsey, how well you're looking," it would have created but little surprise on the part of Albert Edward.

The host of the White House stood on the eastern window side of the room, but not far from its center, and very soon the apartment, extensive as it is, became uncomfortably crowded, and the Prince showed signs of weariness of the reception before it had progressed half an hour. Many of the ladies and some of the gentlemen extended their hands to him after exchanging a cordial shake with the President, and this His Royal Highness evidently felt to be a great bore, although politeness compelled him to submit to it with a show of pleasure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

[Cries of "Regular order!"]

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the regular order.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman from New Hampshire will permit me to have five minutes.

Mr. SULLOWAY. If the gentleman from Kentucky will pardon me, I want to say this: When the gentleman asked unanimous consent for a little time this morning, I supposed he was to talk on the subject of pensions. But he thrust something in here that has taken up half the afternoon, a matter that he could have spoken on when we have time to burn on appropriation bills. The result is that the little time we have assigned here to our committee is consumed, and we have got to stop, if I have the power to stop it, as a matter of justice to our business.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Will the gentleman allow me an inquiry?

Mr. SULLOWAY. Yes.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. The gentleman from Kentucky only occupied fifteen minutes this morning, and the gentleman from Ohio has occupied twenty minutes. Now, the gentleman from Kentucky wants five minutes to reply.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Will the gentleman from Kentucky be content with that?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Very well, Mr. Chairman, I will yield, but I give notice that hereafter I shall insist on the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, had I known the history of the gentleman from Ohio I should never have ventured the remarks I indulged in in the early part of the day. I have been often at a loss to account for the peculiar manner of my friend from Ohio. I saw there was something different from most men; that there was an atmosphere that he moved in which I could not comprehend. The situation was never explained to my satisfaction, and I am sure it has never been satisfactorily explained to the House until a few moments ago. Had I dreamed that the gentleman had come in contact with royalty in his early life, and that his whole future was colored and his deportment changed by that incident, I should not have offended his sensibilities or his sensitive feelings on the subject. [Laughter.]

Now, at the risk of his displeasure and in the hope that I may be able to portray in a dignified way my conception of this controversy, I desire to say that I should be very much disturbed if it was supposed for an instant that the present occupant of the White House, or any other President of the United States, at all times and under all circumstances was anything but a gentleman. But there are gentlemen and gentlemen. I think that every honest man who pays his debts and obeys the law and fears God is a gentleman.

Mr. HILL. White or black.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, white or black. I have seen many negroes whom I regarded as more princely gentlemen than many white men of my acquaintance. I always sought to treat them as gentlemen. But I do not believe that shoulder straps conferred by some foreign potentate, kid gloves, ease of manner, and perfumed person constitute a gentleman any more than a rough exterior, an honest heart, and a man who obeys the laws of his country. Nor do I think it is incumbent on the President of the United States, in extending a welcome to some visitor to our shore, that he shall forget that every principle of our republican institutions is hostile to everything that squints at monarchy, concentrated power, or the divine right of kings.

I oppose the suggestion that a man can be born great. I oppose the suggestion that because a man is born to a place under a foreign power that he should on that account be the recipient of flunkysism even by some worthy son of toil who has been elevated

to the first place in the Republic, not as a creature of accident, but who by the force of his own genius and achievements has risen above the dead level of mediocrity. [Applause.]

And I protest in the name of democracy and republicanism, not against the reception of this German, if he be not a Dutchman—and it is certainly not a badge of dishonor to be a Dutchman, nor is it a badge of dishonor to be a German—I protest against the official reception of this German, if you please, leaving the world to suppose that the descendants of the people who established a republican form of government in this country desire now to shake hands with everything that stands for kings, for princes, and for potentates.

It is that against which we protest; and nothing that the gentleman has read in the proceedings connected with the reception given to the Prince of Wales by a Democratic President squints at the suggestion that Congress was asked to make an appropriation to entertain him officially, or that the Administration was too cowardly to demand judgment of its own people upon the question of making an appropriation for the purpose of entertaining him. He was received in his private capacity, as the gentleman from Ohio himself admits; and the President received him as "an uncle would his nephew upon whom he expected to bestow his heritage," so your report reads.

What would be the consequences if the present President of the United States should attempt to receive this German as a man would receive his nephew? I have no objection to extending to him every courtesy and all hospitality; but I object to the Republic of the United States undertaking to play the flunky at the feet of a little German prince; and I object to the United States sending emissaries abroad to whistle their fingers and dance attendance in the ante chamber of some Britisher because he is going to wear the crown, when less than one hundred years ago the predecessors of that man, acting through their military officers, sacked our Virginia towns, raped our women, and burned our men.

A MEMBER. And burned our Capitol.

Mr. WHEELER. And burned this Capitol. Do you tell me I am un-American when I oppose such a proposition? I tell you every American citizen, irrespective of party alignment, if judgment were demanded upon this thing, would say that our people should stay at home, and if we must be "gentleman" at the expense of being Democrats and Republicans, I would rather be an American, though I wore the brand of not being a "gentleman" from the standpoint of some European potentate.

[Here the hammer fell.]

CHARLES A. SHEAFE.

The Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 7432) granting a pension to Charles A. Sheafe.

The amendments reported by the committee were read. The first and second committee amendments were agreed to. The amendment of Mr. RICHARDSON to the third committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

WILLIAM R. UNDERWOOD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3747) granting an increase of pension to William R. Underwood. The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to increase the pension of William R. Underwood, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, a pension certificate No. 685185, to \$30 per month, he being unable to support himself by manual labor of any kind, the same being subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

The amendment reported by the committee was read, and agreed to, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William R. Underwood, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM H. PIERCE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3412) granting an increase of pension to William H. Pierce.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Pierce, late of Company G, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment reported by the committee was read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THEOPHILUS GOODWIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1622) granting a pension to Theophilus Goodwin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Theophilus Goodwin, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ABBIE WEBSTER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 5521) granting a pension to Abbe Webster.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Abbie Webster, widow of Byron G. Webster, of Barker's Illinois Dragoons, on the pension roll of the United States, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws now in force, and to pay to the said Abbie Webster a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abbie E. Webster, widow of Byron G. Webster, late of Captain Barker's Dragoons, Illinois State Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Abbie E. Webster."

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call attention to the nature of the report accompanying this bill. I said a few moments ago I was willing to stand by the reports of this committee, a great many of which I have looked over. But I want to read a portion of this report to show how liberal this committee are and how in some cases they are willing to depart from the rules of law or justice or right:

The soldier named in this bill, according to the records of the adjutant-general of the State of Illinois, was a member of Captain Barker's Dragoons, Illinois State Militia, from April 19, 1861, to August 18, 1861, when discharged. The organization was not mustered into the service of the United States and was purely a State organization.

So here is a State organization to which this man belonged. He never was a soldier, never was mustered into the service of the United States—

but did, according to report of the War Department, serve in West Virginia, under command of United States officers, from about June 22 to July 27, 1861.

A little over one month.

He should have been in the Army at least ninety days, according to the law, in order to entitle him to any pension; and yet they overleap the law and bring in a report here to pension this woman as his widow, notwithstanding the fact that he had never been mustered into the service, and was in the service only a little over one month. The report says:

The claim of the beneficiary named in the bill as widow of the soldier, and filed April 2, 1891, under the act of June 27, 1890, was rejected by the Pension Bureau September 25, 1893, upon the ground that, inasmuch as the soldier, or the organization in which he served, had not been mustered into the United States service, title to pension could not obtain under the act of June 27, 1890.

He had no standing at all, no claim under the law whatever, and yet they have recommended that his widow be given a pension.

It is shown that she possesses no property and has no income from any source save that of her daily labor.

I have no doubt that is a fact. A great many people have no property.

They say further:

Your committee are of the opinion that this beneficiary should be placed in the same position as those widows of soldiers whose husbands were mustered into the United States service, and it being shown that the beneficiary married the soldier prior to January 27, 1890, and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor, your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

Now, they take the position that this widow, whose husband was never a soldier, should have a pension. I doubt if he ever fired a gun or heard a cap pop, and yet this committee come forward and say that this widow should be placed in the same position as the widows of soldiers who fought during the war until the end and were honorably discharged. I just want to call the attention of the House to this report made by this committee here. I make no further comment. I am willing for the committee to pass it, if they desire to pass it. Yet upon the face of these facts men will rise on this side and that side and ask ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars more for the claimants whom they represent than the committee are willing to allow.

I do submit again that this House ought not in any instance to vote a single dollar more than this committee recommends, be-

cause the committee are investigating these claims; and, while I say that in some cases, under the pressure that is brought upon them and because of their liberality and their sympathy for the soldiers, they go further than they ought to go, I submit that when they come in here with their report, this House ought to stand by them and not allow them to be overridden by increasing pensions in this way.

Here is a case where the woman's husband never was a soldier. I doubt if he ever smelt gunpowder or ever popped a cap, or anything of that sort; and yet they say that she ought to be placed in the same position as widows of soldiers who fought throughout the war and were discharged at the end of the war. I can not understand why this committee should recommend any such thing as that, and yet they have done it. Now, I submit that the country ought to know the whys and wherefores of this pension legislation.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say just a word about this case. I know something about it personally. This woman who seeks for this pension was the wife of a man who served in Captain Barker's Illinois Dragoons. He left his home, his wife, and his small children, went into the service, chased over the mountains of West Virginia for some time, as the report shows, a little over a month, and incurred a disease there from which he died subsequently. This woman by her own exertions reared her family.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. The man died of consumption within about two years afterwards.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. Yes; he incurred a fatal illness at that time, from which he died. This woman has done the best she could, has supported herself and reared her family, and now it is but right that the Government should do the best it can by paying her a small pension of \$8 a month, and that is all this committee has granted. This man was a soldier and did soldier's work.

The amendments recommended by the committee were agreed to. The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

SELDEN E. WHITCHER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 4488) granting an increase of pension to Selden E. Whitcher.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Selden E. Whitcher, late of Company H, First Battalion, Fourteenth United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendments recommended by the committee were read:

In line 6 strike out the words "First Battalion."

In line 7, after the word "Fourteenth," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I also desire to call the attention of the House to some parts of the report in this case. Here is a soldier who has been pensioned at the Pension Department as far as the disability from which he suffers would allow, and has been given a pension of \$6 a month. The committee come in with a report recommending an increase from \$6 to \$20 per month. As the bill was first introduced it was to make the increase to \$30, but they have cut it down \$10 and recommend that the amount to be given him be \$20 a month. Now, it appears that this man was hurt in the toe. The report says:

The wound was inflicted upon the second toe at the junction of the first and second phalanges. The toe was nearly severed in twain at this articulation and at the subsequent healing ankylosis of the joint occurred.

In other respects the toe and foot is in a healthy condition, no disability resulting.

In other words, it was a little hurt on his toe. Now, they come in here, because they can not get any other excuse—because they have no pensionable status at the Bureau on which they can give him an increase—and he comes and shows this committee that he has a little scratch on his toe and works on the sympathy of the committee, and they recommend that his pension be increased from \$6 to \$20 a month. I submit that that ought not to be. I just want to call attention to that fact and see if someone will not have conscience enough to object to such proceedings.

Mr. RUMPLE. If the gentleman will look at the second page of the report he will find that not only has this man an injury to his toe, but he had a subsequent disease by which he is now totally disabled. He is a total wreck, and this is only to increase his pension to \$20 a month.

Mr. CONNER. I would suggest to the gentleman from South Carolina that this soldier was shot while he was in the Army. The fact is, he was shot in the foot, and he has had ever since that time a great deal of trouble on account of his wound. Sometimes it has affected him to the extent it has caused him a good deal of pain in that limb, extending as far as the hip. I know

this gentleman personally. I frequently meet him, and know he is suffering from the disease of rheumatism that is attributable to his service in the Army. I met him last fall and in the early winter, and he is practically disabled from moving about at times on account of rheumatism and injury to his foot. It is certainly a meritorious claim, and should be allowed.

Mr. TALBERT. I would just like to say to the gentleman that while the other disabilities may be attributable to army service, the origin of this little limp is that he hit his toe against something in running out of a fight somewhere. [Laughter.]

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I move that the committee rise and report the bills to the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LACEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported that that committee had had under consideration sundry private bills, and had directed him to report them back, some without and some with amendments, favorably.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. LOUD, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, reported the bill (H. R. 11354) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I desire to reserve all points of order on the bill, Mr. Speaker.

PENSION BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills, reported from the Committee of the Whole without amendment, were severally considered, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed:

H. R. 9161. A bill granting an increase of pension to John W. Taylor;

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

H. R. 8954. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alfred N. Mosier;

H. R. 307. A bill granting an increase of pension to John L. Branson;

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

H. R. 1018. A bill granting an increase of pension to George C. Leighton;

H. R. 8293. A bill granting a pension to Amanda Jacko;

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

H. R. 2175. A bill granting an increase of pension to Kephart Wallace.

The following House bills, with amendments, favorably reported from the Committee of the Whole House, were severally considered, the amendments agreed to, the bills as amended ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and they were accordingly read the third time, and passed.

H. R. 7144. A bill granting an increase of pension to John L. Smith;

H. R. 2547. A bill granting an increase of pension to William M. Guy;

H. R. 7823. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jacob D. Caldwell;

H. R. 5160. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Harper;

H. R. 4035. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elias Longman;

H. R. 7308. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary Morely (title amended);

H. R. 5261. A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. Coates;

H. R. 7997. A bill granting a pension to Henry Burns (title amended);

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

H. R. 1350. A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Grant;

H. R. 6014. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Rheuby (title amended);

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

H. R. 898. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alfred Botton (title amended);

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

H. R. 5959. A bill granting an increase of pension to Francis Pearson (title amended);

H. R. 5863. A bill granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Brittingham;

H. R. 8269. A bill granting an increase of pension to James R. McClellen;

H. R. 5714. A bill granting a pension to Lucy B. Bevis (title amended);

H. R. 366. A bill granting an increase of pension to Dr. Edward M. Kanouse (title amended);

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

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

H. R. 7237. A bill granting an increase of pension to Eva H. McColley;

H. R. 5073. A bill granting a pension to Christina Daniels;

H. R. 2673. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Vale;

H. R. 2609. A bill granting a pension to Lizzie C. Young;

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

H. R. 9227. A bill granting an increase of pension to Frederick Shafer;

H. R. 6869. A bill granting a pension to Mrs. M. Callie Glover (title amended);

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

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

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

H. R. 3694. A bill granting a pension to Benjamin Wylie;

H. R. 5862. A bill granting an increase of pension to Rollin Tyler;

H. R. 2786. A bill granting a pension to William K. Hoffman (title amended);

H. R. 8486. A bill granting a pension to Annie S. Hummel;

H. R. 4827. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Baker (title amended);

H. R. 7968. A bill granting a pension to Norris L. Lungren;

H. R. 2124. A bill granting a pension to Dewitt Clinton McCoy (title amended);

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

H. R. 5957. A bill granting a pension to Wright H. Auchmoody;

H. R. 9312. A bill granting an increase of pension to Kate Virginia Dewey Cushing;

H. R. 6926. A bill granting a pension to Mabel H. Lazear;

H. R. 597. A bill granting a pension to Adella C. Chandler, widow of Bartley M. Chandler (title amended);

H. R. 8493. A bill granting a pension to Harry H. Sieg;

H. R. 5247. A bill granting an increase of pension to Richard Fristoe;

H. R. 2273. A bill granting a pension to Martha A. De Lamater;

H. R. 6018. A bill granting a pension to Lue Emma McJunkin;

H. R. 6861. A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph K. Ashby;

H. R. 7341. A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth W. Simmons;

H. R. 1796. A bill for the relief of Hiram Cronk;

H. R. 5289. A bill granting a pension to Malvina C. Stith;

H. R. 7074. A bill granting a pension to B. F. Draper (title amended);

H. R. 9383. A bill granting a pension to Narcissa Tait;

H. R. 3515. A bill granting a pension to Mary A. House, Army nurse (title amended);

H. R. 4209. A bill granting a pension to Thomas Butler;

H. R. 1529. A bill granting an increase of pension to John G. Brower;

H. R. 4084. A bill granting a pension to Charles H. Wickham (title amended);

H. R. 9220. A bill granting an increase of pension to John S. Hunter;

H. R. 3272. A bill granting a pension to Israel P. Covey (title amended);

H. R. 7907. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Ballou;

H. R. 8620. A bill granting a pension to Thomas Hall;

H. R. 6487. A bill granting a pension to Kezia Washburn (title amended);

H. R. 6515. A bill granting an increase of pension to Carleton A. Trundy;

H. R. 6873. A bill granting a pension to Sarah Maley (title amended);

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

H. R. 3769. A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Susan Terry (title amended);

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

H. R. 4115. A bill granting a pension to William Engas (title amended);

H. R. 7432. A bill granting a pension to Charles A. Sheafe;
 H. R. 3747. A bill granting an increase of pension to William R. Underwood;
 H. R. 3412. A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Pierce;
 H. R. 5521. A bill granting a pension to Abbie Webster (title amended); and
 H. R. 4488. A bill granting an increase of pension to Selden E. Whitcher.

The following Senate bills, without amendment, favorably reported from the Committee of the Whole, were severally considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed:
 S. 890. An act granting a pension to Catharine Moore;
 S. 1465. An act granting an increase of pension to George Fowler;
 S. 200. An act granting an increase of pension to Eunice P. Detweiler;
 S. 2131. An act granting a pension to Caroline N. Allen;
 S. 1167. An act granting an increase of pension to John Ferguson;
 S. 193. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Musgrove;
 S. 919. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Knowles;
 S. 194. An act granting a pension to Joseph W. Mulford;
 S. 2334. An act granting an increase of pension to Oscar Reed;
 S. 1621. An act granting an increase of pension to David Pollock;
 S. 197. An act granting an increase of pension to John Chandler;
 S. 888. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Taylor;
 S. 891. An act granting a pension to Lucinda W. Cavender;
 S. 1143. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Sweatt;
 S. 2484. An act granting an increase of pension to Loren S. Richardson;
 S. 1610. An act granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Perkins;
 S. 1329. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Black;
 S. 1977. An act granting an increase of pension to Harrison T. De Long;
 S. 2107. An act granting a pension to Matilda Armstrong;
 S. 2485. An act granting an increase of pension to Tempy French;
 S. 1805. An act granting a pension to Laura B. Wear;
 S. 1148. An act granting an increase of pension to Dennis Hannifin;
 S. 2392. An act granting an increase of pension to Elmer L. Stevens;
 S. 1937. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Miller;
 S. 2359. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hymers;
 S. 692. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel T. Rose;
 S. 2128. An act granting a pension to Jane Taylor;
 S. 889. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Burger;
 S. 1267. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan F. Conmit;
 S. 1020. An act for the relief of John Emerson;
 S. 526. An act granting an increase of pension to John McGrath;
 S. 887. An act granting a pension to Sarah McCord;
 S. 1783. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Schroeder;
 S. 232. An act granting a pension to Mary E. W. Morgan;
 S. 2161. An act granting an increase of pension to A. Curtis Steever Carpenter;
 S. 920. An act granting an increase of pension to Frances M. Reilly;
 S. 199. An act granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Eaton;
 S. 2390. An act granting a pension to Nellie M. Emery;
 S. 1094. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Gifford Dunbar;
 S. 2010. An act granting an increase of pension to Marcia M. Merritt;
 S. 568. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Fisher;
 S. 2389. An act granting a pension to John E. Farrell; and
 S. 1622. An act granting a pension to Theophilus Goodwin.

On motion of Mr. SULLOWAY, a motion to reconsider the votes whereby the several bills were passed was laid on the table.

JOSEPH COWGILL.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 9848) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Cowgill may be recommitted to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. The gentleman from Indiana who intro-

duced the bill has new evidence, and I ask that it may be recommitted.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to discharge the Committee of the Whole House from the consideration of House bill 9848 and that it may be recommitted to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. And that it hold its place on the Calendar.

The SPEAKER. That request the Chair declines to submit. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman that the Committee of the Whole be discharged and that the bill be recommitted. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles and the following resolutions were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

Senate concurrent resolution 22:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause an examination to be made to determine if there is probability and danger of the Mississippi River cutting through the space dividing such river from the St. Francis River, or injuring or destroying the Government work constructed in the vicinity of Walnut Bend, Ark., some 20 miles above the mouth of the St. Francis River, and if such danger exists, to cause to be made a survey and estimate of the amount necessary to prevent damage to the navigation of the St. Francis River, or for the protection or extension of the Government work heretofore constructed at or near such point—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Senate concurrent resolution 23:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to send to Congress as soon as practicable the report of Capt. Charles Keller, Corps of Engineers, in reference to certain proposed improvements of the South Haven Harbor, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

S. 3654. An act to vest in the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission certain powers possessed by circuit and district courts of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3090. An act to approve and ratify an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, entitled "An act to provide for the collection, arrangement, and display of the products of the Territory of Arizona at the international exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1903—to the Committee on the Territories.

S. 2952. An act to regulate the practice in the United States courts as to appeals and writs of error—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LUCY S. BANE.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee of the Whole House be discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2539) granting a pension to Lucy S. Bane, and that the same may be recommitted to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that House bill 2539 be taken from the Committee of the Whole House, that it be discharged from the consideration of that bill, and that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Without objection, that order will be made. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had this day presented to the President of the United States for his approval bills of the following titles:

H. R. 10076. An act to receive arrearages of taxes due the District of Columbia to July 1, 1900, at 6 per cent per annum in lieu of penalties and costs; and

H. R. 9315. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state for the information of the House that a new system has been inaugurated and is now carried out by the Committee on Enrolled Bills, whereby a report is made as to the time when a bill goes to the President, so that it will go on record, and members can see when the time for the return of a bill from the President has elapsed. This is an old system, but has been out of use for some time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. CONNELL, by unanimous consent, obtained leave of absence for one week, on account of important business.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, the Committee on War Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 908) for the relief of Sarah K. McLean, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Claims.

And then, on motion of Mr. PAYNE (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.), the House, in pursuance of its previous order, adjourned until Monday next.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10905) to amend section 14 of the act approved June 29, 1898, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River," reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 546); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11353) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, reported the same, accompanied by a report (No. 547); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ADAMSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1980) to establish a marine hospital at Savannah, Ga., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 548); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5809) for the further distribution of the Reports of the Supreme Court, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 549); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LOUD, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11354) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, reported the same, accompanied by a report (No. 550); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XIII, Mr. KEHOE, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6345) for the relief of Robert Hubbard, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 545); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5560) granting a pension to Annie L. Evans—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 11133) for the relief of John Sailer, or Sailor, late private, Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. HEATWOLE: A bill (H. R. 11345) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the State of Minnesota—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 11346) respecting the sale and taxation of inherited Indian allotments, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 11347) to limit the hours of service of the members of the fire department of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 11348) to promote the efficiency of the clerical service in the Navy of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 11349) for the purchase of a bronze portrait statue of George Washington—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 11350) to increase the efficiency of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 11351) to empower the Secretary of War to set aside a part of each national cemetery in the United States for the burial of deceased enlisted men and their wives—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KLUTTZ: A bill (H. R. 11352) to establish terms of the

circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of North Carolina at Wilkesboro, N. C.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs: A bill (H. R. 11353) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. LOUD, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads: A bill (H. R. 11354) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. WACHTER: A bill (H. R. 11355) making April 14 of each year a legal holiday, to be known and celebrated as "Martyr's Day"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 11398) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 11399) for the erection of a public building at Syracuse, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WACHTER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 151) authorizing the improvement of the ground owned by the United States in the city of Baltimore, Md., known as Fort McHenry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: A resolution (H. Res. 135) providing for the consideration of H. R. 10530—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LOUD: A resolution (H. Res. 136) granting consideration of rural free-delivery item in Post-Office appropriation bill—to the Committee on Rules.

By the SPEAKER: A concurrent resolution of the legislature of Nebraska favoring a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 11356) granting an increase of pension to George W. Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11357) granting a pension to Capt. W. P. Fryer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 11358) for the relief of Thomas T. Dunn and others—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 11359) for the relief of S. H. Caldwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 11360) for the relief of Reuben R. Sea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 11361) granting a pension to George H. Coffey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11362) granting an increase of pension to Jesse L. Garrett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11363) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Crosby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 11364) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Charles Cramer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11365) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hotham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOUGHERTY: A bill (H. R. 11366) granting a pension to Garrett M. Brockman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 11367) granting an increase of pension to Orson N. Earl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 11368) to correct the military record of G. G. Martin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 11369) granting an increase of pension to Berthold Fernow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11370) for the relief of Anna M. Mershon, administratrix of Daniel S. Mershon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 11371) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Heiskell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET of New York: A bill (H. R. 11372) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Gilbert Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11373) granting an honorable discharge to Charles J. Chatfield, jr., deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 11374) granting an increase of pension to William McCord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 11375) granting a pension to Charles F. Merrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11376) granting a pension to A. O. Doolittle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11377) granting restoration of former rate of pension to John Holverson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 11378) that the name of George M. Totten, late Company C, Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, be granted an honorable discharge and charge of desertion standing against him be removed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 11379) granting an increase of pension to Sarah S. Long—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MICKEY: A bill (H. R. 11380) granting a pension to John Donnelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 11381) granting an increase of pension to Abraham N. Bradfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 11382) for the relief of Moses J. Robertson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11383) granting a pension to John Henry Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRELL: A bill (H. R. 11384) granting an increase of pension to Mary Wolcott Kilburn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11385) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor Harris Hord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 11386) granting an increase of pension to David E. Burbunk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 11387) for the relief of Nathaniel M. Ayers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 11388) granting a pension to William Vogan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11389) granting a pension to David Gravatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 11390) granting a pension to S. C. Roe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11391) granting a pension to Francis M. Burke, of Dundee, Tex., a veteran of the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 11392) granting land to the James B. McKean Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 11393) granting an increase of pension to James H. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11394) granting a discharge to Samuel J. Matlack—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TATE: A bill (H. R. 11395) granting a pension to Mary Pitman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 11396) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of D. J. Mahoney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11397) granting permission to Lieut. Col. F. H. Phipps to accept the medal of merit tendered by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By the SPEAKER: Petitions of Bradbury Post, No. 15, Machias, Me.; Joe Hooker Post, No. 9, Baraboo, Wis.; John A. Otis Post, No. 238, Trim Belle, Wis.; Charles H. Phelps Post, No. 43, Amherst, N. H.; Veteran Post, No. 436, New York City; Thomas A. McCoy Post, No. 34, Lander, Wyo.; E. D. Baker Post, No. 6, Hailey, Idaho; W. S. Hancock Post, No. 107, Heightstown, N. J.; Morton Post, No. 17, Hebron, Neb.; Washington Post, No. 135, Adair, Iowa, and Custer Post, No. 1, Laramie, Wyo., Grand Army of the Republic, for investigation of the administration of the Bureau of Pensions—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of Dubuque (Iowa) Trades and Labor Council, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Dubuque (Iowa) Trades and Labor Council, indorsing certain recommendations of Secretary Wilson—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Dubuque (Iowa) Trades and Labor Council, asking change of methods so that differences with Government employees may be adjusted by official committees—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Resolution of Lake Seamen's Union

No. 73, of Buffalo, N. Y., favoring an educational test in the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of Lake Seamen's Union No. 73 and Cutters and Trimmers' Union of Buffalo, N. Y., favoring extension of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of Albany, N. Y., favoring bill to limit the power of Federal courts in granting injunctions in trade disputes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Lake Seamen's Union of Buffalo, N. Y., regarding House bill 7189 and Senate bill 2162, relating to the United States Marine-Hospital Service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Petition of Jerry Turner Post, No. 85, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin, for investigation of the administration of the Bureau of Pensions—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BATES: Resolution of John Fisher Post, No. 337, Grand Army of the Republic, of Riceville, Pa., favoring the construction of war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Cigar Makers' Union No. 107, of Erie, Pa., for an educational test in the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BELL: Resolution of General Shields Post, No. 78, of Newcastle, Colo., favoring the construction of Government vessels in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Petition of Osawatomie (Kans.) Typographical Union, favoring restriction of undesirable immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BRICK (by request): Affidavit of Frank F. Reed, concerning legislation affecting St. Joseph River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of Broom Makers' Union, and Norman Eddy Post, Grand Army of the Republic, all of South Bend, Ind., in relation to employment of labor in navy-yards, and favoring the construction of war ships at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Federal Labor Union of South Bend, Ind., and Cigar Makers' Union No. 379, of Rochester, Ind., asking for reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Cigar Makers' Union No. 415, of Elkhart, Ind., praying for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BROWN: Resolution of Farragut Post, No. 4, of Vallejo, Cal., Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Menominee, Mich., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURGESS: Petition of citizens of Austin and Colorado counties, Tex., in relation to the Boer war—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURLESON: Resolution of the Texas Millers' Association, for legislation amending the existing interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Wichita, Kans., for the passage of amendments to strengthen interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Manhattan Post, No. 271, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, for investigation of the administration of the Bureau of Pensions—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolutions of Robert Hale Post, No. 328; Axtell Post, No. 253; Sherman Post, No. 113, Department of Kansas, and Farragut Post, No. 4, Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic, urging that the navy-yards be utilized for the construction of war vessels—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: Papers to accompany House bill 11362, granting an increase of pension to Jesse L. Garrett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, testimony in support of House bill 11363, granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Crosby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 11361, granting a pension to George H. Coffey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: Resolutions of Lodge No. 80, International Association of Machinists, Newark, Ohio, asking passage of an exclusion law that will apply to Asiatic labor generally—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Resolutions of convention of tobacco farmers, dealers, and manufacturers of Wisconsin, and Janesville Leaf Tobacco Growers' Association, of Wisconsin,

against Cuban tariff concessions—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DALZELL: Papers to accompany House bill 11365, granting a pension to William H. Hotham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 11364, to remove the charge of desertion against the record of Charles Cramer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of Laundry Workers' Union No. 9, of Troy, N. Y., and resolutions of the National Building Trades Council, of Worcester, Mass., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the National Building Trades Council, held at Worcester, Mass., in relation to the leasing of public lands, irrigation, and homesteads—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Henry I. Mack, of Catskill Station, N. Y., in relation to crime and immoralities in the Philippines—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petition of National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Washington, D. C., in relation to various measures pending in Congress—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution of the National Building Trades Council of America, favoring the passage of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Farragut Post, No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California, and Brooklyn (N. Y.) Branch, International Wood Carvers' Association, favoring the construction of war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: Paper to accompany House bill 10096, granting an increase of pension to Jonathan W. Reber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Yeager Post, No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, of Allentown, Pa., and Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 203, of Reading, Pa., for the building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Federated Trades Council of Reading, Pa., favoring the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Resolution of Woodworkers' Union No. 169, of Columbus, Ind., favoring extension of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Woodworkers' Union No. 169, of Columbus, Ind., in favor of laws restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, paper to accompany House bill 9274, granting a pension to Lizzie Carmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GORDON: Petition of Cigar Makers' Union, Wapakoneta, Ohio, for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of Barbers' Union No. 58, of Lima, Ohio, favoring the construction of war ships at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 42, of Hartford, Conn., for the restriction of illiterate immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HULL: Petition of the Des Moines Employing Printers' Association, in regard to reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JACK: Papers to accompany House bill 10216, granting a pension to E. P. Cochran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: Petition of Samuel Sanders, to accompany House bill 7787, granting him a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: Petition of Baker Post, No. 20, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Washington and Alaska, for investigation of the administration of the Bureau of Pensions—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JOY: Petition of Insurance Agents' Union No. 8673, of St. Louis, Mo., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: Resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., relating to the extension of the coasting laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MORGAN: Paper of Moses J. Robertson, relating to a claim in his behalf—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 11383, granting a pension to John H. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRELL: Protest of the East Washington Citizens' Association against the further erection of a workhouse building in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, appeal of the Merchants' Association of New York, favoring Cuban reciprocity—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Resolution of Electrical Workers' Union No. 103 and Bay State Lodge of American Federation of Labor, of Boston, Mass., urging that the navy-yards be utilized for the construction of war vessels—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Boiler Makers and Iron-Ship Builders' Union No. 250, of Boston, Mass., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: Petition of Robert Chivas Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, of Milwaukee, Wis., favoring the construction of war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: Petition of L. A. Jones and others for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Walter Stump and 3 other citizens of Cromwell, Ind., favoring the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska: Papers in support of House bill providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Columbus, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 9950 granting a pension to Moses Whitcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 9475 granting a pension to John W. Genung—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Petition of the Merchants' Association of New York, for the relief of Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the National Building Trades Council of America, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the National Building Trades Council of America, favoring the national irrigation of arid lands, etc.—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolution of National Building Trades Council favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of the National Building Trades Council for national irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolutions of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (New York State legislative board), favoring bill to limit the power of Federal courts in granting injunctions in trades disputes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: Protest of farmers of northern Colorado against the passage of a measure to admit free of duty sugar grown in Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Bryan Club, of Denver, Colo., favoring the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: Petitions of I. M. Cole and 5 merchants of Cairo, Nebr., and William A. Voight and 19 others, of Nelson, Nebr., against House bill 6578, known as the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Petition in support of House bill 11389, granting an increase of pension to Daniel Gravatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Resolution of Glass Blowers' Union No. 47, of Sheffield, Pa., favoring the enactment of a law excluding the Chinese without limitation from this country—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Utica, Pa., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: Resolution of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union No. 233, and Cigar Makers' Union No. 186, of Flint, Mich., favoring the continuation of the exclusion law against Chinese laborers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WANGER: Resolution of Cigar Makers' Union No. 446, of Norristown, Pa., in favor of the reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON: Appeal of the Merchants' Association of New York, for the relief of Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VREELAND: Resolution of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Olean; also two petitions of sundry citizens of Olean, N. Y., for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 546, of Olean, N. Y., concerning the construction of Government vessels in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.