

By Mr. PINDAR: Petition of the Sarsfield Club, of New York city, opposing the so-called extradition treaty with the British Government—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. REED: Memorial of E. G. Parker Post 99, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kittery, Me., in favor of the passage of the Mormon bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPRINGER: Petition of C. D. Timothy, of Springfield, Ill., in favor of House bill 9733—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWINBURNE: Petition of the Sarsfield Club and of the Garryowen Club, of New York city, opposing the so-called extradition treaty with Great Britain—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. J. M. TAYLOR: Petition of John T. Robeson, late United States consul at Beirut, for refund of money expended for clerk-hire—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WHEELER: Petition of A. S. Shelton, of Lawrence County, and of Richard M. Skidmore, of Morgan County, Alabama, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

The following petitions, praying for the enactment of a bill providing temporary aid for common schools, to be disbursed on the basis of illiteracy, were severally referred to the Committee on Education:

By Mr. HALL: Of 193 citizens of Washington, Mount Pleasant, and Winfield, Iowa.

By Mr. HIRES: Of 77 citizens of Camden, N. J.

By Mr. LYMAN: Of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Dow City, Iowa.

By Mr. O'FERRALL: Of 269 citizens of Winchester, Va.

By Mr. PAYSON: Of 110 citizens of Forrest, Ill.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1887.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D., offered the following prayer:

PRAYER.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, according to His abundant mercy, hath begotten in us a living hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away.

Let the words of our lips and the meditation of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our strength and our Redeemer. And as we turn away from the open grave with sympathizing hearts may we ever be filled with the spirit of Him who is touched with the feeling of our infirmities, the great Redeemer, the conqueror of death, who liveth and reigneth forever.

Inspire us, we pray Thee, with courage and with faith, as from day to day we meet the responsibilities and trials and temptations incident to this mortal life. Fill us ever with Thy Good Spirit, sanctifying Thy providences, comforting those who are in sorrow, O Thou judge of the widow and Thou father of the fatherless ones, enabling us to meet the duties of each day with courage, with fortitude, with faith, and with patience, so serving our generation that when we shall fall asleep we may enter upon the everlasting rest. Blot out all our transgressions, and grant us grace and peace. Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done upon earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. Forgive us our trespasss as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

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

DEATH OF SENATOR LOGAN.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I ask leave to introduce resolutions at this time.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Illinois presents resolutions, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of John A. Logan, long a Senator from the State of Illinois, and a distinguished member of this body, business be now suspended, that the friends and associates of the deceased may pay fitting tribute to his public and private virtues.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and to furnish an engrossed copy of the same to the family of the deceased Senator.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, for the third time within a year we are called upon to raise our voices reverently in speaking of our dead. For the third time within a year death has laid his icy finger on a brother Senator and beckoned him to the unknown realms of eternity.

To-day we lay our tribute of love upon the tomb of Logan.

Suffering from a sense of personal loss too deep to find expression, I despair of being able to render adequate praise to his memory.

But yesterday, as it seems, he stood among us here in the full flush of robust manhood. A giant in strength and endurance, with a will of iron, and a constitution tough as the sturdy oak, he seemed to hold within his grasp more than the threescore years and ten allotted to man. No one thought in the same moment of Logan and death—two conquerors who should come face to face, and the weaker yield to the stronger. It seemed as if Logan could not die. Yet, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, as it were, "God's finger touched him, and he slept."

Almost without warning he passed from strength to weakness; to death and decay, from life pulsating with vigor to dare and to do. The physician's skill, the loving, agonized, devotion of those most dear, his own invincible will, were alike powerless to resist the approach of the grim destroyer who stole upon him "as a thief in the night," and has given us another striking warning of the fact that "No king nor nation one moment can retard the appointed hour."

John Alexander Logan was born on a farm located in what is now the town of Murphysboro, in Jackson County, Illinois, on February 9, 1826. Had he lived until to-day, sixty-one years—eventful, glorious years—would have rested their burden as a crown upon his head. Life is a crucible into which we are thrown to be tried. How many but prove the presence of alloy so base that refining "seven times" can not purify. But here was a life generous, and noble, an open book from which friend and foe alike might read the character of the man.

General Logan was the eldest of a family of eleven children. His father, Dr. John Logan, was born in the north of Ireland of Scotch ancestry, and came to this country early in this century. He first settled in Maryland and then in Missouri, afterward moving to Illinois and locating in Jackson County. There he met and married Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, who was a native of North Carolina, but came of a Scotch family. Dr. Logan was a man of marked characteristics, and a physician and surgeon of unusual skill.

He was noted for his integrity, his sturdy independence of character, his devotion to his friends, and his recognition of the equality of all men who were honest and upright, without regard to their social position. His wife was a woman of determined courage, strong in her prejudices, who never swerved from the path she had once marked out for herself. The characteristics of the father and mother were conspicuously combined in the son, who owed his success in life largely to the possession of the traits most prominent in the character of both his father and his mother.

The professional services of Dr. Logan were in such demand that he had little time to devote to the care of his farm or the education of his children, but he was an educated and studious man, and gave his children the best educational facilities he could command.

In those days money and schools were scarce in that new country, and the education of the youth was not considered so essential as it is to-day, but Dr. Logan managed to secure the services of a tutor who resided in the family and trained the children in the branches not taught in the schools of that day, including the rudiments of Greek and Latin. While young Logan failed to receive such a classical training as a college gives, he was eager and quick to learn, and made the most of his opportunities.

Reared upon a farm under such circumstances, his character was unconsciously molded and formed by surroundings similar to those which gave to Lincoln that strength and steadfastness which served him so well in later years. The men with whom young Logan came in contact during his boyhood were generally without the refinements of life, but they were rugged, sturdy, and self-reliant, of powerful physique and healthy intellects. His association with these vigorous, hardy, pioneers of civilization imbued the young man with unconquerable energy, indomitable will, and a stern sense of honor which through his manhood to the end of his life made him a master spirit among men.

At the age of sixteen he was sent to Shiloh College and subsequently added to the education obtained there whatever he could glean from the books within his reach. When barely of age he made his entrance into manhood upon the field of battle.

When the Mexican war broke out young Logan plunged into it with all the fire and enthusiasm of his nature, enlisting in the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Though then but twenty years of age, he served with distinction, and by the end of the war had become quartermaster of his regiment. This beginning of his career might have been to him an omen of future fame to be won on fields of blood. On returning home he was received as a student in the law office of Alexander M. Jenkins, his mother's brother, but, being an ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, Logan soon became fascinated with political life, and in less than a year was elected clerk of Jackson County.

In 1850 he became a student in the law department of Louisville University, graduating in the spring of 1851, and entering upon the practice of law at Murphysboro in partnership with his uncle. In 1852 he was elected to the State Legislature, and soon afterwards to the office of prosecuting attorney for the judicial district in which he resided. In this position he was called upon to prosecute some remarkable criminal cases, and it is a notable fact that he secured a conviction in all the cases which he prosecuted and tried.

On the 27th of November 1855 he was married to Miss Mary S. Cunning-

ham, a daughter of Capt. J. M. Cunningham, and established his home and law office in Benton, in the adjoining county of Franklin. In 1856 he was again elected to the State Legislature, and it was during the session of 1857 that it became my privilege to become acquainted with this remarkable man, who at that time demonstrated his power as a leader.

In 1858 Mr. Logan was elected to represent his district in Congress, and from the time he took his seat in the House of Representatives his rise was rapid and his public career became known to the country.

He had not been cradled in luxury. Fortune had not been especially kind to him, but he had been bred honest to the core, was incapable of meanness, and among the strong men of that Congress, the young, resolute, courageous Representative from Illinois held his own. He was again elected to Congress in 1860 when Abraham Lincoln was elected President. Logan was elected as a Douglas Democrat, and had advocated the election of Douglas to the Presidency with all his power before the people. When Lincoln was elected and mutterings of rebellion and whisperings of secession were heard, the fire of patriotism began to burn in his breast, and on the floor of the House of Representatives, on the 5th of February, 1861, before the inauguration of President Lincoln, he defined his position upon the burning question of the hour in the following unmistakable terms:

I have been taught—

He said—

that the preservation of this glorious Union, with its broad flag waving over us as the shield of our protection on land and sea, is paramount to all parties and platforms that ever have existed or ever can exist. I would to-day, if I had the power, sink my own party and every other one, with all their platforms, into the vortex of ruin, without heaving a sigh or shedding a tear, to save the Union, or even to stay the revolution where it is.

What a declaration of unselfish patriotism! Placing party and platforms under his feet, he was first of all for the Union and the flag, which were dearer than all else to him. With the flash of the first gun which thundered its doom upon Sumter he was up and in arms. Consecrating all the energy of his ardent nature to the cause of the Union, he left his seat in Congress, saying he could best serve his country in the field. Falling into the ranks of the Union Army he took his part as a civilian volunteer in the first battle of Bull Run.

To describe the part he took in the late war after he raised the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment and took the field would be to recite the history of the war itself—a story impressed as in letters of fire upon the memory of the American people. The record of his bravery at Belmont; of his gallant charge at Fort Donelson, where, as a colonel, he was dangerously wounded; of his service as major-general commanding the Army of the Tennessee; of the memorable siege of Vicksburg, when with the great leader of the Union armies he stood knocking at the door of that invincible stronghold; of his service with the gallant Sherman in his famous "march to the sea"—all are written on the pages of history to lend undying luster to the name of Logan.

It is said that poets are born, not made. So it may be truly said that General Logan was a natural soldier. Every instinct within him was inspired with fervid love of his country. His figure was massive, his shoulders broad, his presence commanding, with his swarthy face and coal-black hair, and "eye like Mars to threaten or command," he was every inch a warrior. The soldiers of the late war believed in him as a leader in the field, and those of that great Union army who survive him mourn his loss to-day as their nearest, most earnest, ablest, and most devoted friend.

During the war General Logan rose by regular promotion through every grade from colonel to the highest rank, save that of lieutenant-general, that the nation could bestow in recognition of his bravery and great capacity as an officer. How appropriately the words which, on April 6, 1870, he pronounced in eulogy of that other great soldier, General George H. Thomas, can now be applied to himself. On that occasion General Logan said of General Thomas, as we can now say of him:

He has gone. Grief sits visibly on every soldier's brow and pervades every loyal heart of the nation. His noble form lies low ready to be committed to its kindred dust. Earth never received into her bosom a manlier form or a nobler breast. The halo of his deeds and brilliancy of his achievements may almost be said to illuminate the grave into which his body descends, and the fragrance of his acts of kindness perfumes his sepulchre. He has gone from our sight, but not from our hearts and our memory; he must live on embalmed by our love and garlanded with our affection, his name growing brighter and brighter as time rolls on. The cold marble bears in mockery a name forgotten but for the letters chiseled on the icy slab. It can not be so with the name of General George Henry Thomas, which is chiseled on the tablets of too many hearts to need the aid of marble or bronze to perpetuate it.

Is it enough to say of General Logan that he was the greatest volunteer general of the Union army? By no means. A quarter of a century and more has passed since that terrible struggle, and civil honors were won by him during that period as rapidly as military ones were won during the war. When gentle peace, which "hath her victories no less renown'd than those of war," returned, he was at once called to again take his place in the councils of the nation. Twice elected to the House of Representatives since the war and three times chosen by the Legislature of his State to represent it in the Senate, it may be truly said that General Logan spent his life in the active service of his country. He was a man of high honor and singular boldness and frankness of character. He made no concealments. He fought always

openly and above-board. His integrity was beyond the whisper of suspicion.

He was aggressive and impulsive with the courage of his convictions. Eager to do, tireless in effort, persistent in purpose, by his indomitable will he made each obstacle in his path a stepping-stone to greater things. The more he was antagonized the stronger he became, and, as in battle, he pushed on until his enemies gave way and left him master of the situation. Goethe has said that "he who is firm in will molds the world to himself;" and so it could be said of Logan, who had become recognized as one of the most prominent factors in national affairs.

As a Senator he devoted himself steadfastly to the duties which crowd a Senatorial life, never turning a deaf ear to the appeals of his constituents, or from whatever quarter of the country they came. He was a ready speaker, full of energy and forceful in manner, and when aroused by debate and the importance of the subject he would pour forth thoughts that breathe and words that burn into the ears of his hearers.

Many passages may be selected from General Logan's writings and addresses which exhibit his ardent patriotism and love for the Union. In a letter to his friend, General Haynie, a gallant Union soldier, on December 31, 1861, he said:

I am for the Union, and for maintaining it, if such a thing is possible, and am uncompromisingly opposed to any man or set of men that countenance disunion, with its horrible consequences. There is no sacrifice I would not make for it. I have no opinions that I am so wedded to that I would not modify them in any way, consistent with the honor of my constituents and myself, to give peace to the country.

Again he said, in an address to the people of Chicago on August 10, 1863, while fresh from the field of battle:

I do not propose to discuss party politics or questions with a view to the advancement of any party organization, but desire only to speak to you with reference to the troubles that now environ the country and threaten the perpetuity of the Government. * * * In this war I know no party. * * * Although I have always been a Democrat, and cherish the doctrines of that old and honored party, yet in this contest I was for any man, let him belong to whatever party he might, who was for his country.

Being criticised for being an Abolitionist, General Logan said:

If it makes a man an Abolitionist to love his country, then I love my country, and am willing to live for it and willing to die for it.

General Logan's devotion to his country was the moving impulse of his heart, and he was willing, from the hour in which he saw the danger threatening the perpetuity of the Union, to give his life to save it. When the war was over and the integrity of the Union had been maintained, when he had laid aside his victorious sword, he used the following language in a speech at Louisville, Ky., on July 21, 1865:

Peace has come at last. * * * The dark clouds of war that have been piling in terrific grandeur along the southern horizon for four long years, and ever and anon bursting with fatal and fearful fury upon the land, have at last, Heaven be praised, rolled away. The trumpet clangor and the cannon's roar resound no longer from embattled plains. God grant that they never may again; that it may be as literally true of the soldiers who survive as it is bound to be of those who "sleep their sleep" that they have all "fought their last battle."

Like his great and true friend, General Grant, while General Logan was a great soldier, he did not love war, but with a heart full of human sympathy he loved peace and preferred her victories to those of war. Logan had a tender and sympathetic nature. His heart was full of sorrow for the sick, the wounded, and the dying soldiers who were constantly around him. He regarded the institution of slavery as the cause of the war and all its attendant distress, and in the address at Louisville already referred to he used these graphic words:

Oh, that I had the power to bring together all the slaveholders of the land, and have them look on in solemn silence while the cripples, the widows, and orphans that have been made by this war could pass before them in grand review and tell their tales of misery and woe that slavery has brought upon them. Were their hearts not made of stone they would melt while gazing at such a scene, and with one voice they must cry out: "Let the land be at once rid of the curse that has caused such a dreadful scene as this."

General Logan's earnest feelings in regard to those who fought to preserve the Union are illustrated by a statement made in a speech in the other wing of this Capitol in 1867, when, in speaking on the subject of the reconstruction of the States that had been in rebellion, he said:

God forbid that the day shall ever dawn upon this Republic when the patriots whose patriotism won them crutches and wooden limbs shall have apologies and explanations to make for their public conduct!

Mr. President, I make these few quotations from the many striking passages that illuminate General Logan's addresses in Congress and to the people to show how earnest and undivided was his devotion to his country, his love for his companions in arms, and his opposition to slavery as the cause of the war.

General Logan was the idol of the volunteer soldiers of the late war, and since the war closed no man in the nation has been so universally recognized by them as a friend upon whom they could confidently rely for help as he was. His heart went out to them and theirs to him. On one occasion he said:

My consent can never be commanded to ignore the claims that I feel the gallant dead who fell fighting under our flag have upon my devotion to their fame while I live.

The death of no man since the war has been so sorrowfully mourned by the volunteer soldiery of the Union as has been the death of Gen-

eral Logan. The soldier of that grand army mourns his loss to-day as "one who will not be comforted."

You will call to mind, Mr. President, General Logan's speeches on education, on the needs of the Army, his defense of General Grant, and his arraignment of General Fitz John Porter. These constitute an important part of the records of Senatorial debates, and should be classed among the ablest and most exhaustive speeches ever made in the Senate. As a political leader General Logan was conspicuously successful. He was naturally in the front rank, whether on the field of battle or in political contests. Living in an era when corruption was not uncommon, when strong men of both parties sometimes stood aghast and saw their reputations blasted by public exposure, he remained throughout his long public career above suspicion.

Wealth could not tempt him to soil his spotless name. He never used the opportunities of his official position as a means of obtaining gold. He died as he had lived, a poor man.

Throughout his long and conspicuous public career he came many times before the people, but there never was a ghost of dishonor in his past to rise up and cry upon him shame. May his children "rejoice and be glad" in the example of a father of whom the whole nation could rise up and say, "There was an honest man."

But let us not indulge in adulation. General Logan was not a perfect man. Faults had he, "child of Adam's stem," but they were small, and served by comparison but to enhance his virtues. His prejudices were sometimes narrow, but he was never a hypocrite. He never professed to be what he was not.

He sometimes erred, for he was possessed of like passions with other men. He sometimes alienated a friend, as every strong, independent man must in the course of a public career. He had his bitter enemies, but, in the words of a revered and venerable friend of General Logan's, ex-Senator Simon Cameron, "a man who makes no enemies is never a positive force." Logan was a positive force. He took his position on questions as they came up, and was always ready to defend it with all his power.

Mr. President, few men in American history have left so positive an impress on the public mind and so glorious a record to be known and read of all men as has General Logan. The pen of the historian can not fail to write the name of Logan as one prominently identified with the great movements and measures which have saved the Union and made the nation free and great and glorious within the last thirty years.

Like Lincoln, his heart and hand were ever for the people. He came up from the ranks of the people, believed in the purity and integrity of the masses, and was always ready and eager to speak for them. He was a true republican and believed firmly in republican government. He despised tyranny in all its forms wherever he found it. He was always true to his convictions and to his friends, and no power or influence could induce him to forsake either.

His sturdy character has been so often demonstrated upon this floor and in his work and in his powerful speeches in every part of the country, always showing his most earnest devotion to the Union, his never flagging zeal in behalf of his comrades-in-arms, his love of liberty and human equality, his belief in universal education as in the interest of the happiness of the people and of the perpetuity of republican government, his adherence at all times to his convictions of duty, his unflinching determination to stand by his friends—that it seems needless for me to dwell upon it longer. In his remarks in this Senate upon an occasion similar to this, in speaking of a once distinguished member of this body, the lamented Chandler, General Logan used the following language:

"Tis true the grave in its silence gives forth no voice nor whispers of the morrow, but there is a voice borne upon the lips of the morning zephyrs that lets fall a whisper, quickening the heart with a knowledge that there is an abode beyond the tomb. Sir, our lamps are burning now, some more brightly than others; some shed their light from the mountain's top, others from the lowly vales; but let us so trim them that they may all burn with equal brilliancy when relighted in our mansions beyond the mysterious river.

I fondly hope, sir, that there we will again meet our departed friend.

Mr. President, he who uttered those tender words, thus giving expression to his faith in the hereafter and to his love of his departed friend, has gone to join him in the mansions beyond the mysterious river, may we not trust in that better land where there is no more pain nor suffering nor sorrow, but in the mansions of eternal bliss.

As time passes and the men who did the most in the late terrible civil war pass rapidly away one by one we have the consolation of knowing that they leave to us a united country, with the Union of the States restored and liberty secured to all the people, to be transmitted by us to those who come after as a glorious inheritance.

Death is a good Samaritan, throwing the mantle of charity over the faults of men, burying in oblivion the sins of the flesh, and bidding their good deeds "live after them."

And now we stand as at an open grave to say our last farewell. Here was a man who could ill be spared to country, friends, or home. "Our life is scarce the twinkling of a star in God's eternal day," yet we bow in resignation to the divine decree when the summons comes to one weary with the burden of years and with labors ended. But to see the darkness fall at noon-time, the sun go down while we look for a brighter day, is a mystery of Providence too deep for human comprehension.

When death claims the strong and great, those to whom we look for help and strength, we ask why, why was he taken, and can not understand the dealings of an Infinite Wisdom. As the autumn leaves drop and enrich the soil, so are the great men of our nation falling by the way, leaving a golden heritage of honored names and fame to generations yet unborn.

Our friend and brother has crossed to the other shore to join the immortal throng. He has left a desolate hearthstone, a loved companion, prostrate in her grief, refusing to be comforted. His conflicts are over. He is at peace "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

In halls of state he stood for many years,
Like fabled knight, his visage all aglow!
Receiving, giving sternly, blow for blow!
Champion of right! But from eternity's far shore
Thy spirit will return to join the strife no more.
Rest, soldier-statesman, rest; thy troubled life is o'er.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, this is not an unmeaning ceremonial. The Senate has not paused in its great labors and arrested its important service to the people of the United States for the purpose merely of indulging in passing eulogistic remarks upon the character of our brother who has left us; but we consider that it is due not to him alone but to this whole country that a man who was so marked in his grand individuality and splendid characteristics should be spoken of here, and that we should contribute what we are able to do to enhance the value of his memory for the sake of posterity as well as for the present generation of men.

The pathetic remarks that fell from his lips which were quoted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM] at the time that we were holding obsequies over the departed Senator from Michigan, Mr. Chandler, bring forcibly before my mind, as I have no doubt it does before the mind of the Senate, the question, whence has gone this man so powerfully clothed with every element of strength, goodness and greatness of character? Has the Divine hand that fashioned a man like this and made it possible for him to build himself up through the toils and labors and vicissitudes of life found no use for him in the great economy of His providence, since that sad and startling moment when he was taken, yes, snatched from our midst? I think, sir, of John A. Logan to-day as a powerful factor in the hands of his Creator, still working out diligently and faithfully the good that he seemed so well designed to accomplish. I do not regard him as lost or passed into a mythical land where there is no longer use for the valuable services which he has been so conspicuous in rendering to his race while he lived among us. I think of him as a living, moving energy, still useful in the great purposes of the Divine economy.

I do not come here, Mr. President, to pronounce about a man so sincere as he was any word of eulogy or praise in which there will be a coloring of insincerity. For twenty-five years I was opposed to almost every measure of public policy that he espoused. It so turned out that in the first battle of the war and in the latest battle in which I participated we were confronted with each other. It so turned out that having our political principles cast much in the same mold in early life, we separated, as did the sections of this great country, upon questions that it appears could not be settled or reconciled otherwise than by war.

After we had again come in the presence of each other in this Senate, he, with an absolute sincerity of purpose, which I claim for myself also, took the opposite view from that which I held of most of the great questions that have engaged the attention of this body since that time. But in all that he did and in all that he said John A. Logan was a thoroughly sincere and a resolutely upright man.

The differences of opinion that exist between men in this country, where freedom of speech and of debate are sanctioned and encouraged by the Constitution and by the traditions of our history, develop men who oppose each other with great strength and power frequently, and develop even in ordinary men a strength of will and purpose that is honorable to them and beneficial to the people. Our divisions of sentiment and opinion are altogether natural and indispensable. They merely mean that the questions with which we have to deal are debatable and often doubtful, and that they must finally be settled in this body, as in all other legislative bodies in this country, by the power of a majority, the minority always yielding to the majority as being right in substance and in effect. So that when I controvert with a man of the strength of Logan's will and a man of his ability, his learning, his enterprise, and his genius, for he possessed all in a large degree, I feel that the combats in which we engage are those in which men on either side may be absolutely sincere.

John A. Logan was, more than almost any man in my remembrance, the typical American of the Western States. He was born and reared in the West, that country of marvelous strength, power, and progress. All of his efforts were given to the service first of that particular section and afterwards to the more enlarged service of the general country. But Logan seemed to be the embodiment of the spirit and power of that wonderful West, which has grown and strengthened in our country as no other section of this Union ever has within a given time. The energy of his nature, the fortitude, the persistence, the industry, the courage with which he encountered every question that arose seemed

merely to exemplify the pervading spirit of the western part of the United States, and he will go down to posterity, not because we describe him in our speeches here to-day, but because he has described himself in every act of his life as a man perfectly understood and the recognized exemplar of one of the strongest and most splendid types of American character.

I confess, Mr. President, that I feel a certain joy in the power of our country to develop men like this. I think it is greatly to the credit of the country that a man can be brought from the bosom of the people and lifted into the highest stations of place and power without, in the slightest degree, losing his identity with them; reflecting here upon the floor of the Senate what they feel in their hearts and what they believe and teach in their homes, keeping up a perpetual bond of affectionate union between those highest in authority in this land and those who are in the retirement of private life.

Institutions that can produce men and results like these are worthy of preservation, and no man more regrets than I do that there was ever one moment of time in the history of this country when it seemed to be necessary for the preservation of rights, that a large portion of the people of this country believed to be sacred, that these institutions of ours should have been put under a threat. That time has passed away, and with it all the rancors of the occasion. You can not point out in the history of any race of people that degree of mutual magnanimity and forbearance that has characterized the people of this great country in returning to unite hands and hearts in the maintenance of its institutions, in the elevation of its honor, and in the perfection of its glory.

In these efforts men who thought and felt as I have thought and felt always gladly stretch forth the hand of honest brotherhood to men like John A. Logan. We were never afraid of such men, because they were candid and true. No guile beset that man's life, no evasion, no finesse. No merely political strategy ever characterized his conduct in public life or marred his honor in private life. He was a bold, pronounced, dignified, earnest, manly, firm, generous, true man, and I value the opportunity to express these sentiments about such a man on the floor of the Senate on this solemn occasion.

Passing beyond the events to which I have alluded, where he and I had adverse opinions, and taking this young man in company with thousands of his confreres of like age who were in the army that invaded Mexico, we find there the earliest display of those qualities which continued in unabated vigor and distinctiveness down to the very hour of his death. I have always felt that we had sent out with the army to Mexico the very flower of American chivalry in the persons of those young men who bore our banners in triumph to the halls of the Montezumas. Scarce a man who distinguished himself in that war has not received great honors at the hands of his country and has not proved himself thoroughly worthy of them. We can scarcely recall an individual who had a prominent place in that war—I do not mean official place, but who won his position by dutiful service in that war—who has not received at the hands of the American people a complete recognition of those abilities and courageous manhood which enabled him to go out in this early trial of his life and to prove himself upon those fields as a man of valor and of power.

I believe that no man has died in this country in a half century for whom the people of the United States at large had a more genuine respect or in whom they had greater confidence than in General Logan. The Senate has witnessed, on various occasions, his antagonism even to his best friends, when his convictions led him to separate from them upon political and other questions that have been brought before the Senate. Always courageous, always firm, always true, you knew exactly where to place him; and when his manly form strode across the Senate Chamber and he took his seat among his brethren of this body this country as well as this august tribunal felt that a man had appeared of valor and strength and real ability.

Though perhaps he could not handle the refinements of disquisition and logic with as much skill as some, Logan did not want to use such methods in his argument. He desired to have strong materials out of which to build powerful argumentation. If the facts that appeared before his mind convinced his judgment and his conscience that his course was right, he seldom stopped to see whether the path that he had marked out for himself was one justified by the doctrines of any political party or had been explored by some great man. While I feel that there is great attention always deserving to matters of the kind I have been mentioning, it is nevertheless true that those strong and earnest men who take hold of facts as they arise, and in handling them follow the dictates of judgment and of conscience, oftener meet the approval of the American people than those who refine too much and, from timidity, fail to reach the results that the people themselves have fastened their hearts upon.

I am glad, Mr. President, of the opportunity to render to our late associate what I conceive to be a merited tribute, and to extend my remarks a little further and to say of him that in his domestic relations he was one of the fondest and most lovable of men. In that crucial test of an honest character and of a gentle and forbearing nature, no man excelled John A. Logan. He was a true husband, a true father, a true friend, and when that is said of a man, and you can add to it also that he was a true patriot, a true soldier, and a true statesman, I

do not know what else could be grouped into the human character to make it more sublime than that.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Mr. President, I first knew General Logan about twenty years ago. He was then a member of the House of Representatives, and I had just come to the Senate. His fame as a soldier, of course, was well known to me. His personal characteristics I then knew nothing of. I soon met him in committees of conference and otherwise as representing the opinions of the House of Representatives in matters of difference with the Senate, and I was struck, as everybody has been who has known him, with the very extraordinary characteristics that he possessed. They have been stated by his colleague who first addressed you and by my friend on the other side of the Chamber—the characteristic of candor, the characteristic of simplicity of statement, the characteristic of clearness of opinion, the characteristic of that Anglo-Saxon persistence in upholding an opinion once formed that has made our British ancestors and our own people the strongest forces for civilization of which we have any account in the history of the world.

There was no pretense about the man; there was no ambuscade; there was no obscurity. What he was for he understood his reason for being for, stated it briefly and clearly, and stuck to it; and that, as we all know, and as it always ought to be, means in the great majority of instances success, and where success fails it is an instance of honorable defeat.

His industry, Mr. President, which I have so long had opportunity to know and to know intimately, for later when he came to the Senate it was my good fortune to serve with him in one of the committees of the Senate having a very large amount of work to do—his industry, as well as these other characteristics that I have spoken of, was of the greatest. He seemed never to tire, to be ready to stay out and finish the things that were to be done, an example to us all of that fidelity to the administration of public interests, the things to be done and accomplished that I think were extremely conspicuous, and I must say among the living are somewhat rare.

So speaking of him, Mr. President, as a Member of the House of Representatives and as a Senator performing his public duty, I can speak of him with the simplest sincerity and say that he was entitled, in my opinion, to the highest praise for these qualities and these things that he both had and did in performing important public duties.

No more can be said, Mr. President, of any man, whether he have the gifts of eloquence or the boundless resources of learning. He who does his deed of duty in the place where he stands is the best patriot, the best citizen, the best legislator, the best ruler, and the best man. That he did.

For many years General Logan and I have sat here side by side. His temper, like that of some of those who sat very near to him, was not always of the most stolid kind, and he and I, sitting here side by side, very often in our constant conversations and intercourse differed and disagreed; we sometimes got warm and angry; but I think I can say truly that the sun never went down on his wrath toward me or any other man from occasions arising from differences of opinion and warmth of words.

He was the gentlest of hearts, the truest of natures, the highest of spirits, that feels and considers the weaknesses of human nature and who does not let small things stand in the way of his generous friendship and affection for those with whom he is thrown. And so in the midst of a career that had been so honorable in every branch of the public service, and with just ambitions and just powers to a yet longer life of great public usefulness, he disappears from among us—not dead—promoted, as I think, leaving us to mourn, not his departure for his sake but that the value of his conspicuous example, the strength of his conspicuous experience in public affairs, and the wisdom of his counsels have been withdrawn.

And so I mourn him for ourselves, not for himself; and so I look upon an occasion like this not so much—far from it—for the regrets that belong to personal separations as the testimonial that a great body like this should make for ourselves and for our people of a recognition of the merits and of the examples and of the services that are to be not only a memorial but an inspiration to us all and to all our countrymen as to the just recognition and worth of noble deeds and honest desires. And so I lay my small contribution upon his grave in this way.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, as I stood a few weeks ago by the vault that received within its gloomy walls the honored remains of John Alexander Logan, and heard the impressive words of the solemn ritual for the dead of the Grand Army of the Republic, it seemed to me a most fitting ceremonial. The aged comrade of the order who, in tremulous tones, read the lines that breathe in every word the spirit of fraternity, charity, and loyalty, represented the three hundred and fifty thousand companions in arms, comrades of the illustrious dead, to whom he was endeared by much of self-sacrifice and a devotion to their interests that never knew fatigue. As the clear, well-sustained notes of the bugle hung, as though loth to leave, upon the wintry air,

And the dingle's hollow throat
Prolonged the swelling bugle note,
sounding the call "lights out," it was fit finale to the life of activity

and conflict so lately ended. It spoke of rest after fatigue, of the peaceful camp after the wearisome march, of quiet after the din of arms, of sweet sleep after battle. It meant the restful darkness after the wakeful light, the covering of the camp-fire to retain its warmth until the dawn, the promise of the coming day, the resurrection and the life eternal.

The familiar bugle-call brought most vividly to my recollection the first time I met our friend and comrade, nearly twenty-five years ago. The disaster to our arms on dread Chickamauga's bloody day—the only battle approaching defeat that the Army of the Cumberland had ever known—had been redeemed by the glorious and substantial victories of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. These battles had been won with the aid of the Army of the Tennessee, and Sherman, its leader, had come to fight by the side of Thomas, "the Rock of Chickamauga."

With Grant, the great captain, to direct the movements of these most able lieutenants, the victory was assured, and with the capture of the rebel stronghold upon the frowning heights of Mission Ridge and lofty Lookout the Georgia campaign, that ended in the capture of Atlanta and the march to the sea, that "broke the back of the rebellion," became possibilities. The fair fame of our brethren of the Tennessee was familiar to us of the Army of the Cumberland. We had fought by their side at Shiloh. We knew of their high emprise at Corinth, Champion Hills, and Vicksburg. We had heard and read of Sherman, McPherson, and Logan.

I do not disparage the bright fame of either of the first two when I say that the chief interest centered at that time about the name of the third of these famous leaders of the Army of the Tennessee. He was the great volunteer soldier. He came from civil life—was without education in the art of war save that which came from a limited experience during the war with Mexico. He resigned his position as a member of Congress to enter the army of the Union as a private. With burning words of eloquence and lofty patriotism he gathered his neighbors of his Congressional district about his recruiting flag, organized and became the colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. The baptism of blood came to him at Belmont, where he led the charging column upon the foe.

At Fort Henry his regiment captured eight of the enemy's guns. At Fort Donelson, while impetuously urging his men to the assault, he was badly wounded in the arm and hip but never flinched, and by his intrepidity kept his men in place until they were reinforced, their commander leaving the field only when faint from loss of blood. His regiment in this bloody fray lost 50 per cent. of its number in killed and wounded. Promoted to be brigadier-general, he returned before full recovery of health and strength, and, at Corinth, General Sherman acknowledged his special obligation to General Logan, and described how gallantly "he held the critical ground on the right against a large force of the enemy."

Advanced to the command of a division he saved the day at Raymond, and the historian wrote of him—

He was full of zeal and wild with enthusiasm, and to his division belongs the honor of the victory. Fearless as a lion, he was in every part of the field and seemed to infuse every man of his command with a part of his own indomitable energy and fiery valor.

At Jackson and at Champion Hills his splendid division, as usual, immortalized itself. He seemed a born leader, displaying "unflinching endurance, daring bravery, and determined energy." At the siege of Vicksburg, and particularly in the assault after the mine explosion, he was the prominent figure. His division was the first to enter the captured stronghold on that memorable 4th day of July. A witness of the scene wrote:

The General rode at their head worshiped by his men—a man of iron will and lion-like courage, who seemed under the blasts of war to change into a demi-god.

As a tribute to his gallantry and effective service during the siege, he was made military governor, and in that capacity displayed wonderful executive power in caring for the captured thousands of Pemberton's army and the many other thousands of citizens who were reduced almost to starvation. He brought "order out of chaos, restrained disorder, and treated the conquered with impartial justice."

Having been made major-general of volunteers, he succeeded General Sherman as commander of the Fifteenth Corps.

His parting address to the gallant division he had so frequently led to victory is well worthy of remembrance. He said it "had made for itself a history to be proud of; a history never to be forgotten; for it is written as with a pen of fire dipped in ink of blood in the memories and in the hearts of all." He besought his men in these words: "Remember the glorious cause you are fighting for, remember the bleaching bones of your comrades killed on the bloody fields of Donelson, Corinth, Champion Hills, and Vicksburg, or who perished by disease during the past two years of hardship and exposure, and swear by these imperishable memories never, while life remains, to prove recreant to the trust Heaven has confided to your charge."

This was the meteoric military career of the junior of the three splendid soldiers who came from the great valley they had immortalized by their valor to the central West, to join with Thomas, Schofield, and Hooker in the campaign against Atlanta—"the gate city of the South."

I first saw Logan in front of the confederate position on Kenesaw Mountain, when his corps made that desperate assault upon Little Kenesaw—so fruitless in results, so costly in human life. The sight was an inspiration. Well mounted—"he looked of his horse a part." His swarthy complexion, long black hair, compact figure, stentorian voice, and eyes that seemed to blaze "with the light of battle," made a figure once seen never to be forgotten. In action he was the very spirit of war. His magnificent presence would make a coward fight. He seemed a resistless force.

The sword
Of Michael, from the armory of God,
Was given him, tempered so that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge.

The splendid record of achievements won along the Mississippi was to remain unbroken. His name is written upon every page of the Georgia campaign of over one hundred days of constant fighting. Says one of the historians of the Army of the Cumberland: "As the united armies advanced along the battle line, where for four months the firing never wholly ceased by day or by night, everybody came to know Logan. Brave, vigilant and aggressive, he won universal applause. Prudent for his men and reckless in exposing his own person, he excited general admiration.

When the lines were close his own headquarters were often scarcely out of sight of the pickets, and he generally had a hand in whatever deadly work might spring up along his front.

At Resaca, at Dallas, in front of frowning Kenesaw, at Peach Tree Creek and New Hope Church his corps under his leadership added to its fame. When McPherson was killed Logan assumed temporary command of the Army of the Tennessee, and "wrested victory from the jaws of defeat." We of the Cumberland heard the noise of the cannon and the rattle of the musketry that told of the severe assaults made by the desperate foe on Logan's line. I visited the field the next morning and saw the terrible results of the deadly struggle.

The ground was thickly strewn with the slain, and the face of nature had been changed by the conflict as though

Men had fought upon the earth and fiends in upper air.

Logan's battle presence here is said to have been sublime. The death of his beloved comrade in arms seemed to transform him into a very Moloch. Bare-headed he rode his lines, encouraging his men by word and deed, his battle-cry, "McPherson and revenge." Sherman's official report of the battle says:

The brave and gallant General Logan nobly sustained his reputation and that of his veteran army and avenged the death of his comrade and commander.

I would fain speak of Ezra Chapel and Jonesborough, but lack of time forbids.

On September 2 the campaign of constant fighting that began May 2 closed by the occupation of Atlanta, and no one man did more to bring about the glorious result than he whose death we to-day deplore. Of his services during the march from Savannah through the Carolinas I can not take time to speak. He rode at the head of the victorious veterans of the Army of the Tennessee at the Grand Review. Long its leader, he had at last become its commander. No more knightly figure appeared in the marching columns. No braver or truer heart swelled with the lofty emotions of the hour.

Through all of General Logan's military career it is evident that he was far more than a mere soldier. Although terribly at home upon the field of battle it was not love of the life that took him there. His sensitive and sympathetic nature caused him many unhappy hours as he saw the horrors war had wrought. He was no mere seeker for "the bubble reputation." The speeches made and letters written immediately before and during the great struggle for national existence show him to have been imbued with the spirit of loftiest patriotism. In Congress he said:

I have been taught to believe that the preservation of this glorious Union, with its broad flag waving over us as the shield for our protection on land and on sea, is paramount to all the parties and platforms that ever have existed, or ever can exist. I would to-day, if I had the power, sink my own party and every other one with all their platforms into the vortex of ruin, without heaving a sigh or shedding a tear, to save the Union.

In 1862, when solicited to represent Illinois as Representative at large, he wrote:

A compliance with your request on my part would be a departure from the settled resolutions with which I resumed my sword in defense and for the perpetuity of a government, the like and blessings of which no other nation or age shall enjoy if once suffered to be weakened or destroyed. In making this reply I feel that it is unnecessary to enlarge as to what were, are, or may hereafter be my political views, but would simply state that politics of every grade and character whatsoever are now ignored by me, since I am convinced that the Constitution and life of this Republic, which I shall never cease to adore, are in danger.

I express all my views in politics when I assert my attachment for the Union. I have no other politics now, and consequently no aspirations for civil place or power. No! I am to-day a soldier of this Republic, so to remain, changeless and immutable, until her last and weakest enemy shall have expired and passed away. Ambitious men who have not a true love for their country at heart may bring forth crude and bootless questions to agitate the pulse of our troubled nation and thwart the preservation of this Union, but of none of such am I. I have entered the field to die if needs be for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war has become a fact established.

While deeply in earnest and desirous of serving his country in the largest sphere, it can not be said that he was ambitious. He never sought promotion. It came to him as proper recognition of great fitness and much service.

The trait in his character upon which my thoughts dwell with fondness and emotion was his generous regard for the rights of others. It shone out conspicuously in his treatment of that noble soldier and true patriot, General George H. Thomas, whom all men loved. There was impatience that Thomas did not move to the attack of Hood. The fact that the rain, which froze as it fell, covered the earth with ice upon which man and beast could scarcely stand was really cause sufficient for delay.

Logan was ordered to supersede the great leader of the Cumberland army. He proceeded westward without haste, although the command of that splendid army of veterans was something greatly to be desired. Reaching Louisville and hearing that the thaw had come and Thomas ready to move, he delayed in that city. The glorious news of the great victory at Nashville soon came to him. Logan, with the order assigning him to supreme command in his pocket, telegraphed the glad tidings to Washington and asked that Thomas might remain at the head of the men who had followed him for so many years, and that he might return to the inferior command.

No desire for self-advancement could prompt him to disregard the rights of a comrade. Without a murmur he had before this time seen the command of the Army of the Tennessee pass to another when it seemed matter of right that it should be his as the natural successor of the lamented McPherson. General Hooker, with less of claim, wanted it, and in his grievous disappointment asked to be relieved from duty. Logan did not sulk an instant, but, with unselfish patriotism, went wherever duty called.

It is not my purpose to speak of the great dead in any other capacity than that of a soldier. Let others speak of him as a civilian, lawyer, legislator, statesman, and tell of his merits as citizen, husband, father, and friend. I was his recognized comrade, as was every other man who wore the blue. He never forgot them. They will never forget him. He made it impossible so to do by his devotion to the volunteer soldiers' interests. The statute-books are full of laws for the maimed and disabled, the widowed and the fatherless, that he either originated or actively helped to pass. His life here and in the other House since the war was one of constant devotion to those with whom he had served. It was this strong feeling of comradeship that prompted him to aid materially in the organization of that great order—the Grand Army of the Republic.

He originated the ever-beautiful Memorial Day and constantly urged its observance. It was a revelation to many that this sturdy soldier should have conceived the poetic idea that the graves of the Union dead should receive their yearly tribute of flowers. The thought was born of his love for them. There was much that was refined beneath the bold, frank exterior.

The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring.

A friend who knew him well writes of him:

His domestic life was an exquisite idyl. It was fragrant with faith and tenderness. It was a poem whose rhythm was never marred.

Our hearts go out in sympathetic love to-day to the lonely woman who was his helpmeet all the days of his manhood life. Her's the desolation of a great loss, but with it the consolation of a great love.

Peace be with her.

Mr. HAMPTON. Mr. President, I understand and appreciate fully the motives which prompt the tender and touching tributes paid here to the memory of our late and distinguished colleague. I sympathize with them as honorable alike to the living and to the dead. It is eminently right and proper that the political associates and the comrades in arms of the dead statesman and soldier should bear grateful testimony to his services and pay homage to his virtues. This is his due; it belongs of right to him, and none are more willing to accord this to him than those who were his political opponents. For one, I join gladly in every mark of respect paid to the memory of General Logan. But, sir, in the few remarks which I shall make on this mournful occasion which recalls a calamity that has filled, not only the Senate, but the whole country with profound sorrow, I must speak from a standpoint different from that occupied by the political friends and the comrades of him who has been stricken down in the prime of manhood, and in the midst of his usefulness so suddenly and so mysteriously. The political school in which my creed was formed inculcated other doctrines than those held by General Logan, and these necessarily not only arrayed me in the ranks of his political opponents, but in those which were opposed to the cause he espoused and so bravely upheld in the late unhappy civil war. As a Democrat, a Southern man, and a confederate soldier, I am called on to speak of him as a Republican in high and deserved honor with his party, as a Northern man who offered his life and gave his blood to prove the sincerity of his convictions, and as a Federal soldier whose fame was as wide-spread as it was fairly achieved.

I therefore leave to others better fitted than myself the grateful

duty of portraying his remarkable military career which placed him high in the ranks of successful commanders, and of tracing his no less remarkable political career, which led him up to become an honored and recognized leader of his party. But I may say, in connection with his brilliant military service, and it is due to him that I should say it, that when war was flagrant, and the passions of men were inflamed to their highest pitch, we of the South knew of no act of cruelty, of barbarity, or of inhumanity to stain his record as a brave and honorable soldier.

I shall speak of him as I knew him here, as a Senator and as a man; and while we held opposite opinions on nearly all of the great questions which have divided parties in this country, I hope that I may be able to speak with impartiality and with truth. His ability commanded my admiration; his many high qualities won my personal regard, and every feeling of my heart prompts me to do full justice to his merits. My acquaintance with General Logan began upon my entrance into this body, and by a curious coincidence the first utterances I heard in this Chamber were from him while he was criticizing my own State sharply. His language on that occasion, as may readily be supposed, was not calculated to inspire me with friendly feelings toward him, and it created in my mind a prejudice against him which doubtless warped my judgment to some extent. It was in this condition of things that I found myself placed on the Committee on Military Affairs, of which he was a member, and over which he subsequently presided as chairman for years, zealously and efficiently.

Our service together on that committee was continuous from that time until death freed him from earthly labors, and my long association with him there taught me to respect his great ability and to admire the many good and generous traits which marked his character so strongly. Thoroughly familiar with the Army rules and regulations, earnestly desirous of promoting the efficiency of the service, laborious and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, devoted to the old soldiers, he was fully equipped to fill the arduous and responsible position he held. Of ardent temperament and strong will, he was not free from the prejudices which always belong to natures such as his was, but these were rigidly subordinated to his stern sense of justice and of honor. And, sir, I can say truthfully that he frequently tempered justice by mercy, and I acknowledge gratefully that on many occasions the people of the South were the recipients of his kindness. His words in the heat and conflict of debate were sometimes bitter, but his acts, inspired by his generous heart, were generally kinder than his words. By his acts I prefer to judge his character, and by them my estimate of him has been formed.

The characteristics which gave him such marked individuality as chairman of the Military Committee were constantly illustrated on the floor of the Senate. A strong adherent and supporter of his party, he never failed to assert his independence of thought and of action whenever he deemed that his duty demanded this. Frank, fearless, and outspoken, he professed in an eminent degree the courage which springs from sincere convictions, and he had the ability to defend these convictions. While doing this he dealt heavy blows, but they were always delivered in an open, straightforward, manly manner. He never fought in ambush; he asked only an open field and fair play. Possessing as he did so many rare and generous attributes, it is not strange that he found warm friends even among his political opponents, nor is it surprising that he was a tower of strength to his own party.

His services, his talents, commanded the position of a leader, and he filled that position ably. The ancient Romans, Mr. President, regarded courage as among the highest virtues, and the word used by them to express this quality has given to our language its beautiful word "virtue." If the Latin and the English words are synonymous, as they should be, then surely we can ascribe courage and virtue to John A. Logan.

No braver man ever lived, and the Almighty Creator endowed him with many other and great virtues. His work on earth is done, and he is at rest.

And from heaven of heavens above
God speaketh with bateless breath:
"My angel of perfect love
Is the angel men call Death!"

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, whosoever shall hereafter faithfully write the annals of our country's history for the last quarter of a century will have occasion to speak often and in words of high praise the name of General John A. Logan.

His death came suddenly and unexpectedly to us all, as but a few days before he was in his seat, apparently in his usual health. When it came it disclosed not only the warm affection, friendly devotion, and high esteem of his associates in this Chamber, but also the firm and enduring hold he had upon the affections of his countrymen everywhere. In public halls and churches and in other places they assembled to give expression to their grief and sorrow by memorial services and public addresses, recounting the story of his life.

This universal manifestation, spontaneous and sincere, did not come by chance or accident, but because his long public career rendered him worthy of the great honors that were paid to his memory.

Others have spoken of his early history in Mexico, at the bar, and in the State Legislature, all preliminary to larger field, opening up to him in the National Congress and upon the great theater of war. He first appeared in the National Capitol and took a seat in the House of Representatives, to which he had been elected from the State of Illinois in December, 1859. He was elected as a Democrat, and whatever part he took in the public discussions of that session was in the line pursued by the Democratic party. It is not fitting here and now to speak of the momentous questions which then agitated the public mind and sharply divided political parties. He was thrown into the midst of this terrific political conflict which even then threatened the country with war. He arrayed himself on the side of the great leader of one faction of the Democratic party, and in the Presidential struggle of 1860 he espoused the cause of this great leader with all the zeal of his strong personality, and in his own State aimed heavy blows at the Republican party and the Southern wing of his own.

That struggle ended in the election of President Lincoln, which was soon followed by the opening of a struggle of a very different nature. This conflict of arms, though long predicted by many, at last came suddenly upon the country without preparation. It has been said that "once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide in the strife of truth with falsehood for the good or evil side." This supreme moment came then not only to the country, but to the citizen, whatever his station. General Logan did not hesitate, but at once, with his great leader, arrayed himself on the side of his country. So deciding he immediately resigned his seat in Congress, surrendering for the time his political ambition, returned to his native State, and with all the energy and impetuosity of his nature proclaimed his purpose to enter the military service and remain in it until the Union was restored. This among his constituents was a courageous resolve, as from their location and political education they were not easily persuaded to risk all, as he proposed, to save the Union. Such was the force of his character and the persuasiveness of his arguments that in a very few days he found himself at the head of a regiment largely composed of his political associates and friends.

Here began that conspicuous military record which four years later by common consent placed him foremost among the many eminent civilian commanders of that great conflict.

I shall leave others to speak in detail of his military career, but can not refrain from saying that through it all he had the confidence of his military superiors as one fitted to command a great army in battle. Sherman assigned him to the supreme command on the battlefield of Atlanta after McPherson was slain; he justified that confidence by leading the army to victory. Later on Grant did not hesitate to select him as the man most likely to achieve a victory at Nashville, when he was growing restless at the delay of General Thomas. Here as everywhere he showed the magnanimity and generosity of the true soldier by not wresting the command from Thomas on the threshold of a great victory.

He not only held throughout the war the undiminished confidence of the great chieftains I have named, but his great qualities as a soldier also secured for him the respect, esteem, and confidence of those serving under him, which he held firmly and unreservedly to the end; and the soldiers who served with him, now grieve because of the loss of a comrade, companion, and friend, and they will repeat to their dying day around their camp fires recounting the stories of the war, "I fought with Logan at Atlanta," or "at Jonesborough," or "at Vicksburg."

General Logan reappeared in this Capitol as a Representative in March, 1867, and from that time until his death, except for a period of two years, he was continuously a member either of the House or of the Senate.

His ability as a popular orator and his great military reputation gave him prominence at once in the House of Representatives. He fully sustained himself in that great popular body by the earnestness of his convictions, by his skill as a debater, and by his knowledge of public affairs. He soon became one of the recognized leaders in the consideration and discussion of the great questions before the House. At that time, and by the vote of his associates in that body, he was chosen to appear here as one of the managers in behalf of the House to conduct the trial of the impeachment of President Johnson.

The questions then prominent were questions growing out of the war, covering the entire range and scope of the powers of the General Government, the reorganization of the Army, the management of the public debt, the reduction of taxes, changes in our tariff and internal-revenue systems, the currency, specie payments, the new amendments to the Constitution, and the restoration of the States deprived of representation because of the rebellion. All these questions and many others were in a brief space of time forced upon Congress for its consideration. General Logan had decided views upon them all, and expressed his views fearlessly and with great force and power.

General Logan was transferred to this Chamber in 1871. He was then in the full vigor of his matured faculties, and brought with him the valuable experience of a long service in the House, and at once took high rank in the Senate, which he maintained undiminished to the end, always taking an active part in the discussion of the great questions constantly appearing here for action. His sympathy with

his old comrades and their devotion to his personal fortunes imposed upon him unusual labor in caring for their interests and welfare.

He was assiduous and constant in the advocacy of all the measures which he and they deemed of especial interest to them, whether respecting pensions, bounty, back pay, or the reorganization of the Army itself, and he became their conspicuous advocate and friend. So that for all the years following the war whatever legislation there is upon our statute-books upon these topics bears the impress of his advocacy.

He was a man of tireless activity and industry in the Senate. The Fitz-John Porter case is a conspicuous example of these characteristics. He found time in the midst of the multiplied cares of a seat in this body to write an exhaustive history of the causes which led to the conflict in which he bore so prominent a part.

This brief retrospect discloses that the life of General Logan was one of ceaseless activity and exceptional usefulness to his country.

Few men of this generation in our country have achieved a more illustrious career.

Coming into active political life at the beginning of the great civil war, he has linked his name imperishably with the military achievements that resulted in the restoration of the Union. Coming into the councils of the nation soon after the close of hostilities, he bore an honorable part in the legislation which then seemed necessary for the perpetuation of the Union.

General Logan was not, in the common acceptance of that phrase, an eloquent man; yet he had extraordinary power as a popular orator. There was something inherent in his character and method and in his utterances something attractive to large assemblies. Few men in our country could attract larger audiences, or hold them more firmly, or direct them more certainly to the views he expressed. This characteristic was well illustrated in the campaign of 1894, when great multitudes gathered to hear him, and listened with intense interest to every utterance, and were persuaded by his arguments and eloquence.

Mr. President, this body in its organization is perpetual, and unless the Constitution shall be changed will endure as long as the Government remains. It is now the same body it was when organized in 1789. Its members have the longest fixed term known to the Constitution except the tenure of the judges of our courts; yet its membership rapidly changes. When we met in December only six Senators appeared in their seats who were in this Chamber fourteen years ago, when I entered it. One of these was General Logan; and of all the men who have come and gone in these intervening years, none were more conspicuous and none will be more missed by the country and by those of us who still remain.

My service with him began in the other House, in 1867, and since that time we have been associated together continuously upon important committees. So I had opportunity to know him well. Like most of us, he was not free from faults and peculiarities of disposition; his nature was sensitive; he was quick to resent an injury, and as quick to forgive it. He never knowingly did an injustice to his associates, and if he found that he had done so unconsciously, he was swift and ready to make reparation. He was conscientious in the discharge of his public duties.

In his death the nation has lost one of its ablest counselors, his comrades in the army one of their most ardent and devoted supporters, we in this Chamber a valued co-worker and friend.

The arduous labors, the conflicts and struggles incident to high public station with him are ended. Those who survive him here will struggle on for a few brief years at most, and will then like him be gathered to the world beyond, to receive the reward which awaits those who perform faithfully and well all their duties here.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, a stranger seeing General Logan for the first time and observing him in these Halls a few days ago would perhaps have said that the most prominent feature of his character was his combativeness. He snuffed the battle afar off; he never lagged in the rear of the column; he crowded to the front; he never shirked the combat; he went out to look for it.

He was quick and strong in his likes and his dislikes. He scorned double-dealing and meanness, but I do not think that he hated anybody.

We have seen him in committee and here in this Hall, impetuous, trampling down all obstacles to his cause, and perhaps trampling upon the feelings of his associates. We have seen him then, upon a protest, drop the point of his sword instantly, become gentle, quiet, conciliatory, and evidently full of regret that he had even appeared to be unjust to any one.

He had a matchless courage, as everybody knows, a courage not only upon the battlefield but a high courage and spirit of self-sacrifice in politics. He had a right to suppose from all that was said to him by great multitudes, that he was a fair and honorable candidate for the Presidency, yet he cheerfully accepted a subordinate position upon a Presidential ticket in 1884 in the belief, in which he was strengthened by friends, that his influence and his acquaintance with tens of thousands of soldiers would bring something of strength to his political party.

We remember very well the famous Fitz-John Porter controversy.

He was well aware in what he was doing there, that he was strengthening old animosities and creating new ones; but you know with what a splendid courage he carried himself through, with what power, with what indefatigable industry he accumulated his facts and arguments, and renewed the battle again and again.

I remember with interest that during the controversy over the famous anti-Chinese bill he was absent. He returned after a time, and while he was under no obligation to say anything, he was opposed to the bill, and lest he might be even thought to shirk—no, not that, but because he desired to be sure in whatever was being done—he took an early occasion to rise here and manifest his vigorous and determined opposition to that measure. He knew well what chances he took then of losing political support.

Not a great while ago there arose here a very painful controversy concerning the Senatorial representative from one of our great States. He took his ground firmly; he argued it with all his accustomed vigor and energy. He recognized well that he was creating again enemies and opponents—yes, more than opponents, bitter enemies—in a great State that would be essential to the support of his ambition.

I remember that General Logan was several times much annoyed by a charge that about the time of the breaking out of hostilities, previous to it, he had been concerned in raising troops for the confederate service. It was a charge that had not a shadow of truth in it. He was a Democrat, of course, before the war, and, as he was in everything else, intensely a Democrat, fierce, combative, bitter sometimes; but as the contest drew near the fire of his patriotism blazed up and consumed like flax all obstacles in his way, and he became, as you have learned from some declarations of his made at the time, nothing but a defender of the Union. And not only as a soldier, for he carried with him politically the people of Southern Illinois, many of whom in their political prejudices and convictions were as completely Southerners as the people of Alabama. He swept them along with him by the power and fierce energy of his oratory.

He went into the war. After Vicksburg General Grant said that McPherson and Logan had demonstrated their fitness to become the commanders of independent armies. He had a right to suppose, after the gallant McPherson had fallen, under the very feet of an advancing and temporarily triumphant confederate force, he had a fair right to suppose that he would succeed to that officer's command. He was second in rank. The soldiers desired it. They had seen his great leadership on that battlefield as on many others. Another took the place, an honorable and gallant soldier.

The manly generosity and high courtesy of his bearing when he was ordered to relieve the noble General Thomas have been described today. I do not contrast General Logan's action on that occasion with the conduct of certain others in similar situations, though there were examples of wonderful contrast; but he was as obedient as a child, faithful as ever. His complaints were probably uttered, for he could not disguise himself, but they are not upon record.

He labored under the reproach that he was something of a political soldier in those days, but he did not then disclose the fact that he had received a suggestion he could not disregard, that he should go to Illinois, another battlefield as important as the battlefield of Atlanta.

He came to be the eminent figure among the volunteer soldiers. It is so recorded; it will be so remembered in history. There is no soldier of the old Army, the most captious or the most jealous, who regrets or carps at any of the great honors paid to Logan; for whatever is said of Logan as the chief of volunteers is claimed to be the common glory of them all.

I heard General Grant say once of him in private conversation that he was uneasy in camp but all right when he charged. He sulked in his tent, but it was because it was a tent. When the bugle called him to the saddle he was exultant, happy.

He was classed as a political general. I do not know that it was altogether an unfriendly remark. He was, sir; he had the honor to be a political general. It was a political war, and he was as strong in one field of battle as the other; the political generals did double duty. The anxiety during some of the great days of those four years was not that the soldiers of the Union would be unable to put down the rebellion in due time, but that the voters at the ballot-box might put down the war too early; and some of the political combats won by Logan and others at home were as useful to the cause of the Union as the triumphs of Vicksburg and Gettysburg. Baker, matchless as an orator, chivalrous and lovely in battle, was a political general. Garfield, giving promise of great generalship by an unconquerable industry and energy and a brilliant courage in the face of the enemy's guns—Garfield, obeying what was almost a command, went from the army to Congress. Frank Blair, with the trumpet tones of his voice and the quiver of his uplifted finger, was worth a corps of soldiers in his influence over Missouri, and he was a political general.

Scandal spared General Logan from its insinuations of dishonor in private or public life. Perhaps calumnious mud was thrown at him, but nothing of it is recorded or even retained in the memories of men.

He loved his country. Why, sir, that is true of sixty millions of people, I hope; but he loved it with a devotion immeasurable and unfathomable. He believed in the justice, the equality, and the liberty

of its Constitution and its laws. He had no doubt whatever of the wisdom of this great experiment, universal suffrage and all. He was no agnostic; he had a creed and a purpose always, in every contest. He did not assume all knowledge; but what he knew, he knew he knew; and what he believed he was always ready to say. Whatever he wanted, he greatly wanted; he was very much in earnest. He trusted the great jury of twelve million voters and had no doubt about the future prosperity, honor, and glory of the great Republic.

He was an ambitious man, politically; he had a right to be, and he won a high place. He was ambitious of a great place among soldiers, and he won it.

He was generous, he was frank, he was tender. Possibly that will sound strangely to many people who did not know him as we did. He had as tender a heart as entered these doors. He was one of the bravest men physically and morally that ever lived. He was a brilliant and great volunteer soldier. He was an incorruptible citizen and legislator. His patriotism was unsurpassed in enthusiasm, intensity, and faith.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, the busy hand of death beckons us again to the side of a new-made grave. Amid the tears and sobs of this great people, to the music of muffled drums, and under the furled flag which he loved, we tenderly bore John A. Logan to his rest.

It was to be expected that the words of tribute spoken in this Chamber, still so filled with his presence, would come fresh and strong from warm hearts, for his wonderful career was of our own day and generation, and we were his colleagues and friends.

But, sir, no one need fear for Logan the cold analysis of the historian yet to come. How little dependent is this man's fame upon the speech of his contemporaries. It rests upon the solid foundation of glorious deeds and splendid public service. We may well say that he was born for the service of the people, for the active years of his whole life, with hardly an intermission, were spent in the discharge of public duty. That life was an open book, read and known of all men, and biographical details of it are for my purpose, quite unnecessary. It is said that "history is the essence of innumerable biographies." Logan's life is of the essence of our history.

With him love of country was a passion, and with him the union of the States was "the country." He could see, save through the perpetuity of that Union, nothing of any worth in the future of the Republic.

Of strong convictions and prejudices, a stern partisan, reared among those whose predilections and views of constitutional right were distinctively of the Southern school, the friend and trusted lieutenant of Douglas, it will stand forever to the credit of his clearness of mental vision and of his independence of character, that when the war cloud which had been so long gathering, broke in fury upon the country, he straightway took his rightful place by the side of Abraham Lincoln, under the beautiful flag, which, at the threshold of his manhood, he had followed upon the plains of Mexico.

His star shot into the sky at Belmont, to shine fixed and unobscured forever.

It would be idle for me to recount the battles which he fought and won, the precipitous charges which he led, the marvelous personal magnetism and daring which, communicating itself to a whole army, turned, as by the will power of one man, defeat into victory. It is enough to say of him as a soldier that by common consent he stands forth the ideal volunteer soldier of the war. He was, among a million brave men, original, picturesque, and unique. There was but one John A. Logan. What a pitiful combination of folly and malignity was that which thrust at such a one the charge of disloyalty!

The world loves, and easily remembers, the soldier. Tales of the bivouac, the siege and the charge, of personal daring on the field of battle, have had peculiar fascination for men in every age, and doubtless Logan's chief renown will be as a soldier. He would have it so.

But, great as he was in war, he was great also as an orator of the people, and in the councils of peace. He won as an orator a reputation which, if he had no other claim to be remembered, would keep his name alive and would satisfy any reasonable ambition. His popularity as a speaker was not ephemeral, nor was it peculiar to any section. He was everywhere welcome. Listening thousands hung in rapt interest upon his words. It is not at all difficult to account for his power as a speaker. His evident sincerity and earnestness, his commanding presence, the flash of his eye, the like of which I never saw in any other face, the boldness of his utterance, the impetuous flow of his speech, and the trumpet tones of his voice, gave to him as a popular orator a charm indescribable. No man could catch more quickly than he the spirit of his audience, or more deftly adapt himself to its fancy.

The law of his life was action. He could not rest. It is said of him that as a soldier he was chafing and unhappy unless the army was in motion and the battle near at hand. This characteristic was quite as marked in civil life.

He was a student and a worker, and as the years went on he grew in mental strength and stature and in oratorical power.

As the nominee of his party for the second great office in the gift of the people, he added greatly to his civic fame. The dignity of his bearing, the method and manner of his thought and speech, were every-

where a revelation to those who then heard him for the first time. Other orators have been more finished, but, sir, it is not the language of fulsome eulogy to say that, taking John A. Logan all in all, he was a great orator, and will be known as such.

He possessed, also, indisputable claims to high statesmanship. Look through the statutes and the records of Congress, and you will find there the strong impress of his character and individuality. Many acts of great public consequence he devised and draughted. As a legislator, he was broad-minded and fearless. Neither the love of commendation nor the fear of criticism swerved him in the least from the path blazed out by his convictions. He was ready in debate and a dangerous antagonist on the floor of the Senate.

One cannot fail to notice, looking through the record of his work in the national Senate, everywhere the evidence of service rendered to the soldier, and to the soldier's widow and orphan. Every thought that loving comradeship and appreciation of great service and sacrifice could suggest for the soldier's good, you will find at some time formulated into statute by his faithful hand. He took it upon him as a sacred trust that he should look always to the interest of those who with him had stood in the shock of battle. Well may the surviving soldiers of the Federal Army—now, alas, fast falling by the wayside—as they gather around their camp-fires, weep bitter tears for the loss of Logan.

Though a chieftain of his party, he was not narrow or sectional as a legislator. He met more than half way those who had but lately been his adversaries on the field of battle. No man more desired the restoration of perfect harmony between the sections and the upbuilding of the waste places of the South or gave readier aid to that great consummation. He demanded only in return that every man and woman and child, of whatever condition, class, or degree, should enjoy unobstructed and in the fullest measure, every right given by the Constitution and the laws. With less than this he thought it moral treason to be content.

Logan was a leader by divine right. All the elements combined to make him such. Of resistless energy, iron will, knightly daring, lofty moral courage, quick and acute intelligence, fervent patriotism, unselfish loyalty to principle and friendship, and unswerving honor, it is impossible to conceive of him as other than a great leader in any field of human effort. Scan his eventful life however critically, study the forces which moved him, analyze the characteristics which marked him from his fellows, and you find little indeed of accident or adventitious aid in the achievements which will glorify his name. It is no marvel that he was a great soldier, or that he was an orator of high repute, or that he was conspicuous among the leading statesmen of his day, but that he united in himself all of these is conclusive of his genius.

He was, with all his rugged strength of will and bravery and fortitude, a sensitive man, easily wounded by a personal or party friend. In the retrospect we see now, with unavailing regret, how keenly he may have suffered in spirit from what gave us little thought or concern. Quick to resent what seemed to him a wrong, he was, like all great natures, as quick to forgive and forget. He was magnanimous. No manly man found it difficult to repair, without loss of self-respect, a quarrel with John A. Logan.

He was, in many ways, a proud man. He carried for a quarter of a century upon his body, wounds received in battle. He bore, without complaint, racking pains, born of the privations of the soldier's life, of the pelting storm, the comfortless bed upon the frozen earth, the cold, wearisome march, the sleepless nights and toilsome days. Standing in his place on the 16th of March last, he said:

I could say—but I dislike to mention myself—that I was entitled to a pension early in the war, and have been ever since the war, but I have never asked for it, and never expect to.

Mr. President, we now know that there were times in his later years when the days were dark, and when the stress of financial embarrassment pressed him hard, but he was too proud and delicate to claim the pension which was his due under the laws which he had been so potential in fashioning and in enacting. I hope if the words I am about to utter are a sin against the proprieties of this occasion that I shall be forgiven; but I do not doubt that as he stood there, announcing to the Senate and to the country his right to a pension, he had abiding faith that should he, in the providence of God, be first called, the people whom he had served so long and so well, would pay, not grudgingly, but as in cheerful payment of a debt of honor, to the womanly woman who in all the years of his growth had kept pace with him, who had been his love, his pride, his companion, that which was his due, but which he had forborne to claim.

That is not a full tribute to the memory of John A. Logan which takes no thought of her whose life has been a part of his life and whose fame is linked inseparably with his fame. What tenderer, sweeter tribute can the American people pay to his memory, than to place above the calamitous vicissitudes of life, the woman who was ever by his side, not alone in the hour of triumph but in the hour of pain and suffering; not alone in this beautiful capital city, but in the rude hospital on the banks of the distant Western river where he lay wounded night unto death?

He died in the service of his country, and we know from him—for he

"being dead, yet speaketh"—that his strength and vigor were sapped and mined by the privations and the wounds of war.

How difficult it is to think of him as dead!

Can that man be dead
Whose spiritual influence is upon his kind?
He lives in glory; and his speaking dust
Has more of life than half its breathing moulds.

He will live, sir, in the hearts of men until the history of his time shall have faded utterly away. With each returning May, wherever there is a soldier's grave—and where is there not a soldier's grave?—the people now living and those to come after us will remember the name of Logan, the patriot, soldier, orator, and statesman, and will bring, in honor of his memory, the beautiful flowers of the springtime and the sweet incense of praise and prayer.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, with profound sorrow and deep grief I join in paying the last official tribute of respect, honor, friendship, and love to the memory of our late distinguished colleague, John Alexander Logan.

For the first time, in March, 1875, I had the pleasure and honor of his personal acquaintance in this Chamber.

For the succeeding two years, and then from March 4, 1879, to the day of his death, I was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, of which he was the honored chairman. Our official and personal relations at once became, and uninterruptedly continued, most intimate, cordial, and friendly. However widely we may have differed upon many questions, I respected, admired, honored, and loved him for his many noble, manly, generous, magnanimous, and chivalrous qualities of head and heart—the distinguishing attributes of the true soldier and great man among all nations and tongues.

It was my sad privilege on December 26, 1886, at 2.55 p. m., to stand at the foot of his bed, and, powerless for relief, to see him quietly, peacefully, and unconsciously breathe the last breath of his life on earth.

His deathless soul, freed from its earthly body, racked, tortured, and paralyzed by disease and pain, triumphantly passed through the mystic veil intervening between the grievous afflictions and bereavements of earth and the fullness of joy in the presence and the everlasting pleasures at the right hand of our Heavenly Father, and entered upon its glorious unending life upon the beautiful shores of the "bright forever," far, far beyond the touch of disease, suffering, or death.

Now beyond the reach of fulsome praise or eloquent panegyric, we can calmly consider his life, and profit therefrom.

About the year 1823 Dr. John Logan emigrated from Ireland and located in Jackson County, Illinois, and there married Miss Elizabeth Jenkins. Of this union John Alexander Logan was the first born, February 9, 1826, and inherited a robust physical constitution and vigorous mind, the richest inheritance bequeathed by parents to children.

In that section of the then West educational advantages were very limited, and young Logan was taught at home, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood as opportunity offered, and a neighboring academy; and by industry, perseverance, and self-reliance obtained a fair education.

We see him a young man about twenty years old in his native county, without wealth, family distinction, or influential friends to aid him, having only the future and its possibilities before him to inspire and nerve him for the battles of life, the architect of his own fortune, free to plan and execute as he would and could. With honesty, determination, and self-reliance he boldly moved forward, conscious that "life gives nothing to mortals without great labor." He enlisted as a private soldier in the First Illinois Regiment for service in the war with Mexico, and became a lieutenant, acting adjutant, and quartermaster, faithfully discharging his duties.

Upon the conclusion of peace he returned home with a broader view of life and laudably increased ambition, and began the study of law in the office of his uncle—Hon. A. M. Jenkins—and in 1849 was elected clerk of the county court of his native county; served as such about one year, then resigned and attended the law school of Louisville University, and graduated therefrom in 1851.

Returning home, he entered upon the practice of law with his uncle, and was elected to the Legislature of Illinois in 1852-'53-'56 and '57, and to the office of prosecuting attorney for the third judicial district in 1853.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Mary Cunningham, a most happy and fortunate union. In 1856 he was Presidential elector, and cast his vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. In 1858 he was elected a Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and in 1860 was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and served his term in the Thirty-sixth Congress from March 4, 1859, to March 3, 1861, and entered upon his term in the Thirty-seventh Congress, and attended the called session in 1861. While attending that session he shouldered his musket as a private soldier in the Second Michigan Volunteers, and marched to and participated in the battle of Bull Run. He then resigned his seat in the Thirty-seventh Congress, entered the Union Army, raised and was appointed colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry August 16, 1861, marched to the front in the field, and there continued.

He was promoted to be brigadier-general in March, 1862, and then major-general, and commanded successively a regiment, brigade, division, an army corps, and the Army of the Tennessee. On August 17, 1865, after full four years' service, he resigned his commission as major-general, and was honorably mustered out. He was then appointed by President Johnson minister to Mexico, and resigned.

Returning to the walks of civil life he resumed the practice of law in his native Illinois. In 1866 he was elected a Representative at large from Illinois to the Fortieth Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, serving from March 4, 1867, to March 3, 1871, and was elected to the Senate of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1871; and was again elected to the Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1879, and re-elected for the succeeding term from March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1891.

In 1884 he was the nominee of the National Republican party for Vice-President.

This bird's-eye view of his life-record and services is just sufficiently distinct and full to enable us to form correct impressions of this great man—our lamented colleague in this Chamber. In all these varied positions of trust and honor he was, and proved himself to be, honest, determined, self-reliant, faithful, and efficient, and the worthy recipient of the friendship and confidence of the people.

For the length of time devoted to his profession he was a good lawyer.

Among all the many great and distinguished volunteer officers during the late war it is no disparagement of any of them to say that General Logan was the greatest and most distinguished. Courageous, fearless, energetic, untiring, generous, and dashing, he was the beau-ideal of the American volunteer soldiery. For four long, weary years, during the greatest military conflict the world has ever beheld, General Logan, as a private soldier, a commander of a regiment, then of a brigade, then of a division, then of an army corps, and then of an army, met and satisfied the highest expectations and demands of the administration, the country, and the people. No man could do more. As a Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States he was incorruptible, faithful, diligent, and laborious, and was earnest in his convictions and forcible and aggressive in their advocacy.

His repeated re-elections to both the House and Senate by the same constituency attested their continued friendship and confidence, and their approbation of his character and services. In his personal intercourse he was manly, generous, candid, and sincere.

As a husband and father he was devoted, faithful, tender, loving, and warmly appreciative of the boundless love and undying devotion of his noble wife and dutiful children. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church he was "not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

The name, the fame, the life, and the illustrious and successful achievements of General Logan are now the common heritage of our great country and people, and will be cherished and remembered by the present and coming generations.

Many poor, worthy, and honorably ambitious young men, just entering the arena of active life, faint, weary, and despondent, will remember the great disadvantages surrounding General Logan when at their age, and then his subsequent illustrious and successful life, attained by his honesty, perseverance, and self-reliance, and made possible to all by our unequalled systems of government—the best ever yet devised by the wisdom of sages or attained by the blood of heroes—and will take fresh courage and worthily imitate the illustrious pattern, and make themselves a blessing and honor to country and people.

The life and achievements of Logan, cast upon the bosom of the public life in the United States, have started waves of influence and power for good which will widen and extend until they break against the shores of eternity in the resurrection morning.

Mr. FRYE. Mr. President, Senators have brought to-day, and will bring, garlands and wreaths with which to decorate the grave of our dead soldier and Senator. I shall content myself with offering a single flower.

Logan was an honest man. I do not mean by that simply that he would not steal, that he would not bear false witness, that he had not an itching palm for a bribe. If this were all, he would not be unlike every man I have been associated with in both Houses of Congress during a sixteen years' service, nor essentially different, in my opinion, from a large majority of his fellow-citizens.

Sir, the press very generally and occasionally an eulogist to-day, in assigning to General Logan this admirable quality of character, have contracted and dwarfed it, have seemed to make money its measure, by producing as evidence in its support the fact that he had served long in public life and died poor. The Senator from Missouri has just said that he was poor, that he was incorruptible. I trust, sir, that the same honesty and incorruptibility may truthfully be ascribed to every Senator within the sound of my voice, to every member of the two Houses. Is there any necessary connection between honesty and poverty? Is the one the logical sequence of the other? Are dishonesty and wealth in copartnership? I have been taught to believe, and do believe, that honesty is the broadest, safest, and surest pathway to prosperity.

I do not regard it as eulogistic of this great man to say that he was honest in that narrow sense. I do not cripple my declaration by any such limitation, nor sustain it by any such questionable testimony. I mean that General Logan had an honest mind, an honest purpose, an honest habit of thinking. I mean that he never played tricks with his mental machinery to serve his own ends and his own purposes. I mean that he never attempted jugglery with it. I mean that he permitted it, in spite of his ambitions, his prejudices, his jealousies, and his passions, to move straight forward in its operations; and that the legitimate results were convictions—convictions followed always by earnest, determined, intense action. In my opinion that largely constituted General Logan's strength in the Senate, in the Army, and with the people.

Let me illustrate by a few brief incidents of his life. He was living in Southern Illinois, where there was little if any anti-slavery sentiment, at a time when slavery was never more firmly established by enactment of law and judicial decision, at the time when it was arrogant and aggressive in its demands. Yet Logan stemmed the current, disregarded his own apparent self-interest, and resisted the demands. He was associated with a party whose shibboleth was State rights, whose overshadowing fear was centralization of power in the National Government; and when that doctrine culminated in secession he dropped it at once forever and tendered his sword so to the threatened and imperiled Republic.

War came on. He believed that war was a serious fact; that it was to be waged for the suppression of rebellion and the restoration of the Union. Hence in every council of war his voice was always for battle, and in every battle he was ever at the front.

Some of the prominent officers were for temporizing, were studying political enigmas, were nursing Presidential aspirations, were casting obstacles in the way of supposed rivals. Logan never swerved to the right nor to the left, but pressed ever straight forward to the goal of ultimate victory.

When in the midst of the war preferment was offered him, aye, more, urged upon him by his friends, he did not hesitate a moment, but with emphasis declared to them that he had enlisted for the war, and that, God helping him, he would fight it out on that line to the end. When he was superseded, as he believed unjustly, as has been well said to-day, he did not sulk in his tent a single hour, but marched straight forward in the line of duty.

When the war was over, the Union was restored and peace was enthroned, and a grateful people showered upon him public honors he exhibited everywhere the same characteristics. Take the case which has been alluded to here to-day of General Porter. Logan believed, whether justly or unjustly is not for me now to say, that this man was jealous of his superiors, that criticisms and complaints subversive of discipline were made by him, that he neglected plain and open duty, that he refused to obey peremptory orders, and that his punishment was just. In this Chamber we listened to his matchless, marvelous, powerful, convincing speech against his restoration; and when his great captain, with a voice infinitely more powerful with this soldier hero than the glittering bribes of gold or of fame, called him to a halt he did not hesitate a moment, but with renewed vigor, with redoubled power, urged his convictions upon the Senate.

We all remember perfectly well that Logan knew his comrades saved the Republic, and in season and, as many thought, out of season he was ready to propose and to advocate any measure for their relief that commended itself to his judgment, not taking for a moment into account any public sentiment that might be hostile.

When his great commander was for a third time urged by his friends for the candidacy by the Republican party for the office of President, and it was apparent to all thinking men that it was to be a struggle fierce, full of intense bitterness, Logan went to the front in that fight utterly regardless of any effect that it might have upon his own political fortunes.

I have seen within a few days ago an item floating in the press that in that ever to be remembered convention, when it was apparent that Mr. Blaine could not be nominated, Senators HALE and FRYE visited General Logan and tendered to him the support of their friends for the nomination if he would accept the candidacy. Of course it was a myth. Senators HALE and FRYE both knew John A. Logan, and had known him for years, and even if they had been vested with the authority, which they were not, they never would have dreamed of undertaking to bribe him from his allegiance. They knew that no gratification of personal ambition (and it is the greatest temptation to a man on earth) would move him from his allegiance to Grant in that fight any more than a summer breeze would stir a mountain from its base.

Sir, when subsequently Logan himself justly had aspirations for the same nomination I sat here in this seat, by the side of that which now is empty, a curious observer, and I dare assert that I never saw him trim his sail in the slightest. I never could perceive that the fact made any change in his thought or word or vote.

About that time the Republican national committee met here in Washington to determine upon the time of holding the convention and to settle upon the basis of representation. Logan was present. A

delegate from one of the Territories raised the question about Territorial representation, and insisted that his Territory must have three delegates in that convention, and that it was the duty of that committee to increase the representation of the Territories generally. As he was closing his speech he turned to Logan and significantly said, "Candidates for the Presidency had better take notice." Logan sprang to his feet in the twinkling of an eye and boldly denounced the whole system of Territorial representation in national conventions as unjustifiable, utterly oblivious of the fact that perhaps he was hazarding that marvelous prize for which he was then contending.

Mr. President, there is not a Senator within the sound of my voice, and there are Senators here who have served in the councils of the nation many years with John A. Logan, who ever knew him to hesitate or waver in or shrink from any expression of opinion as to any subject under consideration, who ever knew him to avoid a vote, who ever suspected him of taking any account whatsoever of what effect his words or his acts would have upon his own personal or political fortunes. There is not a Senator within the sound of my voice who, when Logan had expressed his opinions, the result of his convictions, ever dreamed that he was not entirely, faultlessly sincere in the expression.

Mr. President, Logan was a fearlessly honest man. May our dear Lord give him a blessed rest and a glorious immortality. [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

Mr. PLUMB. Mr. President, it is one of the chief excellencies of our institutions that no man, however exalted in station, great in intellect, or rich in graces of character, is indispensable to their security, growth, and permanence. Where rank comes by inheritance, and the essence as well as the symbols of authority is transmitted from generation to generation, a single life often stands as the only barrier against threatened revolution or anarchy.

How different here! Great characters, in whom center the affections of the people and the forces of the state, pass from the current speech of men into the repose of history, while the state itself, dominated by the popular will and secure in the popular affection, gives no pause to its beneficent progress nor relaxes the least of its necessary functions.

Garfield—himself destined to succeed to the station as well as the martyrdom of Lincoln—upon the assassination of his immortal predecessor, gave utterance to a sentiment as significant as it was eloquent: "The President is dead; but, thank God, the Government at Washington still lives."

This consideration by no means implies inadequate appreciation of the illustrious men who have gone from among us. It is rather an added tribute to them that the Government had received no detriment at their hands, but had been so strengthened by their patriotic solicitude, shared by the great average of their fellow-citizens, that it was made capable of passing unharmed through the severest crises.

We do not honor Lincoln less because when his unrivaled authority was paralyzed by death the good ship of state under other control and guided by Providence passed safely through the perils of the time into the serene anchorage of restored peace and prosperity. Grant, the greatest hero in our military annals, breathed out his life amid the mountain pines, and the orderly progress of the great affairs of state, over which he had so faithfully presided, was only temporarily suspended by the universality of public and private sorrow.

Logan has gone from among us to return no more. Another sits in his place. The burden and responsibilities which he bore so well and discharged with so much acceptance have fallen upon other shoulders. The Senate, permanent in its organization, and renewed from time to time, continues its round of duties, sustained against shock and disaster.

Yet Logan will not be forgotten. No individual, no association of men is proof against the salutary teachings of example. Others among us may have excelled our dead friend in many of the qualities which are combined in true statesmanship, but who will deny to him those rare gifts and virtues which make their possessor conspicuous anywhere?

His zeal was restless, his energy intense, his industry tireless, his intellect clear and incisive, his courage unshaken in any and every circumstance, his loyalty to truth and duty undoubted, and his fidelity to friendships, in these days of self-seeking, almost phenomenal. Always impetuous, sometimes impatient in controversy, his nature was ardent without rancor, and in private and social life he was sunny and persuasive.

General Logan's speech was vigorous and forceful. He subordinated the graces of rhetoric to the logical results sought to be compassed. The pith and marrow of his discourse was seldom embellished by fanciful allusions or poetic imagery. His weapons of debate comported with his rugged, practical nature, and challenged the judgment rather than the fancy and the imagination. Beyond all and above all his candor and sincerity were so evident that no one ventured to question them.

He was a zealous friend and a sturdy opponent. His blows were delivered in honorable fashion, and those he received in like manly controversy were accepted in a chivalrous spirit.

It was the crowning felicity of his association with us that, as the most conspicuous of our volunteer soldiery during the war of the re-

bellion, he became the special champion of the interests of not only his immediate comrades in the field, but of all who had helped to bear the flag of the Union through trials and discouragements to final victory. With what fidelity and energy this sacred trust was discharged the Senate and the country alike bear witness.

It is given to but few to so happily unite in their own experience heroic martial achievements with eminent civic successes. Yet he bore his accumulated honors mildly, and delighted more in the calm content of his home and fireside than in the loud acclaim of men. It will be one of the most grateful remembrances of him who has gone that what he became he owed to his own exertions. No man of his time more strikingly illustrated the beneficence of a Government which, looking for its support and maintenance to people of all conditions, pursuits, and beliefs, offers its honors and its trusts to the competition of all.

Logan fought his own way, won his own victories, made his own fame secure.

Scrutinizing the list of those who, emerging from comparative obscurity, have contributed the noblest service to the Republic and made themselves a record for immortality, the name of Logan will be found written not far below those of Lincoln and of Grant.

Mr. EVARTS. We are collected here to-day, Mr. President, neither to bury nor to praise the soldier and Senator whose life in its full luster and at its zenith was so lately eclipsed before our eyes by the impenetrable veil of death. Not to bury him, for his obsequies have been celebrated with all the observance that admiration of his career, applause for his conduct, reverence for his love and labors for his country, and affection for those humble, common traits that affect as with a touch of kin all who love the character in the home which this our friend manifested in all his life. Not to praise him, for we do not need to display, and we have no power to enhance, his fame.

It is that we and the communities that we may speak for are to associate ourselves and them in this hour to recall our enforcement of his relation to the public life of this country, the benefits that he has conferred, and the power he is yet to exert over them in the future.

It can not, I believe, be doubted that at every stage of General Logan's life he was a capital figure in his own share of public power and influence and in the recognized estimate of his countrymen of that position.

If in the first few months of the opening struggle, after he had taken his position in animating, arousing, confirming the movement of this people to sustain the Government, if in the first battle bullets had taken away his life, Logan would have been a capital figure in the memory of that great scene and on that great theater. If in his military career, commemorated and insisted upon so well, at any pause in his advance he had fallen in this battle or that battle, he would have been a capital figure in that scene and on that theater. And if at the end of the war, when the roll was made up of the heroes, and he then had not moved before this great people in any subsequent career, the angel of death had then taken away his life, he would have been a capital figure in the whole honor of that war.

And, Mr. President, in the great civic labors and dangers that attended the rearrangement of our political and social condition in this country consequent upon the war, if that share and if that part of his career had been the only one to be commemorated, he would have been a capital figure in that. But when these strifes were composed and the country was knit together in allegiance and loyalty to the Government he loved and served, he thenceforward in this Chamber had presented for the record of his life only what should have been manifested and known and observed here, he would have been a capital figure in that single scene and theater.

We therefore must agree in what in his lifetime and so recently now after his death meets a universal concurrence, that he was of the citizen soldiers of this great nation the greatest, and that of that class of citizen soldiers that were numbered among statesmen he was the greatest of statesmen, and we must confess that on this larger area he still remains a capital figure which could be missed from no narrative of any portion of the story of his life.

Mr. President, it has been said by a profound political philosopher applied to a condition of political life not far different from our own, that by whatever path great places are to be gained in public life in the opinion and support of the community, that path will be sought. If it is an honorable path, if it be of uprightness and openness and straightforwardness of conduct and of character that these high places are to be gained, then that path will be trod. And what better encomium upon his own path, what more creditable to our people's estimate and their own approval upon this or that path in public life, than that General Logan by the path that he pursued, never in ambush, never in devious paths, never agitated about his own reputation, and never defaming that of others, led on in a path that brought him up to the highest distinction and has left him this capital figure in the memory of all his countrymen.

In every form of popular influence on the largest scale, near to the topmost of the culminating crown of a people's glory to the fame of one of their citizens, he was before us in the most recent contest for the Presidency. He, at the moment that he died, was held, in the judgment

of his countrymen, among the very foremost for the future contest. And this illustration of his distinction knows no detractor, no disparagement, no flaw touching the very heart and manhood of his life and character.

Let us, then, applaud our people and applaud this great character as being a just answer to much of the contumely and opprobrium that is aimed at the public life of this country. I can find no capital figure in the politics of other nations that more plainly shows that this is a path of honor, and in the sunlight, and arrives at the final glory of its consummation.

Mr. President, for some imperfection of our nature, which we can not lay aside, it is said that the fullness of the heart and of admiration can not show itself.

Not till the sacred dust of death is shed
On each dear and reverent head,
Nor love the living as we love the dead.

If it be so, nevertheless it is a part of our nature that when thus liberated from the threat and fear and competition of the living, nevertheless after this obscurity is removed, it is an honest and not a vague and extravagant judgment that gives prominence to the life and character and removes the shade.

The times are never idle and the busy fingers of the fates are ever weaving as in a tapestry the many threads and colors that make up our several lives, and when this is exposed to critics and to admirers there shall be found few of brighter colors or of nobler pattern than this life of General Logan.

Mr. SABIN. Mr. President, the melancholy event which engages the attention of the Senate on this occasion accords with the course of nature, and must in due time overtake us all.

While no man may hope successfully to contend against like consequence, our interest therein but increases as we near it.

This interest, however, as it concerns another, is chiefly retrospective.

The death of one having occupied so important a place in the service and affections of the public as General Logan naturally leads to a survey of his life, and an inquiry into those personal qualities that molded his being into whatever fullness and roundness of outline it possessed. And I am pleased to find so many members of this body qualified with familiarity with General Logan's public and private life, and knowledge of the mainsprings of his conduct, who are ready to venture into this field of inquiry with a spirit of generous consideration to which his memory is conspicuously entitled.

Hence, I approach with great diffidence so delicate a task, offering as my only excuse my personal admiration, esteem, and love for one of the best of men and noblest of characters. I shall, therefore, attempt to treat the subject more from a personal standpoint and my own impressions and experiences.

The personal and public history of General Logan is of that marked character, and so far-reaching in its proportions, that it is impossible to encompass it within the tribute which the present occasion permits. I leave especially the history of his marked and brilliant military career, his devotion, services, and friendships to his comrades in arms during and since the war; to those who were with him in service during that long and sanguinary struggle, and who know so well how to speak of his labors and his victories.

To follow the career of a life having within its bounds such a range of developments, and marked by so many acts which stand out in bold relief upon the panorama of our national progress, would require a latitude embracing space and time only to be covered through the compilation of volumes.

This session of the Senate has been dedicated to the offering of a tribute to him who but recently sat with us in council, and who, it is entirely within the limits of moderation to say, has left a stamp upon the public affairs of our country during the period of his life which time will not efface while the Republic endures. The name of General John A. Logan is at once a glory to the American people and a natural heritage to future generations. He was a Colossus among the giants of American history. The impress of his individuality and genius must remain upon the institutions for the perpetuity and perfecting of which the lives of Washington, of Hamilton, of Jefferson, of Sumner, of Lincoln, and of Grant were dedicated.

Long before I had personal acquaintance with General Logan his name and fame had become an object of interest and pride to me in common with all other American citizens.

I think it was General Logan's attitude at the outbreak of the rebellion that first directed the attention of the public to him. A Douglas Democrat, he shared the confidence of that great leader.

During the troublesome period intervening the first victory of the Republican party in the election of Lincoln and the bombardment of Sumter Logan found his path of duty in companionship with life-long political associates, struggling in the fruitless endeavor to resist one of the greatest evolutionary movements of a people of which history speaks—a movement characterized by those who participated therein in terms appropriate to mere civil strife, but which in securing for us a more perfect Union may be discovered at this day to have been an evolutionary development of the Constitution.

In those days the mists which lowered in the political sky obscured the vision of our wisest men. But the fall of Sumter, like a fog-horn at sea, determined the course of Logan. For him party machinery had been a means of directing the united efforts of citizens sharing the same views of public polity. To divert the mechanism to other purposes was to release him from party fealty. The Union was to him the paramount good, and party but a means of accomplishing it.

That great chieftain, with palsied speech, and death seeking to arrest his hand, determinedly wrote the imperishable "memoirs," and deliberately recorded the first results of General Logan's example upon the people of Southern Illinois. "As a result of Logan's speech at Springfield," writes General Grant, "every man enlisted for the war." What a glorious tribute did that great man thus render to the noble character whose memory we honor to-day.

Loyalty to the Union left Logan no alternative, and he accepted it with a resoluteness of purpose not afterward shaken.

Logan's life-current flowed a steady, strong stream; and once directed against the forces of disunion nothing could satisfy his ambitious courage but the heat and labor of the day in the forefront of the battle. Here, to the fulness of every patriot's hope, Logan served his country. Here, amid all the horrors of four long years of civil strife, Logan's character received those deep impressions which so intensified his subsequent utterances and lent vehemence to much of his after life.

Comradeship in the perils of battle was ever to him an all-sufficient claim upon his utmost service, and the genius of our institutions so molded his conduct toward all classes of people that his sympathy, with an appreciative comprehension of their situation and wants, secured for him their utmost confidence and esteem as a tribute of the people.

Logan's opportunity for serving his country was not closed at Appomattox.

The restoration of the reign of law in those regions long dominated by the force of arms, the readjustment of those communities in their relations as members of the Union, the formulation of legal enactments demanded by the elevation of the black man into the light and liberty of American citizenship, the whole scheme of national restoration and civil rehabilitation known as "the period of reconstruction," called for ability equal in importance to the demands of civil strife. In this new field was General Logan found the constant, effective, and honored representative of the people, and the sturdy champion of the most effective measures calculated to secure for the entire country the benefits of a restored Union.

For over twenty years the untiring industry and the genius of General Logan as a statesman is to be found on almost every page of the records of the House of Representatives or of this Senate; and it is a fact perhaps not generally known that General Logan originated and introduced more public measures than any other member; and we, his colleagues upon this floor, are familiar with that record, which is destined to grow brighter and more legible with the lapse of time.

Such was the openness and simplicity of his character and the candor of his demeanor that those differing most from him in conviction were the first to yield him that respect and regard due and given only to real nobility of character.

Logan's character presents three distinct aspects—that which relates to his career and services as a soldier, that which considers his eminent ability and services as a statesman, and that which pertains to his whole career, from the growth of the boy to the lamented death of an honored man. It is presented not only to the people of America but to the whole civilized people as a bright example to be held up to the illumination as well as emulation of every youth beginning his struggle with the world.

But who shall be able to do justice within the limits of a few minutes' eulogium to the brilliant record of a soldier who abandoned relations of family, kindred and friends, of party popularity, arraying bitter hostilities to himself, throws his whole energy with all the power of his vigorous young manhood and enthusiasm against the armed enemy of his country. During the storm of misrepresentation which always assails a man of such marked character, the sublime heroism of General Logan's first act in that dreadful ordeal through which our country passed has not yet received that appreciation which time and a considerate people will give it.

The popular idol of his party in a State of supreme importance during that crisis to the Union cause, recently elected after conducting a brilliant campaign by a large majority over his party opponent, with youth and strength, rare intellectual endowment as his heritage, let it be considered for a single moment what would have been the consequence if he with all his power and enthusiastic following had clung to the party of disunion. No man at this day can do more than form a conjecture of the terrible disaster which might have followed such an event.

Happily for the American Union, no such contingency was possible in the character of General Logan. In elevating him to honor and power the constituency then at his back had "built better than they knew." With a rare self-abnegation and devotion to his country, he resigned political position, and offered his services as a soldier, in any rank, to his imperiled Government. Thousands upon thousands rushed to the defense in that hour of national danger, and every honor is due

them all. While the brilliant military genius of General Logan, confessedly the greatest volunteer soldier of his or any other time, served his country with patriotic force upon the field of battle, yet the influence of his example in its effects upon an element which he undoubtedly turned from service against the Government seems, viewed from a dispassionate standpoint of subsequent developments, almost like a miraculous interposition in the affairs of men.

Others upon this floor have touched in flowery words and beautiful phrases upon these portions of our departed colleague's career, and I will only add the brief and feeling tribute of another to his military genius:

Closing his career as a soldier at the end of the war in command of that army he loved so well, and whose devotion to him was so enthusiastic and unparalleled, in the temple of fame, in the great galaxy of heroes, pure and bright as the sun, firm and solid as the foundation of freedom, will John A. Logan forever stand. A soldier of transcendent military genius, a fearless, skillful, and accomplished leader, a peer among the commanders of armies, his name will go down to history the synonym of purity, loyalty, and patriotism.

Let me in brief terms refer to those traits of character which must ever be held as shining examples to the youth of the land.

General Logan was born and reared under adverse circumstances of an early Western frontier life. In his day there was none of the educational advantages possessed by the youth of the present time. Born in a cabin, his youth was passed in the hard labors of farm life. The few months of winters' schooling were assiduously utilized by the boy whom nature had marked for a brilliant future. But the ambitious youth was not content with these meager advantages. After the toils of the day were over and when the youths of his age were enjoying the pleasures of a social country existence young Logan was poring over books in his father's cabin and drawing from the fountain of knowledge by the aid of a tallow dip and blazing fire in the old-fashioned log fire-place.

Less than a half century ago the man whose loss is now mourned by the millions of America's freemen might be seen as a boy lying on the floor of his father's cabin, eagerly scanning his books in his thirst for knowledge, illuminated only by a flickering light, and intent upon an education which fitted him for that career he afterwards achieved. No more interesting picture can be placed before the youths of America than that which is thus presented by the ambiguous genius, asserting itself and achieving its destiny through adverse conditions and surroundings.

Fixing a standard of excellence high in the ideas of men, our dead colleague sought to reach the stars through almost insurmountable difficulties. Through a long and useful life he maintained principles which he had cultivated in youth; and amid all the brilliancy of his service in field and forum he left an untainted and unstained private and public character.

What an eulogy is this brief and simple announcement! A man enjoying unlimited opportunities that place and power conferred upon those of such strength of leadership, moving through an orbit of public functions for a whole generation, resisting the blandishments of wealth, faithfully serving his country, and in the end sinking to his rest poor in purse, though enormously rich in all of the virtues which ennoble humanity; indeed, this is a spectacle which must claim the admiration of the pure and the good. General Logan was a pure man and a good man.

A Christian gentleman, a man of temperate, simple, and frugal habits, his private life was spotless. No man living ever dared to approach him with a corrupt proposal.

It was indeed fitting that such qualities should have led the Republican party to honor itself by honoring him with the nomination of Vice-President, a nomination that added great strength to the ticket, and will ever be regarded as a wise and considerate act.

It is a common observation that General Logan was an ardent partisan. If by that expression is meant that he ardently devoted himself to the success of his party, it is doubtless true; but he was not a blind partisan. That he looked to his duty to the country, sufficiently appears from his whole public life. Such partisanship represents the high pride of American citizenship, and by it Logan has been raised to an exalted place in the hearts of the people. It is an open secret, but not a matter of public history, and therefore not generally known, that General Logan left his command in the field at the request of President Lincoln to bear a conspicuous part in the political campaigns during the darkest days of our Republic. In the light of these accusations of partisanship, let me ask you to observe carefully his generous and kindly sentiments in the eloquent appeal to his fellow-citizens in that famous speech at Chicago in 1863:

Under circumstances of this character, and surrounded by the perils that have heretofore been strangers to us, it behooves every citizen to pause and reflect; to divest himself of all manner of prejudices, and to ask himself without regard to former party associations what duty he owes to himself, to his country, and to future generations. It makes no difference that you may have been a Democrat, a Republican, or an Abolitionist, this Government was established by your fathers for you; it is a sacred trust committed to you; the laws have been enacted by the people for themselves and their protection, and no one can escape the duty he owes to the Government to reverence its Constitution, to yield a respectful obedience to its laws. * * *

May our untarnished escutcheon kiss every breeze that is wafted from the balmy waters of the South to the frozen regions of the North, or that comes from the golden plains of the far West to mingle with those in the East. May

it be unfurled in honor and pride upon every ocean where civilization has penetrated, and stand side by side with the banners of the proudest empires of the earth.

An inscrutable Providence has removed a great and good man, and the memories which cluster about his name as a member of this body are so fresh and personal that we can scarcely realize the great loss which this Senate and country has sustained; but his useful life and shining example are left to guide the feet of coming generations.

His form we shall see no more, but his work and his character are ours forever; the body is dead, but the spirit lives—

For there is no death;
The stars go down to shine on a fairer shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown they shine forever more.

More fitting words can not be said of our dear friend and lamented associate than his own touching and eloquent tribute to the memory of the immortal Lincoln:

Yes, his sun has set forever; loyalty's gentle voice can no longer wake thrills of joy along the tuneless chords of his moldering heart; yet patriots and lovers of liberty who still linger on the shores of time rise and bless his memory; and millions yet unborn will in after-times rise to deplore his death and cherish as a household word his deathless name.

Mr. PALMER. When the news reached me many thousand miles from here that General Logan was dead, I felt that something more than a great man had passed away. I felt that a great impelling force—a bulwark whose resistance had been never overcome—a cohesive power which bound together many atoms which otherwise would have been unrelated had been eclipsed.

Among the many prominent characters that have come before the public gaze in the last twenty-five years he can be assigned to no secondary place. Born in the then far West, where advantages were few, he had developed from within. He had evolved what was involved. All that he appeared to be he was. His nature could not tolerate meretricious aids if proffered. If he had been caught in the eddies and cyclones of the French Revolution he would have been Danton's coadjutor, if not Danton himself; Danton the furious, the generous, the unrestrainable, the untamed. His motto would have been as was that of his prototype, to dare, and by that sign he would have saved his country if human power could have availed. Placed in another environment, inspired by other traditions, his daring was none the less conspicuous, and he was none the less a factor in that memorable conflict which unified his native land.

Born in Switzerland he would have been a Winkelried or Hofer, had the exigencies of the times demanded.

If there is to be a type of the Caucasian race to be known distinctively as the American, it will have as its substructure spiritually the pronounced traits which have made the name of Logan famous—directness of aim, intrepidity of spirit, honesty of purpose, generosity for the vanquished, tenderness for the weak, and catholicity of feeling for all. Some of these qualities were at times obscured in him because of the intensity of his nature, which subordinated all things to the demands of the time and occasion.

He detested pretense. He denuded shams. He projected himself with such force that to me he seemed to have the dual nature of the catapult and the missile which it throws.

Others have spoken of his military career, of how he learned tactics and the manual at the cannon's mouth, of his legislative career with all the honor that attaches thereto; all this has become history. He enjoys the proud distinction, not only of military leadership which he achieved in common with others but of that of a leader and controller of the minds of men.

The spirit, the fire, the intensity, the insight, the fortitude which made him effective at the head of his legions were none the less potent when the sword was turned into the pruning-hook and material force had been supplanted by legislative methods.

My acquaintance with General Logan was confined to the last three years of his life, but I had known him ever since that fateful day when with his leader he was about to move on the enemy's works at Donelson. I had watched him at Vicksburg—on the march to Atlanta. I had followed him to the field, when, recovering from his wounds, he met his corps as it struck the sea on that dramatic march which captured the minds of men by the mystery which hung over it, the uncertainty of its outcome, the brilliancy of its execution, and the plenitude of its results. I heard of him again in the Senate. I saw him in defeat and always without variability or shadow of turning. His face as a subaltern was as firmly fixed on the objective point as if he had been in command. He was no Achilles furious in action, who could permit his bosom friend and thousands of his fellows to perish that he in his tent might nurse and enjoy his wrath.

He was a partisan; but he was a partisan because he was a patriot. He did not "narrow his mind and give up to party what was meant for mankind," but he stuck to his party because it was his good sword exalibur with which he hoped to hew down giant wrongs and to accomplish great results for his fellow-man.

He was direct; because with the eye of a soldier and not through the lens of the schoolmen he saw the weak spot in the enemy's line and threw all he had and all he hoped for upon the salient point. His pur-

pose did not "lose the name of action" by collateral issues. The side-tracks which divert or distract the philosophic or the less earnest might as well have not existed as far as their effect on him was concerned.

He was honest—not in the vulgar sense that he was unpurchasable with money—that goes without saying—but he had fixed views of right and wrong, and before the tribunal of his conscience he determined his course where the ways divided.

He was intrepid; his temper, iron-like, grew by blows, and in debate, as in the field, opposing forces stimulated and sustained.

He was generous; and although at times his indignation at real or supposed wrongs spurred him to extremity I never knew him to treasure up a hatred.

I was thrown with him during the last Presidential contest for a season in my own State. The canvass was bitter and exhausting. His capacity for work then illustrated was marvelous. The methods by which he reached the hearts of the people were spontaneous, subtle, and effective. His progress was an ovation. He never appeared without evoking the most rapturous applause, and he never disappointed expectation. He carried about him an atmosphere that attracted and cemented men to him. The secret was he was in rapport with the heart of humanity. No man so low but felt he was a brother, no man so high but felt he was his peer.

In the Senate he united the valor of the soldier and the temper of the legislator to the tenderness of the child with its quick resentments quickly set aside.

The last time I saw my friend he was at the head of a cavalcade at one of the fairs of our country. He had been impressed for the occasion and compelled to serve. He was the cynosure of all eyes. The men cheered, the women waved their handkerchiefs, and the children loaded him with flowers. It was as much a triumphal march as ever went up the sacred way with captives from remotest Gaul.

But one short year ago he helped to lay away his leader and friend in his narrow cell mid all the pomp and circumstance which people love to lavish on their heroic dead. Summoned by the same bugle-call to duty upon earth—the trumpet that shall call the one to renewed effort in the great hereafter will rouse the other to share his labors, his joys, and his triumphs. He has fought the good fight; he has finished his course.

If in another age, under other conditions, he had died like Danton, on a scaffold raised by those whom he had helped to save (I can fancy), he would have said, as Danton said to his friend when the mob were howling for his blood, "Heed not that vile canaille, my friend;" and again, as he stepped upon the scaffold, "O my wife, my well beloved;" and I believe the historian would have said of him as of Danton, "No hollow formalist, deceptive and self-deceptive ghastly to the natural sense, was this; but a man—with all his dross he was a man, fiery real from the great fire bosom of nature herself."

If, like Sidney, wounded and dying, he had lain upon the battlefield he would have been equal to the re-enactment of the story which has made Sidney's name a sweet savour unto Christendom.

But Providence had reserved him for a kindlier fate. The hand of affection cooled his brow and his eye had lost its speculation and the ear its sensibility before the tears and moans of those he loved attested to others that the strong man had at last met a power that was silently, speedily, surely bearing him to the dark house and the long sleep.

Amid the many heroic figures which stand out on the luminous background of the past quarter of a century none will be regarded with more affection and interest than that sturdy and intrepid form portrayed in silhouette, clear cut and pronounced in its outlines as in its mental traits.

Happy the State which has borne such a citizen. Thrice happy the people who, appreciating his virtues, shall give him a place in the valhalla of her heroes for the encouragement and inspiration of the youth of the future.

Mr. FARWELL. Mr. President, after the many eloquent words which have been said upon this mournful occasion, I feel that any word which I could say would be idle and vain.

General Logan was the bravest of soldiers, an able statesman, and an honest man.

No higher tribute can be paid to man than this, and this is the offering which I bring. The late President of the United States, General Grant, said to me that he could never forget General Logan's great services to his country. In battle always brave, never faltering, always ready.

He is greatest who serves his country best. And shall we not class him as one of these?

Mr. President, I second the resolutions of my colleague.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were agreed to unanimously.

Mr. CULLOM. I move, as a further mark of respect to the memory of General Logan, that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, February 10, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1887.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. Dr. BULLOCK, of Washington, D. C.

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

SIGNAL LIGHTS ON VESSELS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels, recommending that section 4234 of the Revised Statutes be amended in respect to signal lights on vessels; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. MITCHELL VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of fact in the case of John H. Mitchell against the United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JOHN LOAGUE, ADMINISTRATOR, VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of fact in the case of John Loague, administrator, against the United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

T. J. POWELL, ADMINISTRATOR, VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of fact in the case of T. J. Powell, administrator, against the United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JOHN KELLY VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of fact in the case of John Kelly against the United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

BRIDGE OVER BAYOU BARNARD, MISS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 1336) to authorize the construction of a bridge over Bayou Barnard, in the State of Mississippi, with the amendments of the Senate thereto.

Mr. VAN EATON. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments of the Senate be concurred in.

The SPEAKER. Let them be read.

The amendments were read, as follows:

In section 1, line 6, after the word "transit," insert "without tolls;" in line 9, before the word "boats," strike out "passing;" in line 11, after the word "therefore," insert "width of spans;" and in the same line, after the word "location," strike out the word "thereof" and insert "of said bridge."

Insert the following as additional sections:
"Sec. 2. That the said board of supervisors shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year, and during heavy fogs, such lights on the bridge as may be required by the Light-House Board for the security of navigation."

"Sec. 3. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said bayou is hereby expressly reserved, and all changes or alterations so required shall be made at the expense of the parties owning or controlling said bridge."

"Sec. 4. That if the construction of the bridge authorized herein be not commenced and completed within three years from the approval of this act, this act shall be null and void."

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, informed the House that the Senate had passed a bill (S. 2287) for securing statistics of the extent and value of the vessel fisheries of the United States; in which the concurrence of the House was requested.

KANAWHA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House, with the amendments of the Senate, the bill (H. R. 2646) granting to the Kanawha and Ohio Railroad Company the right to lay its tracks through United States lock and dam property in the Great Kanawha Valley, State of West Virginia.

Mr. SNYDER. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments of the Senate to this bill be non-concurred in; and that the House agree to the request of the Senate for a conference.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, that order will be made.

There being no objection, it was ordered accordingly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will appoint during the day the managers on the part of the House at the conference.

HARRISON DEWEY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House, with the amendments of the Senate, the bill (H. R. 3110) directing the Secretary of War to amend the record of Harrison Dewey.

Mr. BRAGG. As the amendments to this bill are merely verbal, I ask unanimous consent that they be concurred in.

The amendments were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "honorable," strike out "discharge" and insert "muster-out," so as to make the bill read:

"Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of War be directed to amend the record

of the War Department in the case of Harrison Dewey, late second lieutenant of Company E, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers, so as to grant him an honorable muster-out from said service as of the date of his dismissal as now shown by said record."

There being no objection, the amendments were concurred in.

ESTATE OF C. M. BRIGGS, DECEASED.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House, with the amendment of the Senate, the bill (H. R. 3828) for the relief of the estate of C. M. Briggs, deceased.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky. I ask unanimous consent that the House non-concur in the amendment, and agree to the request of the Senate for a conference.

Mr. HOLMAN. Let the amendment be reported.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and in lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"That the Court of Claims is hereby given, subject to the proviso hereinafter mentioned, like jurisdiction to hear and determine the claim of the legal representatives of C. M. Briggs, deceased, for the proceeds of 455 bales of cotton, now in the Treasury of the United States, alleged to have been owned, in whole or in part, by said Briggs, as is given to said court by the acts of March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864, upon petition to be filed in said court at any time within two years from the passage of this act, any statute of limitations to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, however,* That unless the said court shall, on a preliminary inquiry, find that said Briggs was in fact loyal to the United States Government, and that the assignment to him hereinafter mentioned was *bona fide*, the court shall not have jurisdiction of the case, and the same shall, without further proceedings, be dismissed: *And provided further,* That if the court shall find that the alleged assignment from one Morehead to said Briggs, of date of April 18, 1862, under which said Briggs claimed said cotton, was intended only as security to said Briggs for indebtedness, and against contingent liabilities assumed by him for said Morehead, judgment shall be rendered only for such portion of the proceeds of said cotton as shall equal the moneys actually due to said Briggs at the date of said assignment, and such as were afterwards actually paid by said Briggs to or for said Morehead."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. STONE] that the amendment be non-concurred in, and the request of the Senate for a conference agreed to?

Mr. SPRINGER. I object. I want this matter to go to the Committee on Claims.

The bill, with the amendment, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

BILLS REFERRED.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House bills of the following titles, returned from the Senate with amendments; which were severally referred as indicated:

The bill (H. R. 3760) to enlarge the jurisdiction of the probate courts in Wyoming Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

The bill (H. R. 4083) to empower the Commissioner of Agriculture to transfer a certain appropriation—to the Committee on Agriculture.

The bill (H. R. 4308) to regulate steam engineering in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MAJ. MICHAEL P. SMALL.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House, with the amendment of the Senate, the bill (H. R. 4616) for the relief of Maj. Michael P. Small.

Mr. FINDLAY. I move that the House non-concur in the amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

There being no objection, it was ordered accordingly.

E. P. McNEAL.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House, with the amendments of the Senate, the bill (H. R. 4839) for the relief of E. P. McNeal.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments to this bill, which are merely formal, be concurred in.

The amendments were read, as follows:

In line 4, after the word "to," where it occurs the second time, insert "the personal representatives of," and after the word "McNeal," in the same line, insert "deceased, late of;" so as to make the bill read:

"*Be it enacted, &c.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the personal representatives of E. P. McNeal, deceased, late of Hardeman County, Tennessee, the sum of \$12,781.81, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be in full compensation for all property taken from the said McNeal by the United States Army during the war."

Mr. RICHARDSON. These amendments are rendered necessary because the claimant has died since the bill passed the House.

There being no objection, the amendments were concurred in.

JAMES M. McKAMEY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House, with the amendments of the Senate, the bill (H. R. 5775) for the relief of James M. McKamey.

Mr. HOUK. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments of the Senate be concurred in.

Mr. SPRINGER. Let them be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 8, after the words "and to," insert "grant him an honorable;" in line 9, after the word "discharge," strike out "him;" in the same line, after the word "therefrom," strike out "as of the day before the date of his muster as a first lieutenant and recruiting officer for the Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, and also to muster him as a lieutenant as aforesaid from the 1st day of October, 1862, and to discharge him from this last service as on the 1st day of November, 1864, that his record may be made consistent with the facts proven;" so as to make the bill read:

"*Be it enacted, &c.,* That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized

and directed to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James M. McKamey, late of Company E, Third Regiment Tennessee Infantry Volunteers, who is reported to have deserted from his command, captured by the enemy at the battle of Richmond, Ky., and to grant him an honorable discharge therefrom."

Mr. SPRINGER. What is the effect of these amendments?

The SPEAKER. The bill as amended will remove the charge of desertion and grant the soldier an honorable discharge.

Mr. SPRINGER. All right.

There being no objection the amendments were concurred in.

H. C. WILKEY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House, with the amendment of the Senate, the bill (H. R. 6046) for the relief of H. C. Wilkey.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendment be concurred in. It simply strikes out a provision in the House bill which allowed interest on the amount of the claim.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the word "cents," in line 5, down to and including the word "eighty-two," in line 6.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the words stricken out.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the following:

"And interest thereon from June 8, 1882."

Mr. SPRINGER. What is the amount provided in the original bill?

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read.

The Clerk read the original House bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to H. C. Wilkey, late postmaster at Columbus, Ky., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$307.87, and interest thereon from June 8, 1882, for Government money stolen from him by burglars, and which he was required to keep on hand to pay United States postal clerks with, the payment for the loss of which is not provided for in the act of Congress of March 17, 1882.

There being no objection the Senate amendment was concurred in.

SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 10056) granting to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the Indian reservations in Northern Montana and Northwestern Dakota, returned from the Senate with amendments.

Mr. TOOLE. I move, by unanimous consent, that the Senate amendments be concurred in.

The SPEAKER. The amendments of the Senate will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 12, after "thereof," insert:

"And also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be paid to individual members of the tribe by reason of the construction of said road."

Page 2, line 19, strike out "and."

Page 2, line 19, after "construction," insert "and operation."

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

MODERN NAVAL ORDNANCE, ETC.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a bill (S. 663) to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern naval ordnance, armor, shafting, and other naval purposes, and to provide heavy ordnance adapted to modern naval warfare; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I ask, by unanimous consent, for the consideration of the bill, the title of which has just been read.

Mr. HOLMAN. I object.

Mr. SPRINGER. I ask the bill be read.

Mr. REED. I ask that it be considered next Monday after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. SPRINGER. Let it be read first.

Mr. REED. I ask for the reading of the bill.

Mr. ROGERS. I desire to know what is the title of the bill?

The SPEAKER. The clerk will read the bill.

Mr. EDEN. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will first state the gentleman's request. Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, under the rules it belongs to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks so; but the gentleman asks that the bill be considered in the House next Monday.

Mr. EDEN. I object.

Mr. REED. By whom is objection made?

Mr. SPRINGER. I object, then.

Mr. REED. The gentleman from Illinois; I thought so.

The SPEAKER. There are several gentlemen who objected.

Mr. REED. To whom is it referred?

The SPEAKER. To the Committee on Appropriations, unless the House orders otherwise.

Mr. REED. I desire—

Mr. CUTCHEON. Does it not under the rules belong to the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. REED. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. REED. Is this a bill which the Committee on Appropriations would have the right to report back for immediate consideration?

Mr. SPRINGER. I think points of order should be decided when they arise.

Mr. REED. I want to fix the responsibility of the refusal [cries of "order!"]—I want to fix the responsibility of the refusal to consider this matter.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, debate is not in order.

Mr. REED. I fix the responsibility on the Democratic party of this House.

Mr. SPRINGER. And we will take it here now.

Mr. RANDALL. The Democratic party is not afraid of defeating such a bill of jobs as this.

The SPEAKER. It seems to be partially for the support of the Government, and would go under the rules to the Committee on Appropriations; and that committee would have a right to report at any time under the rules.

Mr. REED. The committee will have the right to report at any time for consideration?

The SPEAKER. It will go to the Committee on Appropriations, which has jurisdiction of the subject under the rules of the House.

Mr. CUTCHEON. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. REED. Then the committee have the right to report the bill back for immediate consideration?

The SPEAKER. The same as other appropriation bills.

Mr. REED. They will have a right to do that?

The SPEAKER. They will.

Mr. REED. I wish to know that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has answered the gentleman's question.

Mr. REED. I want to fix the responsibility for the delay, if there is any.

Mr. RANDALL. There is no difficulty about that. Such a bill ought to have careful consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will suspend all proceedings until order is restored upon the floor. Gentlemen will resume their places. [After a pause.] The gentleman from Michigan will now state his point of order.

Mr. CUTCHEON. Mr. Speaker, under the rules this bill should go to the Committee on Military Affairs under subdivision 11 of Rule XI.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to hear the point of order of the gentleman from Michigan, and gentlemen will preserve order.

Mr. CUTCHEON. Under subdivision 11 of Rule XI it is provided that all matters relating—

To the military establishment, and the public defense, including the appropriations for its support and for that of the Military Academy: to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Under subdivision 3 of the same rule it is provided:

That all matters relating to appropriations of the revenue for the support of the Government as herein provided, namely, for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses; for sundry civil expenses; for fortifications; for the District of Columbia; for pensions, and for all deficiencies: to the Committee on Appropriations.

My point of order, therefore, is that this bill should first go to the Committee on Military Affairs, in order that that committee may determine the question of policy in regard to the fortifications, and whether it be advisable to make the appropriations or not; and when the report from that committee is submitted to the House it would naturally go to the Committee on Appropriations to appropriate the amount necessary to carry it out. But in the first instance the bill should go to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to examine the provisions of the bill. [After a pause.] The Chair does not think that this bill, under the rules of the House, should go to the Committee on Military Affairs. If it goes to any other committee than the Committee on Appropriations it would go to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. REED. Under the statement of the parliamentary law made by the Speaker, I hope the bill will go to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations under the rule of the House, unless the House by a direct vote orders otherwise.

Mr. RANDALL. What as to the point about reporting at any time?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has had but little time to look at the provisions of the bill. If this is a bill relating to fortifications or providing for the support of any public department of the Government, of course it comes within the rule of the House allowing the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter to report at any time. If it does not come within the rule the committee will have no such power.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, my object in making the suggestion I have made is very simple. It is to have that bill referred to a committee which can have the right to consider and report it at any time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the gentleman's point.

Mr. REED. So that there may be some responsibility resting somewhere for a failure in the interest of the people to report the bill. The Speaker has expressed the opinion that under the rules of the House the committee will have the right to report the bill at any time. I am content that it should go to that committee.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has expressed an opinion, after a hasty reading of the bill, which may not be warranted by a more careful ex-

amination, that it should go to the Committee on Appropriations, and also that it comes within the rules of the House allowing that committee to report at any time.

Mr. REED. The Chair decides that it goes to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The Chair decides that it goes to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. REED. I am content that shall be the course taken with reference to it.

Mr. SPRINGER. I want to say to the gentleman from Maine that so far as the question of responsibility is concerned, this side of the House is ready now and at all times to assume it.

Mr. REED. The gentleman from Illinois is not the spokesman of that side of the House. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RANDALL] is, on this subject.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will direct the reference of the bill to the Committee on Appropriations; but if convinced by argument that the reference is erroneous, the Chair will have no hesitancy in correcting the reference.

MANUFACTURE OF HEAVY ORDNANCE, ARMY WARFARE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 662) to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern army ordnance, armor, and other army purposes, and to provide heavy ordnance adapted to modern army warfare, and for other purposes.

Mr. McADOO. Mr. Speaker, I make the same point of order with reference to this bill that the gentleman from Michigan made with regard to the preceding bill, that under clause 11 of the eleventh rule, which provides—

That all proposed legislation relating to the military establishment and the public defense, including the appropriations for its support and for that of the Military Academy, shall be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs—

that this bill should be so referred.

Mr. REED. I ask that the bill be read for the information of the House.

The bill was read at length.

Mr. REED. I make the same parliamentary inquiry as to this bill that was made with reference to the other; that is to say, if it goes to the Committee on Appropriations, will that committee be at liberty to report at any time?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that so much of this bill as relates to the procurement of ordnance—guns—has usually, the Chair thinks, been included in the sundry civil appropriation bill when any appropriation was made for that purpose at all, and the remainder of the bill, providing armor for fortifications, is a subject over which the Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction by the express terms of the rule of the House. The Chair thinks, therefore, this bill properly belongs to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. REED. And they can report at any time for consideration?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has already stated its opinion upon a bill on a somewhat similar subject; but the Chair has also stated that if convinced hereafter, upon a re-examination, that the ruling was incorrect, the Chair will not hesitate to retract it and correct the reference.

Mr. REED. A parliamentary inquiry. Will the Chair inform the House to what committee it can be referred, so that it can be immediately acted upon in committee and presented for consideration to the House?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it should be referred to the Committee on Appropriations under the rules of the House.

Mr. REED. That committee, as I understand the Chair, will have the right to report it immediately for consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has so stated.

Mr. REED. The Chair will pardon me for my persistence in this matter.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has already stated that in his opinion the bill will go to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. REED. But the Chair must permit me to explain my point of order. This is a legitimate question for the House to decide, because it may govern the action of the House upon these important measures. If the House desires this bill to be referred to a committee which can report for immediate consideration, that is an important parliamentary fact for the House to be in possession of, and the only person to whom the House can apply for a statement of that fact is its organ the Speaker of the House. Therefore I have asked the Speaker's opinion upon that subject and have been persistent in my inquiry. The Chair will understand therefore why I am persistent, because if the Chair should make a mistake of course it will allow the House an opportunity to rectify its decision as soon as the House gets the chance.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has decided that this bill properly goes to the Committee on Appropriations under the rule of the House, and if this decision is correct it would follow that the committee can report at any time.

Mr. REED. And the House sending it to the Committee on Appropriations gives them that power.

The SPEAKER. The Chair sends it there under the rule of the House, unless the House itself makes some other order.

Mr. REED. Then the Chair's sending it there includes the other question.

Mr. MORRISON. I call for the regular order.

Mr. REED. That is enough.

ADALINE P. LOY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 2479) granting a pension to Mrs. Adaline P. Loy, returned by the Senate to the House at its request.

Mr. MORRILL. I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which this bill passed the House.

The SPEAKER. This is a bill which passed the House, was sent to the Senate, and returned to the House upon request.

Mr. MORRILL. The reason for making the request is that the person to whom the pension is granted by the bill has already received a pension from the Pension Office.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the vote ordering the bill to be read a third time and passed will be reconsidered and the bill will be rejected by the House.

There was no objection.

WASHINGTON CABLE RAILWAY COMPANY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill H. R. 8976, returned by the Senate with the following message; which was read:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, February 8, 1887

Ordered, That the Secretary be directed to return to the House of Representatives, in compliance with its request, the bill (H. R. 8976) to incorporate the Washington Cable Railway Company of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will also in connection with this message lay before the House the following resolution:

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That the Clerk supply the omission in the engrossment of section 5 by adding after the word "stockholder," in line 4, the following words: "until the stock held by him is fully paid up," and return the said bill to the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is advised there was an omission in the engrossment of the bill. If there be no objection, the order just read will be made.

There was no objection.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. BARBOUR, by unanimous consent, leave was given to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the case of Thomas W. Tansill.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. THROCKMORTON, after Saturday, until the end of the session, on account of ill health.

HYLAND C. KIRK AND OTHERS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a request by Mr. HOWARD, that the bill (S. 2560) for the relief of Hyland C. Kirk and others, assignees of Addison C. Fletcher, reported by him on the 26th instant and referred to the Private Calendar, take the place on the said Calendar of the bill (H. R. 7649) of the same title reported on the 9th of April last, which last-named bill was laid upon the table on the 20th instant.

Mr. SPRINGER. I think I must object to this. As I understand, the bill is on the Calendar now at the proper place. I should like to know what the effect of this order would be.

The SPEAKER. The order itself shows what the effect is.

Mr. SPRINGER. The bill was reported and is on the Calendar. I object because I do not see now what the effect of the order is to be.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. RANDALL. I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the call of committees for reports.

RAILWAY THROUGH INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. THROCKMORTON. As I am shortly to leave the city on account of ill health, I ask unanimous consent to call up for consideration the bill (H. R. 6393) to authorize the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes. This bill was called up before and ordered to be printed in the RECORD. Objection to its consideration was made at that time by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. BUCHANAN]. That gentleman, I understand, has withdrawn his objection. I shall offer an amendment under instructions from the Committee on Indian Affairs. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be taken up and acted on at this time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I objected the other morning to the consideration of that bill, but I am informed the portion of the Indian Territory through which it is proposed this railway shall pass has been ceded back by the Indians to the United States. I ask the gentleman from Texas whether that is so.

Mr. THROCKMORTON. That is correct.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then I withdraw my objection.

The proposed amendment was read, as follows:

Amend by striking out of lines 9, 10, and 11 the words "Red River between the mouth of Big Beaver Creek and the mouth of the north fork of Red River,"

and insert the words "south boundary of said Territory between the west line of Wichita County, Texas, and the one hundredth meridian." Also insert after the word "Kansas," in line 13 of section 1, the words "west of the west line of Comanche County, Texas."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6393) to authorize the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian territory, and for other purposes.

Mr. RANDALL. I understand that the bill has been read.

The SPEAKER. The bill was read and printed in the RECORD. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. BUCHANAN] objected to its consideration, but he now states that, with the amendment proposed, he will not object. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. THROCKMORTON moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

JOHN A. THOMPSON.

Mr. CUTCHEON. I ask unanimous consent to take up the bill (H. R. 9414) for the relief of John A. Thompson and consider the same.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. CUTCHEON. This is a small matter, involving only about \$140. There was no objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the proper accounting officer of the Post-Office Department is hereby authorized and directed to place to the credit of John A. Thompson, of Manistee, Mich., in his account as postmaster at said city of Manistee, the sum of \$142.30, being the amount of postal funds lost by him by the burglary of his office, vault, and safe, on the 8th day of May, 1886, without fault or neglect on the part of the said postmaster; and the said amount is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be placed to the credit of the Post-Office Department.

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

Mr. CUTCHEON moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL VETOES.

Mr. BARKSDALE, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, February 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the compilation of the veto messages of the Presidents of the United States, made in obedience to a resolution passed by the Senate on the 24th of July, 1886, be printed, and that 3,000 additional copies be printed, of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the Senate concurrent resolution for printing the compilation of the veto messages of the Presidents of the United States, and also for printing 3,000 additional copies thereof for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, have considered the same, and respectfully recommend the passage of the resolution.

The estimated cost of printing 1,900 copies of the veto messages is \$1,346.75, and for 3,000 additional copies, \$1,335. The Public Printer estimates the approximate cost of the amount of printing previously ordered by Congress within the present fiscal year at \$136,331.75.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BARKSDALE moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

THOMAS SMITH.

Mr. WARNER, of Missouri, from the Committee on Claims, reported back with a favorable recommendation the bill (S. 2024) for the relief of Thomas Smith; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the Private Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, as a substitute for the bill H. R. 10200, a bill (H. R. 11114) to incorporate the American Trust Company of the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the Private Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

The original bill (H. R. 10200) was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER (at the conclusion of the call). This completes the call of committees for reports. The hour for consideration of bills begins at five minutes past 1 o'clock. The call rests with the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

Mr. HAMMOND. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6977) relating to the compensation of judges of the United States, attorneys, marshals, and commissioners, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. McMILLIN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill introduced by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HAMMOND].

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HAMMOND] that I purpose to insist upon the point of order which I raised yesterday.

Mr. HAMMOND. I do not know any better time than now to have that point of order disposed of. I moved on yesterday that the committee rise and report to the House a resolution fixing a day for the consideration of this bill. To that motion the gentleman from Maine [Mr. REED] submitted a point of order that it was not in order until after the bill had been read. I am ready to have that point ruled upon by the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion is in order, if there is no disposition to amend the bill.

Mr. REED. I propose to amend the bill, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, while there is a purpose to amend the bill members of the committee have the right to do so. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. HAMMOND. Before proceeding farther, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ROGERS] desires two minutes in which to make a statement.

Mr. ROGERS. I rise this morning, Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of making simply a suggestion upon this important subject. As I remarked on yesterday, I have had occasion to give this subject as careful consideration as I could possibly give it and attend to the current business which necessarily devolves upon every member of Congress, and I say now that it is utterly impossible for us to legislate upon this subject without doing three things. First, we have got to study the existing law until we are familiar with every provision of it; secondly, we must investigate the modes of auditing and keeping these accounts in the Department of Justice and in the Treasury Department; and, lastly, we must understand exactly the surroundings and necessities of every United States court in the country.

Now, my suggestion is this: that no bill of this kind can be matured by any committee composed of gentlemen who have to look after the current business that necessarily devolves upon members of this House during the session of Congress, and if we ever effect anything which will carry out the objects and purposes which the committee had in view in framing this bill it must be done by a committee which shall sit during the recess. Except in that way we shall never, in my judgment, obtain anything that will meet the exigencies of the case.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, in reply to the suggestions of the gentleman from Arkansas, I desire to say that it never was supposed by the committee which reported this bill that it would be found perfect in every detail. We supposed that as a matter of course there would be propositions for amendment; and we understood that almost every member of the House had his pet district attorney, his pet marshal, his pet commissioner, or some other court official for whose compensation he was intensely interested. Hence we expected that members would submit these different propositions to the House for consideration. In preparing this bill, we took the bill which had been passed upon by the last Congress; and we undertook, so far as possible, consistently with the sentiment of Congress, to increase the compensation of these officers. I want to say now, and to put it upon record, that these gentlemen who are opposing this bill have an opportunity to correct its imperfections; and if there has been any injustice done to their pet officers, they can remedy that injustice now. What we desire is to change a system which oppresses the people, and put an honest set of officers in charge of the business connected with the courts of this country.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I think the House will bear me out in the statement that in all discussions of public questions on this floor I have never engaged in personalities or in imputations on any one's motives. If I were disposed to retaliate, in response to the remark just made in regard to "pet officers," I would turn to this bill for that purpose. But that is aside from the question under consideration. I want to say to my friend that the inequalities of the salaries in this bill are the least objectionable of its features. I am not prepared to say that a fair and just bill based upon the principle sought to be applied here would not be a desirable measure.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. I wish to ask the gentleman in this connection whether, if he could have had the salaries of his officers in Arkansas fixed to suit himself, there would have been any objection on his part to the consideration of this bill?

Mr. ROGERS. And I answer the question in the negative emphatically. I do not object to consideration now. I say to the gentleman that if he would put the salary of each of the officers referred to at \$10,000 I would fight this bill from the first line to the last until it had been amended and put in some proper shape.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. I will state to the gentleman that that has not been my understanding.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, Mr. Chairman, I am not responsible for the gentleman's "understanding." He asked me that question this morn-

ing, and I answered just as I have done now. I do not know where he gets his "understanding." I have no keeper of my conscience or my convictions; therefore I do not know to what authority the gentleman goes to get his "understanding" of my motives or purposes. I do complain, and I have reasons for the complaint; and since the gentleman puts the question I will give him the benefit of some of the reasons why I do complain of the inequalities of this bill. Let me invite attention to them that the House may understand exactly what sort of a measure the gentleman is championing on this floor. I ask the attention of the House to what I am about to say. Before referring to the data which I hold in my hand I wish to state that I have not personally verified all these statements; but they have been prepared by a clerk in the Department of Justice upon an examination of this bill and of the records of the Department, on which, as I understand, the bill has been framed, and I think are in the main correct.

Let us see what is exhibited by this table of the salaries and earnings of these officers of the courts in some of the States and Territories. In the District of Columbia the earnings of the district attorney are more than \$20,000—\$20,900—while the salary is \$5,000. In the district of Western Ohio the earnings of the district attorney amount to \$3,900, and the salary is \$5,000, just the same amount as is received by the district attorney in this city, who earns more than \$20,000. In the district of Northern Georgia the earnings of the district attorney are \$6,700, and his salary \$4,000. In Maryland the United States district attorney earns \$3,400, and the salary is \$4,000. In the southern district of Iowa the earnings of this office are \$6,700, and the salary \$3,000. In Wyoming Territory the district attorney earns \$1,000, and his salary is \$3,000. In other words, the district attorney in Iowa who earns \$6,700 gets \$3,000, while the district attorney in Wyoming who earns only \$1,000 gets the same compensation, \$3,600.

Mr. MILLIKEN. If the gentleman is referring to marshals, does he not know that the marshal in the Territory of Wyoming has to travel a great deal farther and do much more work to earn \$1,000 than the corresponding officer in the State of Iowa has to do in making what he earns?

Mr. ROGERS. I would prefer to go on with my argument. I understand there is something in the suggestion just made, but not enough to justify this bill.

Mr. HERMANN. Will the gentleman kindly mention what the figures are in Oregon?

Mr. ROGERS. I will try to do so, if I can put my eye upon them. In Rhode Island the earnings are \$1,700, and the salary \$2,000; in Nevada the earnings are \$1,400, and the salary \$2,000.

I will insert the full list as I have it in the RECORD.

The earnings of the district attorneys and salaries proposed.

| District. | Salaries. | Earnings. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| District of Columbia..... | \$5,000 | \$20,900 |
| Massachusetts..... | 5,000 | 5,800 |
| Eastern Pennsylvania..... | 5,000 | 5,500 |
| Northern Illinois..... | 5,000 | 4,900 |
| Colorado..... | 5,000 | 4,400 |
| Western Pennsylvania..... | 5,000 | 4,300 |
| Western Texas..... | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| Southern Ohio..... | 5,000 | 3,900 |
| Northern Georgia..... | 4,000 | 6,700 |
| Western Arkansas..... | 4,000 | 6,600 |
| Eastern Missouri..... | 4,000 | 6,200 |
| Kentucky..... | 4,000 | 5,700 |
| Southern Illinois..... | 4,000 | 5,300 |
| Kansas..... | 4,000 | 4,300 |
| Western Texas..... | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Northern Ohio..... | 4,000 | 3,600 |
| Maryland..... | 4,000 | 3,400 |
| Southern Iowa..... | 3,000 | 6,700 |
| Western North Carolina..... | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| Western New York..... | 3,000 | 5,600 |
| Middle Tennessee..... | 3,000 | 5,500 |
| Northern Iowa..... | 3,000 | 5,400 |
| Middle and Northern Alabama..... | 3,000 | 5,200 |
| Eastern Tennessee..... | 3,000 | 5,100 |
| Eastern Virginia..... | 3,000 | 4,400 |
| South Carolina..... | 3,000 | 4,300 |
| New Jersey..... | 3,000 | 3,700 |
| Minnesota..... | 3,000 | 3,600 |
| Utah..... | 3,000 | 3,600 |
| Western Missouri..... | 3,000 | 3,400 |
| Nebraska..... | 3,000 | 3,200 |
| Indiana..... | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Eastern Michigan..... | 3,000 | 2,900 |
| Southern Alabama..... | 3,000 | 2,800 |
| Eastern Wisconsin..... | 3,000 | 2,600 |
| Eastern New York..... | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| Maine..... | 3,000 | 2,400 |
| Eastern Texas..... | 3,000 | 2,200 |
| Northern Texas..... | 3,000 | 1,900 |
| Idaho..... | 3,000 | 1,300 |
| Arizona..... | 3,000 | 1,200 |
| Wyoming Territory..... | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| Alaska..... | 2,500 | 1,800 |
| Rhode Island..... | 2,000 | 1,700 |
| Delaware..... | 2,000 | 1,607 |
| Southern Mississippi..... | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| Nevada..... | 2,000 | 1,400 |

Now let me turn for a moment to the marshals, so that we may see what sort of equity is done in this bill as to them. In the southern district of New York the marshal earns \$6,300 and gets a salary of \$8,000. In the northern district of New York the earnings of the marshal are \$8,000 and his salary \$5,000—\$1,000 less than the salary of the corresponding officer in the southern district. In the southern district of Ohio the earnings of the marshal are \$4,800 and his salary is \$5,000. In Kentucky the marshal earns \$7,200 and receives as salary \$4,000. In eastern Louisiana the earnings of the marshal are \$1,800 and his salary is \$4,000. But in the western district of Arkansas, where the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. GIBSON] suggests I have a "pet," the marshal earns \$8,400 and receives as salary \$3,000.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. Is that the darkey in the wood-pile? [Laughter.]

Mr. ROGERS. The wood-pile is full of darkeys. And, sir, one of the "niggers in the wood-pile," just here, is the district attorney of West Virginia—no, of Virginia. The gentleman might investigate that. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. I do not know what you refer to.

Mr. ROGERS. I know what I refer to.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. We will see.

Mr. ROGERS. I mean what I say.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. I know what he refers to.

Mr. ROGERS. What are the facts?

I will go a little further. In the northern district of Alabama the marshal earns \$7,600 and gets \$3,000; in Florida he earns \$1,500 and gets a salary of \$3,000; and so on all through the list from the beginning to the end in reference to these marshals and United States attorneys.

Mr. HERMANN. Will the gentleman refer to my State of Oregon, as he has it now before him?

Mr. ROGERS. Tell me what class it is in; what does he get?

Mr. HERMANN. Three thousand five hundred dollars, I think.

Mr. ROGERS. Who; the marshal or the district attorney?

Mr. HERMANN. The district attorney. He comes in, I think, in the second class.

Mr. ROGERS. There is no class that gets \$3,500 salary in the list of district attorneys, and it must be in the \$3,000 class.

Mr. HERMANN. Look at that.

Mr. ROGERS. I do not turn to it conveniently at this time, but I will print the list and you can get at it.

The earnings of the marshals and salaries proposed.

| District. | Salaries. | Earnings. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Southern New York..... | \$6,000 | \$8,300 |
| Northern New York..... | 5,000 | 8,000 |
| District of Columbia..... | 5,000 | 7,200 |
| Massachusetts..... | 5,000 | 6,600 |
| Northern Illinois..... | 5,000 | 5,900 |
| California..... | 5,000 | 5,400 |
| Eastern Pennsylvania..... | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Southern district of Ohio..... | 5,000 | 4,800 |
| Kentucky..... | 4,000 | 7,200 |
| Maryland..... | 4,000 | 5,900 |
| Western Pennsylvania..... | 4,000 | 5,800 |
| Eastern Missouri..... | 4,000 | 5,200 |
| Eastern Louisiana..... | 4,000 | 4,700 |
| Western Texas..... | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Eastern Louisiana..... | 4,000 | 1,800 |
| Northern Alabama..... | 3,000 | 7,600 |
| Western Arkansas..... | 3,000 | 8,400 |
| Indiana..... | 3,000 | 6,900 |
| Oregon..... | 3,000 | 6,800 |
| Southern Iowa..... | 3,000 | 6,200 |
| Northern Georgia..... | 3,000 | 6,100 |
| W. Virginia..... | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| Southern Illinois..... | 3,000 | 5,900 |
| Western North Carolina..... | 3,000 | 5,800 |
| Middle Tennessee..... | 3,000 | 5,500 |
| Western Missouri..... | 3,000 | 5,200 |
| South Carolina..... | 3,000 | 4,800 |
| Eastern Louisiana..... | 3,000 | 4,700 |
| W. Virginia..... | 3,000 | 4,500 |
| New Mexico..... | 3,000 | 4,400 |
| Northern Ohio..... | 3,000 | 4,300 |
| Maine..... | 3,000 | 4,200 |
| Western Michigan..... | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| New Jersey..... | 3,000 | 3,800 |
| Dakota..... | 3,000 | 3,700 |
| Northern Texas..... | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| Western Texas..... | 3,000 | 3,400 |
| Colorado..... | 3,000 | 3,200 |
| Northern Florida..... | 3,000 | 3,100 |
| Eastern North Carolina..... | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Vermont..... | 3,000 | 2,900 |
| Montana..... | 3,000 | 2,700 |
| Nevada..... | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| Wyoming..... | 3,000 | 2,400 |
| Delaware..... | 3,000 | 2,100 |
| Southern Mississippi..... | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| Arizona..... | 3,000 | 1,600 |
| Florida..... | 3,000 | 1,500 |

But, Mr. Chairman, my chief objection is not the salaries. I wish to turn to some provisions of the bill which do not have anything to

do with salaries of the United States attorneys or marshals. I wish to discuss that. I invite the attention of any gentleman who takes an interest in the correct administration of the law to this point. Let us look at it for a moment:

All money collected by the marshals on process in behalf of the United States or under the laws of any Territory, and all costs for fees, shall be collected by the marshal and paid into court.

"All fees taxed!" Everybody understands seven cases out of ten in many districts where the party is convicted he has nothing from which you could collect costs. Therefore the Government must pay the costs if they are to be paid at all. Let us proceed a little further:

The cost for fees and expenses of marshals taxed against parties other than the United States shall be collected and paid into court; and at the end of each quarter the marshal shall render a return of the money so collected to the Attorney-General with receipts from the clerks of the courts for the sums paid as herein required, which returns shall be verified by the oath of the marshal.

I would like some gentleman to tell me by what authority of law the clerk is required to give a receipt unless ordered by the court. The clerk is not the court at all; he is simply an officer of the court. The judge of the court is the party to receive these funds, and unless he makes an order for the clerk to receive them the clerk has no power to receive and no business with the funds, and it is not right for him to give a receipt for them, for he has not received them.

Mr. HERBERT. If this passes into a law would not the clerk then have the power?

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir; I do not know that he would. I know of no authority in this bill for him to receive the funds.

Mr. HERBERT. You say the bill requires the payment to be made to the clerk.

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir; I did not state any such thing.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. I hope the gentleman will not consume all the time allowed on this matter.

Mr. ROGERS. I will not consume any more time than is necessary.

I said that this bill requires the fees to be paid into court, not to the clerk; but the clerk notwithstanding is required by the bill to receipt for them, although he does not receive the money. He is also required to furnish the marshal with receipts for the sums paid into the court, and over which he has no power or control unless so ordered by the court. And then this bill further provides:

And at the end of each quarter the marshal shall render a return of the moneys so collected to the Attorney-General, with receipts from the clerks of the courts for the sums paid as herein required, which returns shall be verified by the oath of the marshal; and if this statement is not received by the Attorney-General within thirty days from the close of the quarter, no further payments shall be made the marshal on account of salary until such statement is received.

Yes, the marshal's pay is to stop if he does not furnish receipts from the clerk, which money the clerk had no right to receive and no power or control over.

Here is a bill now on its face requiring the money to be paid to the judges of the court, and the law makes the judges the depository of such moneys. It is true that he has it in his power to make an order that the clerk shall receive, receipt for, and deposit the moneys so collected; but in the absence of such order he is himself the depository. It requires the money to be deposited with the judge, and the marshal is to make return to the Attorney-General of the money so collected and accompany it with receipts from the clerk of the court who has no authority to receive such money; and if such return is not made within thirty days from the close of the quarter, the marshal's salary is withheld. Can gentlemen reconcile that provision of the bill with the purpose they claim to have in view?

But let us go another step:

Upon application to him for service, the marshal, before service is made, shall exact a deposit for the costs thereof in all cases not brought by the United States, except in suits brought under chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes.

And, Mr. Chairman, chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes relates to the organization of the two Houses of Congress, and has nothing on the face of the earth to do with the subject embodied in this section of the bill. In other words, here is a bill prepared by a committee of the House, submitted to the House for its consideration and action, that commits the mistake of taking a wrong title or chapter in the Revised Statutes which refers to an entirely different subject from that to which the bill relates. It has no reference, I repeat, to the subject matter of this bill. Does the gentleman deny it?

Mr. SPRINGER. It is possibly a typographic error.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir; worse than a typographic error.

Mr. SPRINGER. That is no objection to the bill, because such an error could be corrected.

Mr. ROGERS. Oh, yes; you can draught the bill in any form you please, and then bring it into the House and try to get it in a proper shape by amendments. But this is your bill as you reported it. If it were mine I would take pleasure in denying its paternity.

Mr. SPRINGER. I think the original bill was correct; and, besides, an error of that kind is not fatal.

Mr. ROGERS. I do not mean to say that the error is fatal; but I am showing that this bill had not the consideration it deserved. But to continue—

Upon application to him for service, the marshal, before service is made, shall exact a deposit for the cost thereof in all cases not brought by the United States,

except in suits brought under chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes for wages of seamen—

That is all right so far as it goes, but let us follow it up with the text—

wherein the costs, if not collectable from the parties to the suits, shall be charged by the marshal, clerk, and district attorney in their accounts against the United States, and shall be adjusted and paid by the accounting officers in the same manner as costs in cases brought by the United States.

Paid to whom? To whom are you going to pay the costs? The bill says to the marshal, the clerk, and the district attorney. Do you propose to pay them fees? The bill provides for salaries. What, then, is the meaning of this provision of the bill? These are cases of suits brought for the wages of seamen, and you propose in those cases that the marshal, district attorney, and the clerk of the court shall be paid fees when they are paid a salary for discharging, as you contend here, all of the duties of the office to which they are elected. Will you say this alludes to deputy marshals? If so, what do you say about the clerks and district attorneys? You couple all together and make no exception, and the clerk and district attorneys and their assistants all get stated sums under this bill, and not fees.

There is no explanation of this thing—none whatever.

But let us proceed a step further.

It shall be the duty of the marshal to scrutinize the bills of the deputies, sheriffs, or constables, or whoever may be employed to serve a process.

What kind of a process—civil or criminal, or both?

And when he finds the same to be correct and in accordance with law he shall pay the same.

What class of cases does that mean? If a criminal case and the costs can not be collected, what is the result? Why, you make the marshal pay, when a previous provision of the bill requires him to pay all costs "taxed against other parties than the United States" into the treasury of the court.

In other words, the costs are taxed against the defendant, and whether collected or not the marshal is charged with them. Then you make him pay the deputies, constables, and sheriffs—presumably out of funds advanced to him by the Government. The result is, if he has collected the costs in criminal cases, he is all right; but if he fails to collect costs taxed in any case he must make it good to the Government or else his salary is stopped.

Such is your bill. Who would want to be a marshal then?

Now I proceed to another section. If the gentleman can explain that section and the objections I have urged against it within the hour, I think he will have his hands full, even if this consideration extended over the next three weeks. It is so framed that no mortal man can amend it, for it does not even show the theory upon which the section itself is framed.

Mr. MILLIKEN. What section do you refer to?

Mr. ROGERS. Section 3.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. If the gentleman will remember, this is only a proposition for a day to consider.

Mr. ROGERS. The gentleman is worse on the situation to-day than when he framed the bill. I do not understand that there is any such motion pending. The trouble with the gentleman is that he wants to occupy the floor. Now I want to occupy it myself until I satisfy him that the imputations he casts upon me are without foundation.

I turn now to section 4 of the bill, and look at that; and I want to remark here that if it is regarded as a crime for a man to stand up for his friends, I am an avowed criminal. I always stand up for them.

Mr. SPRINGER. Right or wrong?

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir; but I always stand up for my friends in all cases when it is a proper thing to do.

Mr. SPRINGER. But your first statement was too broad.

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir; I think not. If a man is my friend I stick to him until he does something to forfeit my friendship, and then I abandon him unless he corrects it; not before.

Now, I turn to section 4, which provides:

That there may be allowed each United States marshal one clerk and one chief deputy, whose salaries shall be paid as provided in section 2 for the payment of marshals.

I do not discuss the question of how much the salary is. I am discussing now the organization of the court and the necessity for the courts of the country to have assistance for carrying on their works. "One clerk and one chief deputy." I take as an illustration the organization of the court located in my own judicial district. Does my friend from Illinois complain of the expenditure of public money in that district? That is the character of argument I supposed would be adduced upon that subject. But if the money is spent there, and spent properly, where is the responsibility, if responsibility attaches at all, with the court or with Congress? Is the marshal, clerk, or district attorney to blame? If you say the court is too large, whose fault is that? Not theirs.

I state from my personal knowledge that the court is in session almost the entire year from the beginning to the end of it. I state that we are not afflicted with that condition of things of which the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from West Virginia and gentlemen

from other States complain with regard to the internal-revenue service. That court has to exercise jurisdiction over the five civilized tribes whose territory is infested with criminals from every State of the Union and of the worst class—a Botany Bay as it were, a city of refuge as it were.

This brings me at this point to invite attention to another matter. I remember discussing in the last session of the Forty-eighth Congress the importance of making necessary appropriations for carrying on the Federal courts in that country. I prophesied then what would be the condition of things. I hold in my hand now a letter from the marshal of that district in response to one I had addressed to him, having observed in the newspapers that the court had closed down because there was no money to carry it on, in which he gives me the condition and state of business in that court at this time, and I will give you the benefit of it. He gives me in his letter the names of all defendants in jail, and the charge made against them. For convenience sake I will give you an epitome of what he states. Remember the court is to be adjourned with the business certified to the April term, for the court holds four terms. The grand jury will meet and indict all the parties it can, but there was no money to pay the expenses of the February term, and locked up in that jail are no fewer than eighteen men indicted for murder, one for an unnamable crime, five for assault with intent to kill, eighteen for larceny, ten for introducing and selling liquor, one for violating the internal-revenue law. These men, fifty-four in number, are incarcerated awaiting the action of that court when funds shall be placed at its disposal. Then, in addition, there are on bond and awaiting trial ninety-three; bound over to the grand jury, twenty-eight, making a grand total of one hundred and seventy-five.

That is the condition of things we are compelled to deal with, and it illustrates the importance, the absolute necessity, of considering the organization of every court in this country when you come to provide for the officers to transact the business of those courts.

I am stating this to show the importance of that court, and what is required to run it. I repeat, in my judgment, that is the best organized court in the country. I have stood there and witnessed, myself, while a jury went filing out to consider a case which had been tried, and before they had left the court-house the clerk was calling another case and organizing a jury. The business of that court could not be dispatched on any other principle. It sits from 8 in the morning till 6 in the evening, with a short recess at noon, and often, for three weeks at a time, holds night sessions. That is the nature of the court.

Let me give you another illustration. I witnessed no longer ago than during the past few months seven men indicted for murder in that court and put upon trial at one time. Yet under the provision which the gentleman from West Virginia puts in this bill the marshal is only allowed one clerk and one chief deputy. He is allowed no bailiff, no guard, no anything for the carrying on the business of the court. He has got one chief deputy and one clerk to carry on this entire business.

Why, Mr. Chairman, if time permitted I could go into circumstances which occurred in the prosecution of criminal cases there which would show the necessity of having every movement about that court in handling the criminals safely protected. And this bill makes another limitation.

Mr. SPRINGER. Will the gentleman permit me to state to him that there is no limitation as to bailiffs and guards?

Mr. ROGERS. And there is no provision for them.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. The gentleman from Arkansas does not understand the bill.

Mr. ROGERS. And you, what do you understand? [Laughter.] I think I do understand the bill. I think I have given it more study than your whole committee combined, and I think I understood more than some of them did before I began. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. That is, as it relates to your particular district.

Mr. ROGERS. That is what I represent—my district.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. I understand that.

Mr. ROGERS. That is what I am elected to represent, and that is what they have continued me to represent in another Congress. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. That may be very complimentary to you, but it may not be so to them. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROGERS. I reverse the compliment, and say that the action of your constituents may have been complimentary to them. [Renewed laughter.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, I go a step farther in order that my friend may comprehend exactly how this matter stands. I turn to the ninth section of this bill, in relation to United States commissioners, and as the court appoints commissioners it will not be suggested that any one is my "pet," or that I have any interest here except the correct and proper administration of the law.

Section 9 provides:

That the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and the judges of the Territorial courts, shall divide each district into commissioners' districts, consisting of one or more counties or parishes, and they shall appoint one or more United States commissioners in each commissioner's district, as may be required for the efficient and economical execution of the law.

How are you going to apply a provision of that kind in the Indian

Territory? Are you going all over that country to appoint commissioners in every Cherokee and Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw "county?" If you do, who is to represent the United States in the prosecutions before such commissioners?

The section proceeds:

Such commissioners shall have jurisdiction only of such offenses as are committed in their respective districts, except in cases of change of venue, or where no qualified commissioner resides in the commissioner's district where the offense was committed, and except, also, in cases of offenses against the postal laws of the United States, in which the jurisdiction shall remain as now provided by law.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the application of the principle of this section of the bill in the Indian Territory would simply turn over that entire Territory to absolute pandemonium. It is near enough to that now, but it would be much worse under the operation of this section. You go away out into the Indian Territory, 100 miles from nowhere, and set up a commissioner to investigate offenses committed there, with sometimes half a dozen charged with murder, and under investigation at once, the accused often wealthy, influential, and surrounded by friends; and your commissioner is to sit there and conduct an investigation of those cases without the assistance of the necessary marshals or other Government officers.

What will they know as to whether the accused is guilty or not guilty, unless there is some person present there to bring out the facts and cite the law?

Then look for a moment at the sixth section of the bill, which provides that deputy marshals shall be appointed in the manner provided in the foregoing section for such localities in the district as the judge of the district or circuit courts may authorize and require for the efficient transaction of the business of the United States courts of such districts in each locality.

Mr. HERBERT. Before my friend passes away from the subject of the commissioners, will he permit a question?

Mr. ROGERS. Certainly.

Mr. HERBERT. Does the gentleman think that local jurisdiction ought to be taken away from the justices of the peace, who are distributed through all the counties of Arkansas, because there may be no lawyer before them to prosecute in criminal cases? I think this bill is defective in many particulars, but the purpose of the provision in regard to marshals is to give local jurisdiction to commissioners to be appointed in the neighborhoods where crimes are committed, just exactly as justices of the peace are appointed throughout the counties of a State. It is proposed to appoint commissioners in the different counties so as to avoid the necessity of carrying men off 100 or 200 or 500 or 600 miles, as is now done in some parts of the country.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HERBERT] has not enlightened me in the slightest. I knew what the committee were after, and in the main this provision might be applied to large sections of the country; but we are legislating for the whole country and for every district in it, and when we frame general laws they should be as applicable as possible to the whole country; so that the gentleman's question about the justices of the peace in Arkansas has no application to this case.

Mr. HERBERT. Then I understand the gentleman to say that he thinks the purpose is correct.

Mr. ROGERS. I stated in the outset, Mr. Chairman, that I thought I should support the principle upon which the committee have undertaken to frame this bill.

But the defects are so numerous and the provisions of the bill are such that it can not possibly be made applicable to the diversified circumstances of the various localities and districts throughout the United States. That is the purport of the criticism I am making. The operation of the bill in many of the States may work desirable results; but in this instance I think its provisions would be entirely inapplicable. Nor, Mr. Chairman, is it possible to make it applicable in this respect to the Indian country. Why is it not possible?

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman is mistaken in supposing that the bill applies to the Indian Territory at all; there are no counties there, and no organized government to which it could apply. A special law which is not interfered with by the bill puts this whole matter in relation to the Indian Territory in the jurisdiction of certain courts of Arkansas and Texas. This bill does not interfere with the existing law on that subject.

Mr. ROGERS. I decline to yield for further interruption. My friend's arguments are as usual loose-jointed. I do not think he has ever studied this bill; and he could not point out, to save his life, any special statute governing the western district of Arkansas with reference to the point under discussion. In that district the court has appointed one commissioner, who was found in the Indian Territory and who has been operating there a long time. That arrangement happens to accommodate one of the principal towns in that Territory where a great many persons are collected together, and where there may be some protection in these cases. But that instance is exceptional.

This bill, however, provides for this system in every county; its operation is not confined to districts in the States alone, but will extend everywhere; and it will certainly apply to all States which have within their limits Indian reservations.

I return to the provisions of the bill:

That deputy marshals shall be appointed in the manner provided in the foregoing section for such localities in the district as the judge of the district or circuit court may authorize and require—

Not localities in the State, but in the district—

for the efficient transaction of the business of the United States courts of such districts in each locality.

No person shall perform the duties of a deputy marshal unless appointed and qualified in the manner herein provided—

That is, he shall be selected to serve processes in that particular district set apart by the judge—

but district or circuit courts may appoint, upon the recommendation of the marshal, any sheriff or constable, holding commissions as such under State authority, to serve the writs or execute the processes issuing out of the courts in such district, after having been duly commissioned a deputy by order of the court.

Would not that be a beautiful position for a district court of the United States to occupy, to select a sheriff of a county or a constable to be sent all over the Indian Territory to execute process there?

In all cases where practicable it shall be the duty of the marshal to send writs and processes of court by mail, directed to the deputy marshal residing in the locality where writs are to be served or processes to be executed, or to the sheriff or constable appointed to serve the same in such locality, whose duty it shall be, after service, to return such writ or process by mail to the marshal.

What is to be done with the prisoner? Is he to be returned by mail?

Mr. RANNEY. Perhaps they arrest him by mail.

Mr. ROGERS. That seems to be the intention. I infer they are going to arrest him by mail, and then transmit him to court by mail.

Mr. STEWART, of Vermont. Or by telephone.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes; that would be quicker by telegraph or telephone. If this provision is intended to be confined to civil matters, why does not the bill say so?

Mr. SPRINGER. It was presumed anybody would know we did not propose to have a prisoner sent by mail; and we did not think it necessary to set that forth in order to enable the gentleman from Arkansas to understand the bill.

Mr. ROGERS. I had not supposed anybody would undertake to frame a bill which would require so foolish a thing to be done.

Mr. SPRINGER. It does not require it.

Mr. ROGERS. It provides for the return of the writ by mail, and that writ is the officer's authority to hold the prisoner. The gentleman has his own idea, and he thinks it is in the bill because he has it in his mind.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. We did not think it necessary to provide against foolish constructions.

Mr. ROGERS. My young friend from West Virginia [Mr. GIBSON] is almost through with his term of service, but he has not yet learned that he has no right to interrupt me without my permission.

The fees now allowed by law for marshals for serving writs and processes shall hereafter be allowed to the officers serving the same, except for committing and discharging prisoners; and the clause in section 829 of the Revised Statutes prescribing 50 cents for the same is hereby repealed. No fee for serving process shall be paid to a chief deputy.

Let us look at that provision for a moment and see what is its effect. The marshal, who is to receive a salary for the discharge of the entire duties of his office, will, under this bill, be entitled to fees if he serves the writ; and there is no law prohibiting him from making such service; on the contrary, he is compelled to serve it, or have it served, if it is given to him.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I wish to state another fact. If this bill should go into effect according to its terms as they now stand, these marshals are not restrained from drawing fees. They may draw both salary and fees, because there is no conflict at all between the provision allowing such officer a salary, and the fee bill which fixes the fees allowed under the law.

Gentlemen will say it is repealed by implication. Now the rule of law is that no statute is repealed by implication unless there is an irreconcilable conflict between the two acts. The fact is, by the terms of this bill a marshal can draw his salary, and by the terms of the statute which it does not repeal, he may draw fees in addition; there is nothing here in the pending bill which says that he shall accept what is here provided as in full payment of the duties required of him by law.

Mr. Chairman, there are various other provisions of this bill subject to criticism. I may say, indeed, there is scarcely a section of it, unless it may be two or three provisions toward the close, that is not subject to criticism. I might criticize one section of this bill to show the looseness with which it is drawn. Take, for instance, the eighteenth section. Let us look at it.

That any person who steals, takes away, falsifies, mutilates, or otherwise alters, destroys, or conceals any book, record, or paper by law required to be in the custody of any marshal, clerk, or other official of the United States, or who counsels, aids, or abets such stealing, taking away, altering, falsifying, mutilating, destroying, or concealing of any such book, record, or paper, shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisoned at labor not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Why, Mr. Chairman, the taking away of any paper for any purpose is made felony, and according to the strict construction of this language

an attorney of the court taking papers out of the clerk's office for a perfectly proper purpose might be liable under this bill to be convicted of felony. It is not provided that the taking away shall be with intent to do anything improper, but the bare, naked taking away under the provisions of this bill of any paper renders an attorney of the court liable to the conviction of felony.

I do not say, of course, that the courts when they come to construe this language would hold a party to be guilty of committing an offense unless the taking away was with some improper or criminal purpose. But liberty and character are too valuable to be imperiled by such legislation as this.

Now, I was about to say there are various other provisions of the bill which might be severely criticised, but I think I have said enough already to convince this committee that this is not such a bill as can be matured here in full committee in the usual way of amendment.

It is a bill involving the efficient and correct administration of the law in every Federal court throughout the United States. It digs up what has been in vogue ever since the foundation of the Government down to the present hour, and institutes a new order of things which we ought not permit to be done unless it comes from some quarter which understands better than this committee seems to do the use of the English language and the force of existing public law. [Laughter.]

I now yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HAMMOND].
Mr. HAMMOND. Mr. Speaker, I desire to let the House know the real situation of this bill. I stated yesterday that unless we could have it reported to the House and a day fixed for its consideration, the further consumption of time was utterly useless. I said to gentlemen on the other side this morning, if you sustained the point of order I would immediately withdraw the bill.

I stated to the gentleman from Arkansas and the chairman of the committee the hour ought not to be consumed if the point of order was sustained. It is not my fault the hour has been consumed, because I have been anxious to make that statement to the House and get rid of it. The bill contains twenty pages and twenty sections. Of course, it would be utterly out of the question to consider that bill in regular order unless a day was set for it. I regret the gentleman from Arkansas has occupied the whole hour, so there could be no vote on that question.

I do not care to enter into the quarrel between him and the chairman of the committee. Who is first and who is last in giving offence is a matter of no concern to me. Being one of that committee I feel it my duty to say there are on it some gentlemen who understand the English language quite as well as the gentleman from Arkansas, and who know something at least of the laws of their country. They must rely on their character as an answer to the argument which he has made when no other answer can be made to it.

I desire to yield the balance of my time to the chairman of my committee.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, while I was sick and absent from this House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ROGERS] saw fit in his discussion of this question to raise an issue that it is impossible to take up this bill and examine it without almost impeaching the motives of the committee that reported it, so unjust and involved are its provisions. And, to-day, again, he has seen fit, by inuendo at least, to refer to the fact that one of the officers provided for in this bill is a brother of mine and a district attorney in the State of Virginia. There can be no other construction placed upon such language than that it is a personal implication of the purposes and motives, the character and the honesty of the man who reported the bill. I, for one, Mr. Chairman, do not mean either here or elsewhere to submit tamely to such arrogant and such impudent statements as that.

I want to say to the gentleman from Arkansas that it would have been better befitting him, as a representative of his people, to have accorded to others the same degree of honesty of purpose that he claims for himself.

So far as this committee went in reporting this bill they had before them for their consideration and their action the example of the House of Representatives itself, and the almost unanimous action of this Congress in its last session upon the bill.

The bill is founded upon the Springer bill, which at the last session of the House, as I have said, was almost unanimously reported with propositions reducing salaries much below those embodied in the pending bill.

Mr. MILLIKEN. Will the gentleman permit me just there to make a suggestion?

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. Yes, sir.

Mr. MILLIKEN. Is it not true also that the Springer bill was gone over several times by the Department of Justice?

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. Yes; I was just coming to that.

Mr. MILLIKEN. And that this bill has also been gone over by the present Department of Justice, and is recommended by them?

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. Yes, sir; I was just coming to that point. This bill was founded, as I have said, upon the Springer bill of the last session. We framed the bill and submitted it to the Department of Justice, and the Attorney-General returned it, recommending

certain changes, which we followed, and we reported them in the bill to the House, having been indorsed, as I have said, twice before by the whole Congress at the previous session, as well as by the Department of Justice. Now the gentleman from Arkansas who claims to be here as the representative of these officers in his district, boasting of his adherence to their interests, is the only man who rises upon this floor to impugn the motives of the men who reported this bill.

Mr. SPRINGER. Let me interrupt the gentleman for a moment? Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. For the Lord's sake do not interrupt me. Let me proceed, as I have but ten minutes. [Laughter.]

I want to know how the gentleman from Arkansas arrogates to himself not only all the honesty but all the intelligence of this House. He talks here about the "English language," and about people who "considered" the bill. Does he mean to say here that he is the only man who has considered the bill? Does he mean to say that he is the only man who understands grammar and spelling? [Laughter.] Perhaps he came from a community where his superior intelligence may be a little greater than his constituents, and the ignorance of his constituents may account for the uncalled-for reflections made upon me.

He has referred to the fact that I have not been re-elected. Perhaps if I had been a corrupt politician, used "ring" methods, had been a demagogue [laughter], played with my people, I might have been re-elected like the gentleman has been. Why should there be the use of such language as that in a discussion of these questions?

Mr. Chairman, we have simply asked for the correction of a method which we thought had been doing a wrong all over the country. We have only asked for that which the Congress of the United States at its last session approved, and have sought to perfect it as far as possible. We do not claim that the bill is perfect. We admit that it is not perfect. It was not possible for the committee dealing with the officers in every congressional district throughout the land to do full and exact justice to all. We said to all let us consider the matter, give us an opportunity to get the bill before the House, and then offer your amendments to perfect the bill. We only ask you to give a day to consider it. If there is anything wrong in the bill you gentlemen can suggest the remedy and have the power to correct it. The committee has no desire to interpose objections. We want the bill perfected. There is no desire to be arbitrary; but as chairman of this committee I wish to say that it has no idea in the world of submitting to offensive and impudent criticism.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what is this bill and what is it in the bill that is so very wrong and which has been so very harshly criticised? We have sought the advice of the Department of Justice. We followed the opinion of the Congress of the United States exhibited by its almost unanimous vote. We went even further than that, as far as we dared to go, to increase the salaries of all of these officers, and tried to do justice to them all.

I have but one word further now to say, and that is, I am confident that this Congress will not attribute any false or impure motives to the committee that reported this bill such as the gentleman intimates. But I want to say to him now that if he dares to say on this floor that as chairman of this committee one single feature of this bill was formed on account of my brother being a district attorney in the State of Virginia, he slanders me here foully and falsely in the Halls where he knows it can not be resented.

Mr. SPRINGER. I ask the gentleman from West Virginia to yield to me the remainder of his time.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. ROGERS. I have no eulogies to offer on my constituency, but if I had time and opportunity I should eulogize the constituency of the gentleman from West Virginia. It will be time enough, Mr. Speaker, to make use of such language as falsehood and slander when I have made some statement warranting it. I said what I did about his brother, provoked to it by that gentleman. I measured my language on yesterday, and I submit that there is nothing in it in which any gentleman can find offense. What I said was this:

It is impossible to take up this bill and examine it without almost impeaching the motives of the committee that reported it, so unjust and inequitable are its provisions.

That is all that I said. My language was "without almost impeaching" [laughter], and was intended to emphasize the injustice and inequalities in the bill, and not to reflect on the committee at all.

Now let me invite attention to another matter. The gentleman drags his brother in here.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia. You referred to it.

Mr. ROGERS. Let us see how well he has taken care of his brother. The gentleman talks about his brother. I did not impute any improper motive on that score, but I will state just what is the fact: The gentleman's brother gets \$3,000 under the bill, and he earns \$4,400. He cut him down some. But he talks about my pet, alluding to the district attorney of my district. That gentleman earns nearly \$7,000 a year and the gentleman allows him \$4,000. So that he does not take care of my "pet" quite as well as he takes care of his brother.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. ROGERS. Let me say only one word more in conclusion. I am not going to discuss this bill, but it is perhaps due the committee to explain.

The CHAIRMAN. That can only be done by unanimous consent. There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS. The statement I made in my last remarks about the committee was too broad. It was induced by this fact, that one gentleman of the committee had said in my presence he had not given this matter any consideration and had never read the bill. This led me to suppose it had not been considered properly, and into making the statement I did. I now withdraw the remark so far as the committee is concerned.

Mr. SPRINGER. I ask unanimous consent to speak for half a minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The hour for the consideration of measures under the rule has expired.

Mr. RANNEY. As the gentleman from Illinois speaks so rarely we will give consent.

Mr. SPRINGER. Does the Chair not entertain my request for unanimous consent?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would be very glad to do so, but under the rules the time for the consideration of bills has expired.

Mr. SPRINGER. Very well, I will ask leave to print.

The committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. McMILLIN reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6977) relating to the compensation and duties of United States attorneys, marshals, and commissioners, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LEGISLATIVE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HOLMAN. I desire, from the Committee on Appropriations, to submit an additional report on the legislative appropriation bill. I ask that it be printed.

The SPEAKER. The report will be printed.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. NEECE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

- A bill (H. R. 960) for the relief of J. R. McGoldrick;
- A bill (H. R. 9232) to amend an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 9895) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tradewater River by the Ohio Valley Railway Company;

- A bill (H. R. 9183) for the relief of James R. Marrs;
- A bill (H. R. 9115) for the relief of Eugene E. McLean;
- A bill (H. R. 5877) for the relief of William H. Morhiser;
- A bill (H. R. 7507) for the relief of James M. Hagar;

A bill (H. R. 7218) to amend an act entitled "An act for the erection of a public building at Chattanooga, Tenn.," approved February 25, 1885;

- A bill (H. R. 3909) for the relief of Harry Fisk;
- A bill (H. R. 3173) for the relief of Samuel H. Flemming;
- A bill (H. R. 2995) for the relief of Francis H. Shaw;
- A bill (H. R. 914) for the relief of Mrs. Fanny S. Conway;
- A bill (S. 2156) for the relief of John Randolph Hamilton, of the State of North Carolina; and
- A bill (H. R. 2176) for the relief of Alexander Goble.

MAJ. M. P. SMALL.

The SPEAKER announced as the conferees on the part of the House on the bill (H. R. 4616) for the relief of Maj. Michael P. Small, Mr. FINDLAY, Mr. BRAGG, and Mr. LAIRD.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

The SPEAKER also announced the appointment of Mr. MERRIMAN on the Committee on Naval Affairs, in place of Mr. Hewitt, resigned.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BELMONT. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the gentleman from New York can have but an hour to-day for the consular bill, I propose to raise the question of consideration, in order that I may have an opportunity to bring up a report from the Committee on Labor.

The SPEAKER. The only way to prevent the consideration of the consular and diplomatic bill is for the House to refuse to agree to the motion of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. O'NEILL. Very well. My purpose is to call up the letter-carriers' bill.

The question was taken; and the motion of Mr. BELMONT was agreed to—ayes 96, noes 16.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. BLOUNT in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of further considering the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. CANNON. I yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. LORE].

Mr. LORE. Mr. Chairman, if there be one principle that has governed the Appropriation Committee, and, indeed, all the committees that have had appropriations in charge during the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, it has been that there should be no unnecessary accumulation of new offices or increase of salaries. This has pervaded every appropriation bill that has been brought in, and has so prevailed, it occurs to me, in recognition of a fundamental principle which underlies our Government and the uniform policy of the Democratic party.

Mr. BELMONT. Will the gentleman permit me a question?

Mr. LORE. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but I cannot permit myself to be interrupted. I have only fifteen minutes. I should willingly yield for a question if my time were longer.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this bill, as I understand it, makes increases in salaries and in new consulates alone to the amount of \$269,880. If there is any necessity for such increase that would be some excuse. I have looked to ascertain whether this increase was made because of any increase in our commerce, and because of the increased labors thereby imposed upon our consuls and diplomatic representatives. When I examine that subject, I find that since 1881 our exports have decreased from \$883,549,127 in 1881 to \$688,249,798 in 1885; that our imports have decreased from \$670,209,448 in 1881 to \$587,868,673 in 1885; that the aggregate of exports and imports has decreased from \$1,503,758,575 in 1881 to \$1,276,118,471 in 1885.

Thus, it appears that there has been a decrease in our exports and imports of \$227,640,104. Look now at the other factor, immigration. Between 1881 and 1885, the number of immigrants coming to this country decreased from 669,431 in 1881 to 326,000 in 1885. Thus it will be seen that our commerce has decreased about one-seventh; the immigration to this country has decreased one-half. In support of these statements I give the following tabulated statement of exports, imports, and immigration from 1881 to 1885:

Merchandise, gold and silver.

| Year. | Exports. | Imports. | Total. |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1881..... | \$883,549,127 | \$670,209,448 | \$1,503,758,575 |
| 1882..... | 767,981,946 | 752,843,507 | 1,520,825,453 |
| 1883..... | 795,209,316 | 687,066,216 | 1,482,275,532 |
| 1884..... | 749,366,428 | 629,261,860 | 1,378,628,288 |
| 1885..... | 688,249,798 | 587,868,673 | 1,276,118,471 |

Exports decreased in five years..... \$145,299,329

Imports decreased in five years..... 82,340,775

Aggregate decrease in five years, or about one-seventh..... 227,640,104

Immigration.

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1881..... | 669,431 |
| 1882..... | 788,992 |
| 1883..... | 603,322 |
| 1884..... | 518,592 |
| 1885..... | 326,150 |

Decrease in five years, over one-half..... 343,281

So that we are confronted with the fact that, with a commerce decreasing to the amount of one-seventh, and a decrease in the number of people who come to our shores of about one-half, we have an increase in these salaries of from 25 to 50 per cent. Therefore, I say, when I look for a reason for this increase it is not to be found in our commercial needs. I know that the committee have suggested that there are certain reasons—

Mr. BELMONT. If the gentleman would allow an interruption he would have the reasons given.

Mr. LORE. The committee have given their reasons in their report, and I have heard them upon this floor. If I understand them correctly, one reason given is that by this means the revenue may be increased. The committee say that \$270,000 will be turned into the Treasury, (\$120,000 consular fees, now retained by consuls, and \$150,000 from increased collections by honest appraisements and valuation of duties). They imagine that \$150,000 will come into the Treasury from fees. It is the common experience, and every lawyer on this floor will bear me out in saying, that whenever you put officers on a salary the fees cease to be collected in the same proportion as before, so that the turning in of fees into the Treasury diminishes immediately and can not be relied on, and the prospective or imaginary revenue that is to come to the Government by the correction of invoices is so purely imaginary that I can not for a moment conceive that this House will be much influenced by that argument.

Another reason given by the committee is that new consulates and

increased salaries will enable us to substitute American for alien and honest for dishonest consuls. This is an appeal to our patriotism by a gross reflection upon the character of our consuls and consular service, which, I hope, has little foundation in fact. As an argument, it is simply meretricious; but I can not see how these salaries, which, they say, do not exceed the fees that are now received by the consuls, are to change the character of the gentlemen who represent us abroad. It is not the amount of compensation, whether by fees or salary, but it is the character of the man that determines the question; and if the man is dishonest, whether he is paid by fee or by salary, will matter little. I feel sure our consular service does not merit this gratuitous attack or reflection at the hands of the committee.

But it is said (and this is the last argument urged by the committee in favor of the bill) that Secretary Monroe advocated the salary system, and that it has been advocated by Secretaries from time to time down to this date. The Secretaries, as a matter of convenience to themselves, may have advocated it, but, as has been well said by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MCCREARY], the Congress of the United States, which is the appropriating power, after a careful and thorough examination of the whole field, has as uniformly and as persistently come to the conclusion that it is unwise and unsafe to adopt this policy; and there should be strong reasons to induce Congress to reverse her well-settled policy in this regard. Certainly it is no reason for the creating of seventy new consulates and unreasonable increase of salaries.

These are the arguments and reasons offered by the committee in support of this bill. I submit to the members of this House that they have little basis, in face of the facts which I have stated that our commerce and immigration have decreased so that there must be and is less labor now than heretofore. What is there to justify this increase in salaries and this addition to the consuls? Are their salaries to be increased in order that they may do less work? For decreasing commerce necessarily implies a decrease in the amount of work to be done.

What would any member of this House think of a man engaged in mercantile business who found, year after year, that his business was steadily diminishing, yet who, as his business diminished, increased the number and pay of his clerks, in order that they might sit around, idle beneficiaries of his bounty? We have a diminishing commerce and diminishing demands upon our consular force throughout the world, yet we are asked to place upon the list twelve fourth-class consuls at the rate of \$2,500 a year each, sixteen fifth-class consuls at the rate of \$2,000 a year each, and forty-two sixth-class consuls at the rate of \$1,500 a year each, an aggregate of seventy gentlemen who are thus to be pensioned off upon the Government at a cost of \$150,000 a year, besides largely increasing the salaries of many consuls now well paid.

Mr. BELMONT. If the gentleman refuses to be interrupted I do not see why he insists upon misrepresenting the bill.

Mr. LORE. My friend will have plenty of time to reply to anything that I say. I say to him that I am now giving facts and figures, and that I have made no misrepresentations about the bill. If the facts of our diminishing commerce and the diminishing demands upon our consular force are a misrepresentation of the bill that is the fault of the committee who have reported it. I simply give the statistics as they stand uncontroverted in the best authorities.

Mr. BELMONT. I will be content—

Mr. LORE. I beg my friend's pardon. He knows that I have only fifteen minutes.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it may be that the State Department, with a fertility of imagination not founded on fact, thinks that our commerce is to grow again, that the seas are again to be covered with American vessels, and that emigration is again to flood our shores. These "maybes" always have golden wings; they have gilded bodies, and they buzz incessantly in the ear of the sensitive imagination, peopling the fancy with golden fruition and prodigious results, but they never make honey. We want to look at the facts and to stand upon them and not be led astray by sentiment or fancy.

Mr. Chairman, I confess that when this bill came in I was somewhat inclined to believe that it was a huge joke which was about to be perpetrated upon the House, and that we were not to be asked in sober earnest to make this unwarranted increase in new offices and salaries. Perhaps it is a grim legislative joke; it looks so.

Mr. Chairman, who is responsible for this attempt to change our traditional policy and launch upon a sea of adventure? The question has been asked again and again on this floor and no one seems willing to father the child. Have we become so diplomatic that we can not face in a manly way our own work? Does it emanate from the State Department, or is it the work of the Committee on Foreign Affairs bent upon some startling reform of a degenerate service?

I am unwilling to believe that the State Department advocates so radical a change.

The latest utterance of the distinguished head of that Department, sent to the Speaker of this House this session, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, January 6, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 194 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to report herewith the names of the clerks and all other persons employed in the Department of State, or in any of its offices during the year 1886, with the time each was actually employed and the sum paid to each: and to state that they have been usefully employed, and

that the services of none of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

In answer to the further inquiry of the statute, namely, "Whether the removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead is required for the better dispatch of business," I may say that, as the clerks of this Department have become trained to a degree of usefulness beyond that which could reasonably be expected from new appointees, I am not at present prepared to recommend any change.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The list accompanying that letter contains the names and pay of 90 employes of the State Department, nearly all of whom were in the Department under the last administration. So that Department is opposed even to moderate, to say nothing of radical, changes. The present employes have heretofore been there, are there now, and will remain there. No change. Hence, it is just to infer this sweeping change does not emanate from that quarter.

True, there have been more sweeping changes in the ministers to leading foreign countries, removals made; and successors have been selected with marvelous care and judgment out of the great number of distinguished Democrats who were powerful in revolutionizing the country and insuring a Democratic administration.

In this respect no administration has met such signal success. It is only necessary now to go over in memory the list of such appointments, to find that leading Democrats, whose names were household words in the party in all the land, and who were brilliant diplomats and representative men in all respects, to convince one of the extraordinary judgment displayed.

These changes were, however, necessary. It only requires a life of study and duplicity to become an accomplished diplomat, and it is apparent that they should be changed often, while employes in the Departments may not be changed without imperiling the existence of our form of government.

Changes in ministers, not in employes of Departments, therefore, convinces one that the State Department is not in favor of change.

Mr. MILLIKEN rose.

Mr. LORE. Pardon me, I have not time to yield.

True it is that if the people in 1884 had adopted the sentiments of the distinguished head of the State Department, announced in the letter quoted, and by their votes then said in effect that the public servants then in power had become "trained to a degree of usefulness beyond that which could reasonably be expected from new appointees," and that they were not "at present prepared to recommend any change," the country would have been deprived of the benefits of the exalted abilities and services of the distinguished gentleman himself in his brilliant administration of the State Department, a calamity which we can only imagine, as fortunately the change has been effected *Deo gratia* to this extent.

You remember in the last campaign it was popular to advocate a change all along the line. On the stump, from Maine to Florida, the popular sentiment took form in the expression "turn the rascals out." Few men were more vigorous in denouncing fraud and the necessity for change than the distinguished author of the letter quoted. But the change was effected when the big ones went out and men of like caliber took their places, for further change is not recommended. Indeed, we are told that all now in are efficient and useful. Whether these old employes have experienced a change of heart or have been purified by contact with exalted purity and manliness we are not informed. But they have become transformed. I admit generally those now in office have become by their retention purified and are no longer rascals. [Laughter.]

Mr. REED. The admission is very pleasant.

Mr. LORE. There has been a conversion going on in the State Department. A great work has taken place, and they will no longer be considered as rascals. They are now men who can be relied upon in every respect. Their experience demands there should be no change. [Laughter.]

The State Department, therefore, is decidedly against change.

Again, this bill provides for two inspectors, detectives, or spies at an annual salary each of \$9,000, including expenses, whose duty it shall be to travel all over the eastern and western continents and all the islands of the sea, wherever a consul, consular agent, or representative of the Government shall be, to watch their movements and report their shortcomings. This surely does not come from the State Department. It is a gross insult to the distinguished head of that Department that the select and honest men by him chosen out of the great number of patriots who are willing to serve their country should be subject to such espionage and indignity. The State Department was not organized to set rogues to catch rogues, but to appoint to represent our country in foreign lands high-toned and honorable men, representative Americans, whose fame, services, and characters are a full guarantee for faithful service. Are we not therefore warranted in saying this bill bears no ear-marks of birth in the State Department? It is too improbable. It must be a joke.

Perhaps the distinguished chairman of Foreign Affairs out of his abundant ability has been giving free reins to an exuberant fancy. It can hardly be the sober product of the matured statesmanship.

If it were meant for earnest I would pronounce it a bill to degrade our national character and ape European manners, in the prosecution of which snobbery would be the rule and flunkeyism the type of American manhood in our intercourse with foreign nations. It must have arisen from misconception in reference to the wishes of the State Department or in some strange misunderstanding.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. LORE. I ask permission to extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, it was my intention to yield for twenty minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN], but he is not present.

Now, as to many of the increases of this bill I am quite sure I have not the knowledge to say whether they are wise or unwise. I do not know whether the Committee on Foreign Affairs has such knowledge. If these are wise now then most of them would have been wise ten years ago. I hold in my hand a report made by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SINGLETON], from the Committee on Appropriations, reporting the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill for the year 1877, from which report and the bill accompanying it, it appears that for the year 1876 making appropriations for the year 1877, there was proposed a decrease that year in the consular and diplomatic service from the prior year of \$435,837.50. The act for the year before carried \$1,374,985. The proposed decrease left the service to be provided for at a cost of \$939,147.50. It went to the Senate and was amended there, so that the real decrease was \$186,187.50.

Now, this bill, as reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, provides for a similar service for the next fiscal year at a cost of \$492,647.50 over the acts for the year 1877, and at a cost of \$742,297.50 over the cost recommended by the Committee on Appropriations and passed in this House for the year 1877.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SINGLETON], making the report for 1877, used this language: "Many consuls have been thrown into a lower grade, and other reductions have been made. The total change has resulted in reductions in the bill of \$435,837.50 from the service for 1876."

I well recollect the debate upon that bill at that time. The gentleman from Illinois, my colleague [Mr. SPRINGER], whose harp now hangs upon the willow, made his reputation in the first instance in the House on that debate, favoring economy and ridiculing the consular and diplomatic service. I well recollect that our representative and minister at Greece was wiped out in that bill. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SINGLETON], who I see not before me, but who is yet a member of the House, and a member of the committee reporting the bill for economy in decreasing the cost of the consular and diplomatic service, made a great reputation. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COX] made a great reputation in the same line, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RANDALL] came with his sledge-hammer licks, pounding down this service at the rate of nearly one-half million of dollars for the year 1877.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it would be interesting to turn back and read those debates, and then read this bill reported by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BELMONT], increasing the service over \$742,000 per annum, what my colleague from Illinois and the Committee on Appropriations proposed it should be for the year 1877. All I have got to say is that the gentleman from New York may be wise in the views and opinions he recommends increasing these salaries so largely; but if he is wise, then all those illustrious gentlemen were foolish in 1877.

Mr. BELMONT. Will the gentleman permit me a moment?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. BELMONT. The gentleman said that my colleague, Mr. COX, is on the record, and, he thinks, as being opposed to the increase. I may say that Mr. COX himself made an urgent appeal to the committee to increase an item which we had already reported to the House, and we did increase it in compliance with his request. I have only to say, therefore, in response to the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois, that the times seem to have changed, and we have endeavored to meet the difference of opinion, and believe we have done so successfully.

Mr. CANNON. Yes, times have changed, the administration has changed, and, strangely enough, the gentleman's colleague from New York appears to have changed also.

In 1877 a Democratic House of Representatives was decreasing, or trying to decrease, this service \$435,000 in a single year, under a Republican President. Now a Democratic House of Representatives, under a Democratic President, is trying at one leap to increase this same service more than \$742,000 per annum over what your party said was sufficient under a Republican President.

I say again, your party recklessly crippled this service for 1877 for political effect merely, or your President in his message in insisting upon this increase, and you in giving it by the terms of this bill, are guilty of unexampled and vicious extravagance.

Mr. Speaker, I come to criticise for a few minutes a provision of the bill that I believe to be vicious, and at the proper time I shall make the point of order against it, and if that is not sustained shall seek to de-

feat it in committee and in the House. There is on page 21 of the bill a provision in the following language:

That section 3, chapter 237, of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes be amended as follows:

"After the words 'lower grade,' in the fifth line, insert:
"Or consolidate any two clerkships of the lower grade."

Now, mark you, that looks very harmless; but what does it do? I turn to read the section referred to, as follows:

That whenever in the judgment of the head of any Department the duties assigned to a clerk of one class can be as well performed by a clerk of a lower class, or by a female clerk, it shall be lawful for him to diminish the number of clerks of the higher grade and increase the number of clerks of the lower grade within the limit of the total appropriation for such clerical service.

Now they propose to add, after those words "lower grade," the words I have read in the bill; so that it will provide that—

He may increase the number of the clerks of the lower grade or consolidate any two clerkships of the lower grade.

That amendment, Mr. Chairman, therefore, has a double action. In other words, if this section is in force and this amendment is adopted, all the detailed appropriations for the clerical service in all the departments, detailed at great length and after an examination by committees of the House and Senate, can be thrown into hotch-potch as though they had not been detailed, and you can employ more people at less salary or half the number of people appropriated for double the salary specified.

Mr. SPRINGER. How can you double the salary provided the appropriation for that class of service is limited?

Mr. CANNON. You can double the salary by reducing the number of employes one-half and using the total amount of the appropriation for their payment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to state to the gentleman from Illinois that the ten minutes which he yielded to himself have expired.

Mr. CANNON. I think I will yield five minutes more.

Now, I want to give a little history of this section of the supplement to the Revised Statutes which is proposed to be amended here, stating the reason for the enactment of this law, and then the reason of its subsequent repeal, because it is repealed. This bill proposes to amend a law that has no existence in fact. What, then, is the effect of this provision of the bill if it is enacted into law?

When our Democratic friends came into power in the Forty-fourth Congress that was called an economical Congress. They cut down the employes in all the Departments by the hundred. But as the work had to be done, the economical gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HOLMAN] conceived this section of the statute, namely, that he would permit the Secretaries of the different Departments to aggregate the salaries of all the employes appropriated for and employ people at a less salary. And for about eight years that system was followed. So that the service in the Departments was not in conformity with the appropriations. In effect we appropriated a sum in gross for the departmental clerical service, the expenditure of which was left to the discretion of the Secretaries.

To illustrate, you would appropriate for two fourth-class clerks at \$1,800 apiece. The aggregate was \$3,600, and five people at \$700 each and a fraction over, could be employed and paid therefrom. I again say the appropriations as specified were no indication of the service as it in fact was.

In the Forty-seventh Congress the Republicans had a bare majority. Upon investigation we concluded to cut this system up by the roots and to do away with this abuse, for it had grown into a great abuse. And in the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress this provision was enacted, which you will find if you will turn to volume 22, page 255, of the Session Laws:

Sec. 4. That no civil officer, clerk, draughtsman, copyist, messenger, assistant messenger, mechanic, watchman, laborer, or other employe shall, after the 1st day of October next, be employed in any of the Executive Departments, or subordinate bureaus or offices thereof, at the seat of government, except only at such rates and in such numbers, respectively, as may be specifically appropriated for by Congress for such clerical and other personal services for each fiscal year; and no civil officer, clerk, draughtsman, copyist, messenger, assistant messenger, mechanic, watchman, laborer, or other employe shall hereafter be employed at the seat of government in any Executive Department or subordinate bureau or office thereof or be paid from any appropriation made for contingent expenses, or for any specific or general purpose, unless such employment is authorized and payment therefor specifically provided in the law granting the appropriation, and then only for services actually rendered in connection with and for the purposes of the appropriation from which payment is made, and at the rate of compensation usual and proper for such services, and after the 1st day of October next section 172 of the Revised Statutes, and all other laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and all laws and parts of laws authorizing the employment of officers, clerks, draughtsmen, copyists, messengers, assistant messengers, mechanics, watchmen, laborers, or other employes at a different rate of pay or in excess of the numbers authorized by appropriations made by Congress, be, and they are hereby, repealed; and thereafter all details of civil officers, clerks, or other subordinate employes from places outside of the District of Columbia for duty within the District of Columbia, except temporary details for duty connected with their respective offices, be, and are hereby, prohibited; and thereafter all moneys accruing from lapsed salaries, or from unused appropriations for salaries, shall be covered into the Treasury.

It was thus provided that no person shall be employed in any Department in the city of Washington unless he is specifically appropriated for, and at the rate appropriated for. And the pernicious section

enacted under the lead of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HOLMAN] was repealed with all the laws opposed to this legislation of 1882. And that is the status to-day.

And now the Committee on Foreign Affairs reports a bill—to do what? Why, to enable you to take two \$1,600 clerks, throw the salaries together, making \$3,200, and employ one man at \$3,200, when Congress supposed it was appropriating for two at \$1,600 each.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CANNON. I will take five minutes longer now, because the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] can not conclude to-day in the time I would have yielded him.

Mr. BELMONT. Will the gentleman permit me a remark?

Mr. CANNON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BELMONT. The criticism which the gentleman from Illinois makes is applicable only to a portion of the bill. It is not applicable to that portion which concerns the consular system.

Mr. CANNON. I am not speaking now of the consular system.

Mr. BELMONT. I thought perhaps the House might have misunderstood the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, no. I am speaking of that portion of the bill which the Committee on Foreign Relations have reported without ever having the matter committed to them to investigate and report upon.

Mr. BELMONT. Will the gentleman permit me? I will state to the House the committee did report this provision with a great deal of doubt. It was only upon the request of the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Porter, who visited the committee and made an earnest appeal. I think that this particular item is certainly amenable to a point of order, and it was not at any time supposed it would go through without the point being made. But I would remind the House again that the provision does not refer in any particular to the consular service or the diplomatic service. It refers only to the clerks in the State Department.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And let me ask whether the bill does not propose to that extent to amend a section which has been repealed and is not now the law?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly. I am stating that. And since the gentleman from New York has stated, for the purpose of absolving his committee from the responsibility of seeking to revive a law in this left-handed manner, that it was done at the request of the Department of State, let me say, when a Department, if that be true, seeks legislation of this kind, it has a tendency to weaken my confidence in its judgment as to some other portions of the bill.

Mr. BELMONT. Will the gentleman permit me again?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. BELMONT. The purpose of this provision is very clear whether it is amenable to a point of order or not. It is simply that the Department might employ a clerk of greater ability and better qualified without asking Congress for any increased appropriation. That is, it gives one clerk the salary now given to two. It is a question whether the House is willing to follow this recommendation, but the committee thought it only right to present it for the consideration of the House.

Mr. CANNON. Now, let us see whether or not it was right to present this provision or right for anybody to ask it. The Department of State has 78 employes, including the Secretary and assistants. There are 9,500 employes in all the Departments in the city of Washington. Now, for the purpose of getting the Foreign Affairs Committee to give one clerk or two clerks not authorized under the law this provision is sought to be enacted, and this law so revived and amended that the Secretaries of the different Departments can consolidate 9,000 places in these Departments and make 4,500 places at double the salaries, or they can make 18,000 places at one-half the salary where Congress in its appropriation only sought to make 9,000 places.

Now that looks to me like pretty serious kind of work. I do not believe the House will do it, or ought to do it.

But this is not all. On page 5 of the bill I find, under the head of "contingent expenses for foreign missions," provision made for "stationery, blanks, record and other books, seals, presses, flags, and signs for the several legations; also for rent, postage, telegrams, furniture, messenger service, clerk-hire, compensation of cavasses, guards, dragomans, and porters, including compensation of interpreter, guards, and Arabic clerk at the consulate of Tangier, and the compensation of dispatch agents at London, New York, and San Francisco, and for traveling and miscellaneous expenses of legation;" and what else? Why, in the same connection, immediately following these "contingent expenses of foreign missions," I find this: "And for printing in the Department of State, \$105,000."

The Committee on Foreign Affairs had no jurisdiction to report that clause for printing in the Department of State.

Mr. BELMONT. I think that this time my friend is mistaken in his criticism.

Mr. CANNON. I may be.

Mr. BELMONT. I think it is a very important point that the State Department should be furnished with this facility as well as the other Departments. Only within a few days the committee has received some important correspondence which was printed in the Department.

While my friend's criticism upon the other section of the bill may be well founded, the committee will defend every other portion of the bill, and I think successfully.

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Chairman, having said that, I will go on to say that the matter of printing in the Department of State was not in the estimates referred to this committee. It is true that it was in the diplomatic bill of last year, but it was not committed to that committee. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, the same as the estimates for clerks and contingent expenses of the department here, and was investigated by the Committee on Appropriations. It may be that this is a very proper expenditure to make, but I recollect that the Committee on Appropriations thought it was not, because we already have a great Government printing office here in Washington, and for some years past that committee has not recommended the establishment of branch Government printing offices in the different Departments.

Mr. SPRINGER. Does it not happen sometimes that our consuls and ministers abroad require to have printing done at their posts in connection with the public service, and is not that a part of the contingent expenses of foreign missions?

Mr. CANNON. But this is for printing here in the Department of State.

Mr. SPRINGER. Well, it is all called the Department of State.

Mr. CANNON. And under that clause there has been established a public printing office in the Department of State.

Mr. BELMONT. It has been the practice of the State Department hitherto to have its documents printed in the other Departments, and that is a very detrimental practice, because there are many communications that should be kept secret for a time. For instance, the one to which I referred—

Mr. CANNON. I cannot yield for a speech.

Mr. BELMONT. I am merely giving the reasons for this item; it is intended to secure the secrecy of documents which ought not to be made public, and which, if they are printed and kept secret, can be printed only in the Department.

Mr. SPRINGER. Secrecy can be obtained at the Government Printing Office; I am quite satisfied of that from experience.

Mr. BELMONT. Not successfully.

Mr. SPRINGER. Yes; most successfully.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, if I had plenty of time I would not mind being interrupted; but I wish to say now that an investigation by the Committee on Appropriations showed that printing had been done at the Government Printing Office with greater dispatch and secrecy than anywhere else in Washington. It may be, however, that this item was necessary. My point is that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, not content with exercising its own legitimate jurisdiction, proposes in this instance to take the jurisdiction of other committees. I do not know what it will do next year, having made this good start.

Mr. BELMONT. Perhaps the Committee on Appropriations will relieve us altogether.

Mr. CANNON. I do not know but what it could do so with profit.

Mr. BELMONT. May be so.

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Chairman, I will yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN, of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I believe there is a special order set for 3 o'clock, and it is now within five minutes of that time. When I once get warmed up it will be difficult for me to stop at the end of five minutes, and I know that the House would dislike very much to have me stop. [Laughter.] For that reason, sir, I ask unanimous consent that when this bill comes up again for consideration I be allowed to occupy the time now yielded to me by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. I will say to the gentleman that I have about fifteen minutes remaining.

Mr. ALLEN, of Mississippi. Twenty minutes, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be under the control of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] when the committee resumes the consideration of this bill.

Mr. BELMONT. Mr. Chairman, in view of the special order, I move that the committee now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BLOUNT reported that the Committee of the Whole House had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10396) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

KANAWHA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The SPEAKER appointed as managers on the part of the House in the conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the bill (H. R. 2646) granting to the Kanawha and Ohio Railroad Company the right to lay its tracks through the United States lock-dam property in the great Kanawha valley, West Virginia, Mr. TARSNEY, Mr. CRISP, and Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE PRICE, OF WISCONSIN.

The SPEAKER. The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, the Clerk will read the order heretofore made.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That Wednesday, February 9, 1887, at 3 o'clock p. m., be assigned for the consideration of resolutions relative to the late William T. Price, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

Mr. CASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the business of this House be suspended, that appropriate honors may be paid to the memory of Hon. William T. Price, late a Representative in Congress from the State of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Price the country has sustained the loss of a patriotic citizen and a most faithful public servant.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to his memory, the House, at the conclusion of these ceremonies, shall adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Mr. CASWELL. Mr. Speaker, while it is a sad occasion that now occupies the attention of the House, it is always a pleasure to speak of the life and character of a just man.

William T. Price, late a member of the House from the eighth Congressional district of the State of Wisconsin, departed this life on Monday, the 6th day of December, 1886, at his home in the State he had so faithfully represented upon this floor. While this sad event had been foreseen for some weeks by his family and friends, no one expected it at so early a day. But we shall not doubt that when the summons came he was prepared for the great journey before him. It was characteristic of him to be ready for whatever emergency awaited him. He had been for many years in public life a servant of the people, passing much time in the discharge of duties away from home and his own business affairs, yet it was his good fortune when the end came to be under his own roof, surrounded by family and friends, so near and dear to him.

The faithful wife, son, and daughter, for whom he had lived an honorable and industrious life, were with him to administer to every want and extend to him that sympathy which one's own alone can give.

The deceased was born in Pennsylvania on the 17th day of June, 1824, and was consequently at the time of his death 63 years of age.

In 1845 he emigrated from his native State to Wisconsin, taking up his residence at Black River Falls, where he continuously resided till his death.

During his whole life he was an active business man, being principally engaged in lumbering and farming.

But his usefulness was not confined to these pursuits. Many other branches of business gained his attention. He did not profess to be learned in the law, but he had a clear comprehension of constitutional government, and this enabled him to serve his people and fill with honor and distinction whatever position they saw fit to assign him.

He was elected four times to the senate of his State, and on one occasion he was chosen president of that body. He was also twice elected to the lower branch of the Legislature.

He was also for a while judge of the probate court, a court which administered most important and sacred trusts.

He was also collector of internal revenue, filling with great credit that most responsible position under the Federal Government. Finally, he was chosen a member of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses, increasing his majority at each election; the last exceeding that ever enjoyed by any member from the State of Wisconsin.

During his entire public life, extending through every position, State or Federal, which he held, I venture to say not a blot or stain can be found upon his record which would tarnish his efficient and most honorable service. Every page of that record, every act of his official hand, will bear the closest scrutiny.

As a business man he had few equals. He was an organizer and a projector. He planned and executed in a way that redounded not only to his own profit but to the advantage of his associates as well.

The laboring classes about him found at his hands a share in whatever he enjoyed.

He also enjoyed the confidence of the business men, and for many years was president of the principal bank in his town.

He had a positive nature, as all who have met him will testify. Whatever he believed he believed with all his might, and he had the courage to avow his convictions, as well as the ability to assert them; and yet he was a just man, taking censure himself when deserved as freely as he gave it when occasion required. Those who knew him in public or private life understood him to conceal nothing or take shelter. He struck boldly at the object of his attack. To accomplish his purpose he was wanting neither in zeal nor industry. His true character is well revealed in a paragraph which I take from a speech made by him while a member of the State senate in 1879, just before taking a seat in this House. On that occasion he said:

I did what I could to lift the fallen, the erring, and the weak, and place him on the platform of an independent manhood; that I never stood back for fear of party or shrouded my own convictions in doubt and uncertainty and gloom for fear of hurting a political party. I have an ambition to do my duty as a senator, to do all I can to help every poor, weak, erring brother that needs my help, and

to fight every graceless, Godless, soulless scoundrel who would leap to personal aggrandizement upon the fallen fortunes and the wrecked lives of his fellow.

He was a great believer in the cause of temperance, and it may justly be said he was its leader in his State.

He possessed that faculty and good sense which enabled him to eliminate it from politics in his district, so far, at least, as he was concerned. In that way he brought to the cause no enemies or opposition, and it grew in strength till his district contained a greater number of temperance people than any other district in the State.

As a member of the House little need be said. The daily record speaks for him, and speaks better than any words of mine can express. Few measures of public interest failed to receive his attention.

He was a ready debater, and lost no opportunity to express his approval or dissent from those measures when under consideration. His satire was often felt, if not enjoyed, by those in conflict with him, while his plain expression and great sincerity of purpose always won for him admiration if not approval.

He was an economist, guarding closely the interests of the people, and he did not hesitate, at all times, to condemn any unnecessary use of the public moneys.

In his death the soldier has lost a faithful friend—one who labored constantly to reward them for their patriotic services.

We shall miss him upon this floor; he will be missed by the people of his State; but he has left us here a legacy of good examples, his people at home the record of a pure and upright life, and a service while their representative that does them honor.

His many deeds of charity and kindness among his neighbors and friends will be remembered and cherished by all who knew him, and we trust that he is now serving in a sphere far better than the one he has left behind him.

Mr. THOMAS, of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, again we are called upon to halt in our legislative duties to chronicle death's resistless power and remorseless will.

William Thompson Price, a member of this House from the eighth district of the State of Wisconsin, died at his home in Black River Falls on the 6th day of last December. This sad event was a great shock and surprise to the people of Wisconsin and to the members of this House.

It is indeed difficult to understand that this strong man, of iron will, who has been a familiar figure and a great power in his own State for forty years, and who during his terms of service in this House showed such vitality and mental vigor, is no more.

It is among the good impulses of our human nature, cognizant of its own weaknesses and tenderly forgetful of the faults of those who have passed away, to unduly laud the memory of the dead; but, sir, I have the profound satisfaction of knowing that in recalling the incidents of the life of my deceased friend and colleague there is nothing in his career that needs the embellishment of flattery.

Those who knew him best will bear me out in the statement that in simple fidelity to fact and as honest an interpretation of the character and motives of the man as he himself could have made lies his best representation; no one more abhorred praises unfit—no one less needs them—and few could with more safety trust the memory of a long and public life to the scrutiny of mankind.

It is true, sir, that he was a man ambitious in the extreme of place and distinction. Such ambition, however, was not inspired by mere desire of personal elevation. He sought place for the work he could do in it. It might be said that his ambition was animated by an intense conviction that places of high trust afforded him opportunity of working out his own ideas of right and justice.

To such work he bent all the energies of a brilliant mind, an indomitable will, and a tireless purpose.

Often at variance with his friends and his party on important measures, so entirely honest was he in his convictions that more than an ordinary consideration was meted out to him; and still, so uncompromising was he in assertion of those convictions that I think it may be said of him that he made thereby the only enemies he ever had, for in his fearless advocacy of them he was oftentimes regardless whether his methods were gentle or rude, what antagonisms he created along the way, what foes he made, what friends he won or lost, anxious and intent alone upon the success of the principle for which he contended, the work he desired to accomplish, working faithfully even under disadvantages and great discouragements.

As one who knows where there is a task to do,
Man's honest will must Heaven's good grace command.

If obliged to sum up his chief traits in a few words, I should say that he was distinguished as self-reliant, self-asserting, and aggressive; qualities softened, however, by great good sense, and tempered by a desire to be just; that he was independent of thought and prompt of action; that he had great decision of character and an utter disregard of all those arts employed by the demagogue; that he was honest in his convictions and fearless in their assertion. He was a man of versatility, in that he could readily adapt himself to whatever circumstances surrounded him. As an illustration, he was entirely at home in the logger's camp in the pine woods of Northern Wisconsin, and was

equally so in the drawing-rooms of the wealthy, and amidst the elegancies of polite society. He could turn from the perplexities of a large business to the social amenities of friendship and affection without effort. He could be "hail fellow well met," hearty, and unassuming, or stand upon the rostrum an eloquent and persuasive orator. It is not wonderful that such a man should be found popular in public and political life. He was a natural leader of men, and was early pushed forward to the head of the column.

In 1851 he was elected as a Democrat to the assembly of the State of Wisconsin, but upon the formation of the Republican party in 1854 he united with that organization, with which he remained as an ardent worker during the rest of his life.

He was a member of the Wisconsin State senate in 1857, 1870, '71, '78, '80, and '81. In 1882 he was again a member of the assembly. He also held many local offices in his own county, including that of county judge. He was Presidential elector in 1868; he was elected to the Forty-eighth and also to the Forty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fiftieth Congress by a greatly increased majority, amounting to about 12,500. A splendid triumph; and one the more a compliment from the sad fact that it was won without his leadership, or through any personal effort of his; won by the devotion and work of his people, while he himself lay upon his bed fighting for only a few days more of life—Death his closest comrade.

This grand triumph was, sir, not only due to the great personal regard and appreciation in which he was held as a man by his neighbors, but was in a great measure due to the acceptable manner in which he had performed his duties here.

During his entire service in this House he sought by his watchful care to guard not only the interests of those he immediately represented, but the interests as well of the whole country.

No gentleman on this floor was more careful of, or attentive to, or more conscientious in the performance of his duties than he. He was ready at all times to give his views upon public questions, which he did with that force, terseness, and logic charming to listen to, and which brought the subject under discussion and his views thereon clearly before the House.

In debate his utterance was remarkably rapid. He was probably the most rapid speaker in the House. His voice was most often heard here in behalf of the soldier, for he was pre-eminently the friend and the advocate of the rights of the soldier.

There are no people on the face of the earth so devoted and self-sacrificing as the people of America. No government has been so liberal toward its defenders, or has exhibited so much gratitude for devotion and sacrifice as ours. This sentiment was illustrated in all its highest bearings in the conduct and action of Mr. Price upon this floor. His patriotism, his gratitude, his noble pity prompted him to incessant and earnest work in behalf of the soldier; his voice was heard on all possible occasions in favor of liberal appropriations for the benefit of those brave men who stood in the ranks in defense of their country, and his vote was always given, accompanied by most earnest and eloquent appeals, in behalf of liberal pensions for the widows and orphans of those who had laid down their lives that the country might live.

The rights of the private soldier and those who by the death of the private soldier had been left to the care of the nation, he was the friend, the champion, the protector. Many a soldier suffering from wounds received or disease contracted in the service of his country, and many a poor widow and helpless orphan whose husband and father fell upon the battle-field, have reason to bless his memory for the efforts he made in their behalf; and when he died, none were more sincere mourners than they. It would scarcely be just to his record, or the memory held of him among the people of his own district, and indeed the entire State, not to mention the fact that he was a firm and unyielding advocate of temperance.

A contest into which he entered when the question was new as a governmental problem in his State, and in which he was a pioneer, and to which he brought the whole force of his character—advocating the doctrine of total abstinence and legislative prohibition, uncompromisingly and in the face of stern opposition, in utterance oftentimes bitter as it was fearless—never appearing to realize or care whether his extreme course might not prove disastrous to political ambition. To an ordinary man, under conditions then existing, it might have proved fatal, but so fully did the people know the honesty of his convictions that they were willing to follow in his lead, and twice was he honored by the nomination to Congress of the Prohibition as well as the Republican party.

Mr. Speaker, I have endeavored in this brief delineation of some of the most prominent characteristics of my departed friend and colleague, to show that in them was the active motive power of his life and acts, and that his character in mature life, as in early days, the direction of his purpose, and the secret of his large influence in his State, were the result of the development of these marked, and in some respects peculiar, traits. He was neither marred nor made by circumstances; if he did not create circumstances, he bent them to his will and use, and was always greater than they.

This, to the older residents of Wisconsin, stands proven fact; it was true of him in his early pioneer life; true of him in his successful busi-

ness position; true of him in his political progress, and true of him in days of declining health, and when the severance of all human ties was made. Everywhere and always he was the self-contained, strong-willed, brave man; not an imitator, but simply himself.

The State of Wisconsin knew him well, believed in him, and delighted to honor him with its highest trusts.

The affection with which she will forever remember him is evidence of his loyal guardianship of those trusts, and his associates of this House will not go from the tribute and ceremony of this hour to soon forget the honor and worth of William Thompson Price.

We pass softly and with reverent tread from contemplation of the character and life of the man of busy habits and public activity to that of the husband and father, within the sacred circle of home life and love. We stand with bowed head and face averted in the presence of grief and anguish, too profound and comfortless for even the tenderest human sympathy to relieve, the broadest philosophy to support; but upon which the sweet and gentle suggestions of Christian faith fall with healing grace.

Coming years may bring to the lonely hearts there some surcease of sorrow, but no compensation for an irreparable loss. They may come laden with this world's comforts and brightened by the hope of future reunion, but between the dark and dawn there lies a wearisome stretch of time, and hearts bereft know best how grievous is the watch.

Out of that home and the light that dwelt there our friend has passed on to know another life and learn the lesson of immortal being. Let us leave him, then, in the presence of that great Mystery, before which we too shall stand some not far distant day, remembering—

* * there is a hope that all men have,
Some mercy for their faults, a grassy place
To rest in, and a flower-strewn gentle grave;
Another hope which purifies our race,
That when that fearful bourne forever past
They may find rest—and rest so long to last.

Mr. PETTIBONE. Mr. Speaker, once more the House of Representatives pauses for a brief space to mark its respect for the character of one, so recently among us in the full vigor of his powers, now, alas, too soon consigned to the long sleep and to the narrow house! That all men must sooner or later pay the debt of nature, that Death, with equal certainty, knocks his imperative summons at the gate of prince as well as peasant, is a part of the common knowledge of us all. And yet the unexpected departure of some men shocks us! And especially is this so when a strong, virile, manly man, one full to overflowing with decision of character, with intense individuality, and the courage of his convictions, like a warrior laying aside his armor forever, passes into the unbroken silence of the unknown!

It is not mere eulogy to say that William T. Price was such a man, nor that to us who so frequently shared his councils and knew his buoyant, hopeful spirit his death comes with a peculiar shock.

I would not, if I could, indulge in overpraise, or say aught of the dead which is unbecoming, because untrue. What I knew of our friend I learned from seeing him on this floor, and from hearing him in this forum. To those who knew him at his home, who are familiar with his life work in Wisconsin, who were long his associates and shared his labors before he came, the representative of his district, to Washington, I leave the duty of portraying the aspirations, the struggles, and the triumphs of his earlier years.

When he came here a member of the Forty-eighth Congress we soon learned that a strong personality had come among us. It was from the first seen that he was no novice in legislative work. He was a man, it was evident, who had opinions of his own, because he had seen, and read, and wrought, and thought. It did not take long to prove that he had a will of his own, and that he respected the convictions of others because he intensely believed in those which to him appeared to be true. His salient traits of character as they revealed themselves to me, from daily contact, as the months wore on, were energy and force of character, as evidenced by his tireless industry, and his close and discriminating attention to all that was done and to most of what was said upon this floor. He was an attentive listener to the debates, and when he addressed the House we knew he always had something to say; and he always said it with the directness and with something of the force of a cannon-ball.

His honesty of purpose was transparent and evident to us all. He was all through an ardent American. He had faith in hard work, in education, and in total abstinence. That he despised shams of every kind he demonstrated alike in public debate and in private conversation. He was urbane and gentle, yet he was firm and positive. His conscientious and high sense of duty shone out as clearly as the light of day. His wit sparkled alike in repartee and anecdote.

He was a believer in the rights of man as man, but he was no leveler or communist. He had acquired a competency for himself and an honorable place among his fellow-men by persistent hard work and perfect sobriety, running through many years. He served his constituents and served his country well and faithfully.

To me he was a noble specimen of the men of brain and brawn who, forty years ago, found the great Northwest an almost unbroken wilderness, and have since transformed it into an empire; and who have planted

and built up those American, Christian Commonwealths, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas Nebraska! Surely, a great work in the world! A work which will stand, for it was wrought out in justice and in wisdom, and it has secured forever, let us trust, the liberty, the security, the prosperity, and the happiness of millions now living and of the millions yet to be!

In this great work William T. Price had no common place and no common share. As a farmer who transformed wild acres into fruitful fields, as a lumberman who led his axmen into the wilderness and gave employment to hundreds while he hewed out a competency for himself and family, as a judge of his county where he guarded the rights of the widow and the orphan, as a banker whose integrity was never questioned, as a member of both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature in various intervals of service running through thirty years, as a Presidential elector, as a three times elected representative of his district in Congress we see his life was a most active and honorable one. It was full of stirring incident, of manifold labors, and he has left his work and impress upon his time.

Our friend, we know, "was rich in saving common sense."

What were his private opinions touching man's relations to his Maker I can not undertake to declare, for here, at least, he was reticent on topics of the kind. I judge only from his daily walk and conversation. We saw that all his ends were true. A kinder heart, it seemed to me, never beat. He was clean, he was honest, he was just, he was morally pure.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode,
There they alike in conscious trust repose,
The bosom of his Father and his God.

Honored shade of our late companion, hail! and farewell!

Mr. HUDD. Mr. Speaker, the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress convened under the law of our land December 6, 1886. Under a higher law, a supreme decree that intervened, that has so often intervened in the affairs of life and death in this Congress, our fellow-member for that Congressional session, my colleague in this Hall from the eighth Congressional district in the State of Wisconsin, the able, the fearless, the honest, the genial man, William T. Price, on that same day so set apart for our reassembling, in the early morning hour thereof, was summoned hence.

The previous question of fate had been successful in his case; there was no division of that motion, no tellers allowed, no objection to prevail, for the regular order of our common mortality had been reached for Representative Price; his bill of life passed and gone to that great majority that have crossed over the river of being and doing herein—earth—messaged to the Congress of a hereafter in the republic of the blest.

Our colleague was of that material that he may be said to have had all the human valor and Christian audacity that would rank him with the worthy militant, of whom it was said:

The Knight's bones are dust,
And his good sword rust;
His soul is with the saints, I trust.

William T. Price was born in Huntingdon County, State of Pennsylvania, June, 1824, and had nearly reached the age of sixty-four years at the time of his death; that death occurred at his home in Black River Falls, Jackson County, State of Wisconsin, on Monday morning, December 6, 1886.

Mr. Price came to Wisconsin in the year 1845. For more than forty years he had been a respected, worthy, and honored citizen of Wisconsin while it was both Territory and State. Wisconsin became one of the United States soon after he came within its borders, having passed from a Territorial state in the year 1848. In 1851 William T. Price made his first appearance in a legislative body, and at the age of twenty-seven he occupied a seat in the Wisconsin State Legislature as a member of the assembly thereof; and although one of the youngest and presumably least experienced members thereof, at once took rank in that body with men far his senior in years, and whose experience in other legislative halls would seem to have entitled them to high places and distinguished records.

Once again, in after years, Mr. Price filled a seat in Wisconsin's Legislative Assembly, namely, in 1882—then in the full maturity of his powers intellectually, and when he was then, as often before, a pillar of strength for his party and a legislator for the people who sent him there, and also for the general masses, not being bound merely by his district's lines, always in that State Legislature without peers that could overshadow him. A member of the State senate of Wisconsin during the years 1857, 1870-'71, 1878-'79, 1880, and 1881. The pleasant recollections of some portion of that senatorial career still lingers, must remain while memory holds a seat in the brain of him who now attempts this poor eulogy of his colleague, then and there in the capital city of Wisconsin my more than friend and associate always, and never more so than when that friendship and official association was transferred for both to meet here as colleagues in this capital city of the United States.

The deceased Representative filled the office of county judge of Jackson County, State of Wisconsin, in a court having probate jurisdiction

in 1853-'54. He was undersheriff of his county in 1855, and an honest collector of internal revenues in 1863-'65. Chosen a member of the Forty-eighth Congress, he first came to the House of Representatives in December, 1883, and at once was recognized and made himself known and felt as a man of affairs and capacity. Re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, Representative Price was, during all the first part of the session thereof, distinguished on the floor as an active and persevering member, with his eye single and voice alert for what he thought the just and the best in legislation. On a return to his constituents and in answer to a third candidacy for Congress, he was at the November election of 1886 again chosen for Representative in and to the Fiftieth Congress from the eighth Congressional district of the State of Wisconsin by a majority of more than twelve thousand of his admiring fellow-citizens voting on that question.

In the exercise of a reasonable economy, strict honesty, and faithful pursuit of his business, that of a lumberman in the State of Wisconsin, the handling and dealing in pine lands and pine logs, the manufacture and sale of same when rendered into the lumber of commerce, made William T. Price a wealthy man; so that, unlike too many of our public men and elected servants of the people who die in office poor, save in honor and reverential memory, he was able to leave a fair fortune for his devoted wife and the mother of his also well-provided-for son and daughter—that son, who is treading so close in his father's foot-steps that we are pleased to have it to say now and here to the promising son who succeeds so illustrious a sire in the self-same legislative body that mourns its dead, we welcome thee for thine own as well as for thy noble father's sake.

William T. Price was not a scholarly man nor even of letters, if to be entitled and so to rank he must have passed the curriculum of the academy or been able to boast of his degree in arts and science from the universities of the land. His early education was that of the common school, and scant-taught hours at that; still, in the years of a busy, bustling, business life, in the woods, along the rushing rivers where he helped run the pine-tree trunks to the marts or mills, on the frontier almost, and for some while after he came West, of an approaching and soon to become enduring civilization that developed those wilds of a Territory into the fair rose, expectancy, beauty; and strength of a great State in our Union, he managed to acquire, the how and when is a mystery now to us all, the intelligence, the learning, the breadth and depth of all subjects that enter into the life of men who assume to control and seek to direct affairs for their fellow-men.

Thus did he become, and he was, the intellectual equal of any man who appeared on the stage when they were called for action, and into which arena he leaped full-capped, as it were, and most completely draped in stature and in mind, already the more than peer of any he in all the land that met him. The wit and power of repartee possessed by William T. Price will long be remembered here by those of us who so often enjoyed its exercise. His had the true Attic flavor about it, while it went straight to the mark, was pungent and exhaustive. It seldom left a sting behind, gross or sensitive as may have been the called-for retort or point inflicted. As an orator and public speaker Mr. Price was *sui generis*; his the very Niagara of vowels and consonants that fell from his lips oftentimes in the wild rush and torrent of invective, argument, pathos and humor, so that, as we have seen here in this Hall, as I have had occasion oftentimes to notice elsewhere, the not usually bewildered shorthand reporters threw their phonography to the winds, and thus say in effect, if not in these words, "Let it run; we can't catch Price's words on the fly." Yet those words, the logic and his conclusions, were nearly always apt and worthy of being received as

In Bärnedino's leaves of gold.

It may be asked what, then, was the power in and with this man; so nurtured, so dowered with some if not many imperfections so common to our humanity; what was and is the secret of his success in life? For he was essentially a successful man, if wealth, honor, troops of friends, and all of that can be said to make a man a successful one. It was this; let it be now the open secret of Representative Price's whole life and successful career; let it be known and accepted by all, especially by the young and rising generation of men who would feign press on in his footsteps, to find a like success or further yet, than fate and time allowed the deceased to rise. Know all men, then, that it was the willingness and the ability to always avow and follow his own convictions on any subject or duty. In the better rendition of this truth he came to understand, believe, and declare—

To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Our late colleague was most true to his own convictions of duty, justice, and the eternal right. Not that he was always right, always logical even, or consistent with the fitness of times and things. Not so, far from it, some of us must say, to be loyal to our own convictions or logical with history and our conceptions of a better political economy we think he went astray upon. Still, it does not lower or change the argument that he so believed, so held was the truth—hence expedient, and so advocated and stood by it, though all the world arose in arms to combat him. He was the hero of his own; and in his own royal claim

of right. These sterling traits in our late colleague were well illustrated in more than one direction and in varied fields of life, legislature, as well as in all his many and successful business pursuits, so that it became a common saying among the rough lumber boys in the Northwest lumber region, where he met and mingled with them in business affairs, "Bill Price and a square deal;" as significant as the maxim that his whole business life well illustrated, "Honesty is the best policy."

I must crave indulgence in this in memoriam to relate, or allude to, one or more incidents, showing that great quality of the dead. In the State that sent him here, as also in many other sections of the Union, has grown a new party, whose fundamental idea is prohibition as to the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, wine, and beer. Mr. Price became a convert to this idea of prohibition, and that by legal enactment and through constitutional provision thereon. As he often related in my hearing, and as is well known to Wisconsiners as a matter of fact, there was a period when the life of the deceased was clouded and almost overshadowed by the immoderate use of intoxicants; but rising in his might and manhood, he choked a bad habit into a stingless memory, but still carried the recollection of his own near approach to the drunkard's fate in a bitter, unrelenting hate of all alcoholic beverages, forgetting that, in his one personal lapse, he might not be like others who could taste and not perish. This, however, was only one phase of that same trait of which we are now speaking, his conviction and belief carried into practice; it was not, politically, a wise or expedient move for him to make, for his party and his friends were not at that hour in favor of enacting prohibition; still, in the face of that almost apparent speedy end of his own ambition to still continue an elected leader of men, he spoke and acted prohibition on every stump in his district and in every legislative hall that admitted him. I call to my mind a most notable retort of my late friend in this relation:

In discussing this prohibition question in the Legislature of our State it was my lot to be nearly always opposed to the gentleman from Jackson, as Mr. Price was most always hailed, that being the county in the State of Wisconsin in which he resided, though it was in opposition to my own attempt at argument, and the wit of it directed against my own party it is, nevertheless, too good to let pass away without its record. As the orator was in the height of his output, the rapid flow of his three or more words to the second—all will now mentally recall that wonderful flow of sounds—a German member of the same legislative body that Mr. Price was then addressing arose to ask, if not to confuse, the temperance orator, far from being temperate in his choice of words and invective of the beer-makers and the beer-drinkers: "Will my friend from Jackson answer me one question, as he talks so much about the habits of the Germans and what they shall eat and drink? Does my honorable friend know the difference between saur-kraut and whisky on their system?" "Yes," quicker than lightning thundered the speaker, "yes, sir. One is for Dutch Democrats to eat if they like it, and the other to kill them whether or no."

So, too, in the year 1879 the Republican party were, as I remember it—and Mr. Price was nothing if not a partisan on most questions advocated by his party—committed to the immediate resumption of specie payments. Mr. Price did not so hold or believe at that period of time, and in the face of caucus party spur and hope of reward or fear of defeat he voted against specie resumption on the resolution relating thereto in the State senate of Wisconsin.

So again in this body that he entered December, 1883, and was a Representative here until his death, as before narrated. Our deceased brother on more than one occasion fully put himself in antagonism with his party rather than surrender what he honestly conceived was the right of the matter.

Solitary and alone, if I may use the now famous expression of Missouri's great Benton, did William T. Price in this Hall record his vote against pensioning the widow of General Grant, admiring Grant as I know he did from numerous expressions that fell from his lips, as the great soldier of our late war. Yet his convictions of duty said to him, "stay your hand here;" and the "no" that he dared to make audible on that occasion may be regretted by his friends, not sanctioned by the nation that can afford to be just to its heroes and liberally magnanimous to their descendants and dependents; still we may not stain his memory for the act that may not seem patriotic to some, it was no doubt to him as filial and dutiful as though it was his own mother's cause he declared his convictions of the duty of a public servant dealing with the trust funds of the nation.

He has gone beyond your censure, if censure you may have to give; gone beyond our praise, and all will find it now a pleasure to remember him only as the kind, the genial, the sharp, clear-voiced, but full-hearted man, who was our colleague in the Forty-ninth Congress from the State of Wisconsin. *Requiescat in pace*, William T. Price.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the fact that William T. Price, after leaving his native State, first made his home in the State of Iowa; the fact that his brother, Hon. Hiram Price, long an honored member of this body, is a citizen of my State; the fact that the name of "Bill Price" is almost like a household word throughout the West, and especially in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa; the

fact that I knew him personally and intimately, and loved him well, according to my knowledge of him, all make me swift to embrace the opportunity to offer a few words to his memory on this sad occasion.

To judge accurately and justly of the deceased we must look at his start in life, and at his surroundings. There are many men in public life who are aided by kind and powerful hands. Many men get seats in this Chamber who have been helped to their places by potent friends. Many men have enjoyed the advantages of colleges, and of tutors, and of wealth from the time they entered upon the investigations of life. None of these facts were true of the deceased.

BORN ON A FARM.

William T. Price was of good solid Pennsylvania stock. He was born to very little of the good things of life, for in those early days farmers did not have a great deal in the way of luxury, but had to fight bravely even for the necessities of life.

All the education, scholastic, that he had, he gained by a few short terms in the common schools. Yet he was an educated man when we saw him here.

I must differ from his generous, eloquent, and kind colleague [Mr. HUDD] when he says "there is a mystery as to how he got his education." I can tell you how it came to him. It came like the sunlight from Heaven. He was a man with a mind ever thirsting for knowledge, and with a heart always swift to respond to the sufferings of humanity. In the great college which gives the clashing conflict of ideas he found a teacher. His teacher was the brawny hand and the bronze face. His teacher was the mountain and the stream. His teacher was the face of poverty, and also the well-fed, the well-clothed, and the prosperous citizen. It was the widow's sigh and the orphan's tear. And he listened to his teachers, one and all. He had the grasp of mind to comprehend what they said and what they meant.

Mark you, at eighteen he was one of the best debaters in Huntington County, and

A NOTED TEMPERANCE LECTURER.

sent for all round the adjoining country to talk on the temperance question. His lectures were by precept and by example and wholly without cant and sham. Hence his great influence.

And the debating club was the place he loved to be in long before he reached eighteen. I have talked with him about it and we agreed. He admitted

THAT THE DEBATING CLUB,

so much neglected in these latter times, made more public men, more great lawyers, than ever were made in colleges. It was a little debating school in which was forged the sharp blade of the Edinburgh Review. It was there that Jeffreys and his confrères drew their inspiration and there they first laid the foundation of their gigantic power and mighty influence.

So the nation can thank the debating club for the inspiring power of speech and the acumen of William T. Price. He is my authority for saying so.

He landed first in the West from a steamboat at the little town of FORT MADISON, IOWA.

Marching up the levee he met, by pure accident, a friend of mine, now living in my city, Mr. Henry S. Hetherington, who had known him well in Pennsylvania. According to Mr. Price's statement, he did not have a dollar in his pocket when he touched Iowa. Yet he came up smiling, rich in the confidence of youth, in the confidence of integrity and of manhood. He knew he was entitled to fair, equal destiny in life, and he was prepared to fight his way to it like a man. He landed in Fort Madison, Iowa, and stayed ten days with Mr. Hetherington. He proposed opening a law office. He found there more lawyers in that little town than he had left in a much larger place. He said, "Henry, I am going to shake the dirt of this town off my feet and push for some point where there's more law business and fewer lawyers."

At once he started for

MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA,

many miles west of Fort Madison. He had 25 cents in his pocket. He did not go on horseback. Nobody offered him a ride. He scorned the stage-coach; he went

ON FOOT AND ALONE,

and opened a law office at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. As he told me "it did not pan out well," and in a few weeks or months he came back and took a steamboat up the Mississippi River.

Mr. Hetherington said, "Where are you going, Bill?" His reply was,

"I DON'T KNOW WHERE I AM GOING;

up the river somewhere; I will stop at some place and try it on." When he reached Black River Falls, Wis., all he had with which to commence the battle of life in the wilds of that State was an ax upon his shoulder. No; not all. He had for a stock in trade, with which Heaven had richly endowed him, the will to work and the ability to execute.

Right here let me call the attention of his old colleagues, Mr. Speaker—though many of these points have been noted—to some of the

PURSUIITS THAT MR. PRICE

followed. As I said, he was born upon a farm and followed farming

for years when a boy, and he did so after becoming rich; he worked on a canal; he was a clerk in a store; he practiced law; he cut logs; he was a teamster; he cooked one winter for a logging camp; he ran a stage line; he was a preacher once; operated saw-mills, and was a merchant.

A MEMBER. I did not know that he had been a preacher.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. You did not know he was a preacher. He was once. I had it from himself and corroborated by others. I will tell you of that once, for it points the character of the man and the greatness of his soul. Once a stranger came into the pinery in which his business was being carried on, and was there trying to make a living. He suddenly disappeared, and as he had not been observing the injunctions of Mr. Price very strictly for a few days—I mean with reference to the temperance question—he, the deceased, became alarmed, lest he had been drinking too much and was drowned. No one was disposed to look for him. The boys said, "Oh, well, let 'im go; he'll turf up, and if he's drowned why he's drowned, and there's an end of it." Mr. Price said, "No, lads; we'll look him up, for he is a stranger and a poor man." He sent out skirmishers all around the vicinity, and went himself. They hunted for a long time, but could not find his body. At last toward evening some one reported that the body was found away down the river. Some of the boys suggested that they would draw cuts to see which should go and bury him. Mr. Price was there, and said: "No; not much. We will all go down. This fellow is entitled to a square deal." These were his exact words. He adapted himself to his audience, and he never failed to carry his audience and carry his point, for he was a born leader of men. They went and found the body, and the boys got a box, put him in, dug a hole in the ground by the banks of the river, lowered the box, and one fellow grabbed his spade and was about to throw in the dirt. "Hold on," said Mr. Price; "not yet. This man is a stranger; he has not a relative or friend near, perhaps not one on earth. I propose to speak a few words at this grave before we cover him up." He took off his hat, and the rough men working with him in the pineries uncovered their heads, and he then and there preached a sermon beside the running waters, under the lofty pines, that a Whitefield or any of the most eloquent divines might well have envied, in language suited to his audience, inspired by the surroundings; and he dedicated to God the place and the clay that was without a friend lying in their midst. When he finished every eye was paying tribute to the eloquent, feeling words of this preacher from the heart.

My friend from Tennessee [Mr. PETTIBONE] did not know about his religion. He said that Mr. Price "was reticent on this point." Away with your doubts about Mr. Price's religion. That man, whose life was godlike, that man who was near his God in season and out of season, by being near sorrow, suffering, and distress, be it in rude speech or rude ways, trust him with his God when he is called. His religion was all right. It was the religion that the Christ exemplified and that Price followed wherever the moans of the sufferer appealed for help.

OFFICES OF TRUST.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as to the offices of trust that he held. I am measuring the man according to his opportunities—don't forget this. Nothing can be said here that can soften the sorrows of his relatives and friends; nothing that can be said here will add to the renown of the State that gave him birth or sent him to this Hall. I seek the humble lot of the historian, and aim only to do justice to him. Note how he was trusted. He was a long time at the head of his town council; chairman of the county board of supervisors for a long time. He was president of the Black River Improvement Company; president of his county agricultural society; he was deputy sheriff, county judge, county treasurer, collector of internal revenue, president of a bank, president of a railroad company, two terms a member of the General Assembly of the State, State senator, president of his State senate, Presidential elector in 1868 on the Republican ticket, and three times elected to Congress. How many men in this nation, starting in life in a little cabin in Pennsylvania years ago, can build such a pyramid as William T. Price has built? What a beautiful life! How strong he was! The great, honest, earnest, happy, pushing man of the people is an example for us all. He is a text for youth. Splendid type of a western pioneer!

What, Mr. Speaker, was his general character? Broad, deep, natural, and truthful, and rising, like the lofty trees among which he spent his life, toward the heavens. Some say he was a wit. I knew much of him, and loved to be with him. I never thought he was a wit. I can say that he was a humorist; and I may say, too, that no one who lived since Abraham Lincoln died so strongly resembled him. He was full of stories—stories that set his listeners in a roar of laughter. He loved stories for the fun that was in them, for nothing else, for a pure, clean heart was in his breast.

Wit he did use, but only in self-defense. Humor broke from him as the waters bubble from our Western springs, always refreshing and delighting those who came in contact with him.

HE WAS AN ORATOR.

Yes, that has been claimed. Not an orator according to any of the laws of rhetoric, but he had the oratory of mailed truth, of honesty, of

conviction. He said what he believed and he said it like a man and in any presence. He was a good deal as Roderick Dhu was as described by Sir Walter Scott, and who, when accused of having murdered a person in the presence of the king, said:

And heard'st thou why he drew his blade?

And then, after depicting the insult he had received, said:

He rights such wrong where it is given,
If it were in the court of Heaven.

So with William T. Price. He met insult or injury as they deserved to be met and upon the instant of their delivery. I loved the man for the perpendicular character which he possessed, a character which made him, it might be a lion now and an infant a moment later. It was a beautiful character. Kind!

HE WAS A GENEROUS MAN.

My heart warmed last night to the just and generous tributes paid to the memory of Mr. John Arnot, of New York. Here was another Arnot. Generosity was the controlling law of his nature. Not for show. Not for comment. Not for man's eye. When the war broke out he was heavily in debt, having met failure as a merchant in partnership with another. His creditors were suffering, and it was so that he could not himself go into the Army without leaving debts and dishonor behind him. For ten years he toiled and paid off every dollar of the debt, his own and his partner's, with 10 per cent. interest.

During that time his wagon carried flour, pork, vegetables, delicacies for miles around wherever there was a Wisconsin home that had sent out a soldier to protect the country's flag leaving a woman and little children behind. He owned stage lines during the war. He discharged a man once for allowing a soldier to pay for his meals while going over his stage line. The boys home on furloughs with their arms in slings or on sick furlough always had their meals paid for and rode free on his stage lines. He never paid for one that had gold stripes on his pantaloons or wore shoulder straps. He seemed early in the war to conceive a sort of dislike for the shoulder-strap fellows, and that feeling followed him into this body. I understood that and made allowance for it on some occasions when I thought he erred and when I differed from him. But the common soldier could not get a dollar of his money into William T. Price's pocket for riding on his stage lines, and he paid no money for his meals as he went over miles and miles in his coaches.

I have not touched half of the points that I had outlined in my mind, but I have consumed double the time I should on such an occasion. I must close my remarks. But let me say this one word in closing: Not one member of the Congresses of which William T. Price was a member has photographed himself on so many hearts as did William T. Price. His monument is written in the hearts of the poor, and on the statutes of the land are monuments that should quicken the ambition of every American citizen. The great secret of his power as a public man lay in his friendship for labor, for the poor, and in keeping close to the great, warm, pulsating heart of the masses of the people.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, in this fitting ceremonial of personal and official respect to the memory of a dead colleague, this pause in the transaction in the public business, we bring into prominence the truth that beneath our partisanship and broader than our differences is our recognition of the worth of true manhood and the kinship we hold to our fellow-citizen. In our hearts we feel that striving for a common end—the public good—and working for the same result—the glory of a beloved country—are those who bear the commission of the people, though the differences of view may be great and the collision of opposing beliefs bitter.

It is not at the grave only that we give utterance to this; in the social intercourse which makes many hours pleasant, and in the mutual confidence founded on esteem we attest this pleasant truth. But in scenes like this we make formal and public avowal in the presence of the nation that Democrat and Republican, from whatever section coming, are citizens of a common country, freemen loving liberty, men struggling for lofty ends, and this we avow by the side of an open grave and in the august presence of the dead. To such ends was this colleague devoted; in his own peculiar way, according to the light given to him, in harmony with his training, his past life and his environments, with the power of his will and the force of his nature—these were his objects here; and whether we agree or disagree with the views he uttered or the mode he adopted we reverently lay on his grave the wreath of our respect and appreciation, recalling with a grave and chastened pleasure all that was admirable in his life and agreeable in his association.

Mr. Price was a typical product of our country and times. Active, restless, keen-witted, earnest, self-contained, he had early found a new home in a Western State, and assisted in building that State. While he was a man of marked individuality and decided traits, free from the slightest flavor of imitation, he was yet a typical East-Western man, a man born in an Eastern State, but early transplanted to the West, and giving evidence of his Western life and work.

We are, Mr. Speaker, a nation of emigrants, springing from an ancestry of exiles. We are colonists—not adventurers. We build homes

and found States. For years this House has had in its membership men whose fate it had been to lay the foundation of States, and be fortunate enough to see their work prosper in their hands. This is the peculiarity of our English-speaking race, and this the work we Americans are specially called to do.

Our ancestors began this work on the coast of the Atlantic. Their sons pushed into the interior, their grandsons climbed the Appalachian range and turned their faces to the setting sun, and so the advancing emigration crossed the Mississippi, conquered the continent to the shores of the Pacific, and found no cessation in the work of State building. Farmers as well as lawyers, mechanics and preachers, the sons of toil and the alumni of universities, on terms of absolute equality, accomplished the marvelous labors which have made us a nation of thirty-eight States. In such labors men broaden, grow, develop. He who has to conquer the forest to open his own land, who has to construct his own government to secure protection for life and liberty—he who creates a new home with free institutions with all that is implied in such a phrase unconsciously educates himself to high pursuits and lofty aims. In our generation has been added the indescribable training of a great war.

And so from the new States in that great, imperial Western land, whose hand is outstretched for the scepter of power, and whose fast increasing communities will demand a large share of dominion, representatives have come, educated amidst such labors and developed in such scenes. Not always trained in the learning of the schools, nor familiar with the traditions of the past, but trained in a successful battle with life, conscious of their power to think and act for themselves, and clear in the object they desire to accomplish and as to the means necessary to secure the desired result, they have greatly influenced the legislation of the past twenty years; ever potent in the settlement of the questions the country has had to consider, and their power will constantly increase.

As the questions growing out of the war pass away and new issues arise this fast-growing West will become more potential, will modify our national policy with its views, if it does not, indeed, mold it to its purposes. This is not the time nor fit occasion to forecast what will be the extent of this influence, nor the modifying power of the great and growing South who sees before it a brighter and ampler day. It is only my purpose to emphasize what were the elements and characteristics of our dead colleague that impressed me in our short service together. He represented that West; he shared in its hopes as he had participated in its triumphs.

Entering Congress a stranger to him, rarely agreeing with the views he uttered, widely differing with him on all the great questions of the day, as well as in our past opinions, our personal intercourse never became more than the pleasant interchange of salutations and friendly colloquies. But I soon recognized his power and thought I saw the causes of it, and fell into the habit of listening to him when he spoke and meditating on the reasons which induced his course. He was a valuable representative; watchful, alert, resourceful, somewhat iconoclastic, not overly reverent, always incisive and ever hitting hard, he caused investigation, provoked attention, excited debate, sometimes exposed shams and tore off coverings, and thus prevented careless, if not improper, legislation. In such a body as this such a legislator is often a most useful and always an interesting member; and I doubt not I voice the sentiment of the whole House that he has been missed this session—his absence appreciably felt.

As to the private and personal qualities and ties of Mr. Price, I have nought to add to what has been said by those who knew him better than I, and who speak from a knowledge and affection to which I am a stranger.

It is the common lot of man to be born, to live, to die, to be forgotten. Here and there, scattered very thinly along the pathway of the progress of our race, are a few immortal names, and of these few are only names; rare indeed are they who survive to posterity in the full statue of their real manhood. If this were all, life and toil and sacrifice would indeed be not worth the living and the pain; but this is the very least—the worker may be forgot, the work remains.

The work of our hands lives after us. In the sum of human happiness—in the aggregate of human achievement—in the total of human glory, our labor is counted, our toil forms part, our very tears glisten! This is the sublime truth which gives courage and feeds our love! Obscure though the labor be, the race we love is aided thereby; bitter the sacrifice it is necessary to the glorious consummation.

In the Pacific, the coral laid the foundation, and through the ages, by scarcely perceptible accretions, slowly built the base of islands, working into the imperishable column its own life and tomb, until countless lives and mausoleums pushed the ceaseless work above the restless bosom of the ocean. Then the birds of the air brought from distant lands various seed; the kindly sun gave them life through death, and, invincible to the storms of the sea, the island became beautiful to the eye, the air laden with the fragrance of sweet flowers and melodious with the carols of birds.

Compared with the innumerable hosts of the sheeted dead of the past and the advancing armies of the future, we are scarcely more than corals,

and we build our lives and our tombs into the mighty edifice in process of erection by our race; assured that it will stand unmoved by all storms, crowned with the lustrous radiance of eternal sunshine and filled with choral songs of surpassing melody. But unlike the coral, it is not all of our lives that we thus build into these walls.

Looking beyond the grave I avow the profound conviction of the reality of that other and nobler life to which death is but the opening door. I summon the long and glorious procession of our predecessors in this House to bear testimony to this truth—soldiers, sages, statesmen, patriots, who gave your lives to your country and your race, whose spirits are this day so great a cloud of witnesses, attest the verity of the fortune which awaits us!

He who is the Father of all takes from us our two mites, and in the divine alchemy of His almighty love they become rich unto some good work. Standing by this grave I reverently bow my head in thankfulness that in the divine economy it is to the purity of will, the love of truth, the earnestness of faith—faith in our race, faith in our future, faith in all good, faith in Him who is "the all good" that the true reward is given, not of applause and crowns and fame, but of an approving conscience and a fruitful life.

Mr. WINANS. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HATCH], the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, of which committee Mr. Price was an active and valuable member, intended to submit some remarks upon this occasion, and, as he is unavoidably absent, I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to print them in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

Mr. CASWELL. Mr. Speaker, there are several other gentlemen who desire to bear testimony to the character and worth of our deceased colleague, and I ask unanimous consent that they also be allowed to submit their remarks through the RECORD.

There was no objection.

The resolutions were then adopted; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

PETITIONS, ETC

The following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk, under the rule, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BACON: Petition of William H. Wiggins, for relief—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARBOUR: Petition of Thomas B. Nalle, of Culpeper County, Virginia, for removal of his political disabilities—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOUTELLE: Petition of the Woman's Indian Association of Bangor, Me., in favor of passage of Senate bills 52, 53, and 54—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BUNNELL: Resolution of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, favoring House bill 2933—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CROXTON: Petition of John A. M. Whealton, of Accomack County, Virginia, praying that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CUTCHEON: Petition of Post No. 342, Grand Army of the Republic, of Michigan, in favor of the Edmunds-Tucker anti-polygamy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: Petition of the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for protection of the Chinese—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GLASS: Petition of James Cook, of Gibson County, Tennessee, asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. J. S. HENDERSON: Resolutions of the Merchants' Exchange of Memphis, Tenn., favoring the passage of the bill for the construction of the proposed bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HIRES: Petition of Post No. 53, Grand Army of the Republic, of Haddonfield, N. J., praying for the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HITT: Memorial and resolutions of the General Assembly of Illinois, urging the bill to prevent pleuro-pneumonia—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of Edward Tanner, commander, and Eugene Jackson, adjutant, Post No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic, of New York, in favor of the Edmunds-Tucker bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING: Petition of J. Walter Blandford, for compensation for services as clerk to the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. MCCOMAS: Petition of Jacob Bool, administrator of the estate of Mary C. Kleindeinst, of Rockville, Md., asking that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NELSON: Petition of S. B. Pinney, relative to the settlement of conflicting claims to land under our settlement laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Board of Trade of Minneapolis, Minn., for improvement of various water ways—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, in favor of the pleuro-pneumonia bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL: Petition of many business men of Philadelphia, asking for the abolition of some of the internal-revenue taxes and the reduction of others—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OSBORNE: Resolutions of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, indorsing the bill (H. R. 2933) known as the Hatch experiment-station bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PARKER: Petition of Hartwell T. Martyn Post, No. 346, Grand Army of the Republic, of Canton, N. Y., in favor of the Edmunds-Tucker anti-polygamy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of Thomas James Post, No. 369, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kansas, favoring the Edmunds-Tucker bill—to the same committee.

Also, petition of Douglas Post, No. 97, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kansas, in favor of the Edmunds-Tucker bill—to the same committee.

By Mr. SENEY: Petition of Felix G. McClelland, of Attica, Seneca County, Ohio, for an extension of letters-patent for an improvement in combined hay-rack and wagon-box—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of O. O. Friedlander, for an increase of duty on "degras"—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of J. A. Underwood, secretary of the Crippled Soldiers' Association, favoring House bills 10036, 10037, and 10038—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of S. P. Bldgers, favoring House bill 8730—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of D. Ferry, for repeal of the tobacco tax—to the same committee.

By Mr. J. W. STEWART: Resolution of the American Library Association for free postage on library books—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SWINBURNE: Petition of the Owen Roe Club, of New York city, opposing the so-called extradition treaty with Great Britain—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. J. M. TAYLOR: Petition of A. L. Dunlap, of Gibson County, Tennessee, for compensation for quartermaster's stores taken by the military authorities during the late war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of J. G. Dodds, McNairy County, Tennessee, asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the same committee.

By Mr. ZACH. TAYLOR: Petition of Hiram Howell, of Fayette County, Tennessee, asking that his war claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the same committee.

By Mr. TUCKER: Petition of Charles H. Lee, of Virginia, for removal of disability—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAM WARNER: Petition of R. S. Adkins, presiding justice of the Jackson County (Mo.) court, asking that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MILO WHITE: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Minneapolis, Minn., and indorsed by the house of representatives of Minnesota, favoring liberal appropriations for the improvement of various waterways—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, favoring the Miller pleuro-pneumonia bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WILSON: Petition of George H. Flagg, of Mann P. Nelson, of J. Amos Shepherd, administrator, and of William Nicewarner by Christian Nicewarner, of Jefferson County, West Virginia, asking that their war claims be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

The following petitions, praying for the enactment of a bill providing temporary aid for common schools, to be disbursed on the basis of illiteracy, were severally referred to the Committee on Education:

By Mr. W. W. BROWN: Of 86 citizens of Kendall Creek, Pa.

By Mr. BUCK: Of 75 citizens of Rocky Hill, Conn.

By Mr. COMSTOCK: Of officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Michigan.

Also, of 128 citizens of Lowell, and of 226 citizens of Ionia, Cascade, and Saugatuck, Mich.

By Mr. FUNSTON: Of 83 citizens of Americus, Kans.

By Mr. J. S. HENDERSON: Paper of Mrs. Victoria Petty, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Bush Hill, N. C.

By Mr. HITT: Of 34 citizens of Lena, Ill.

By Mr. KLEINER: Of 169 citizens of Grandview, Ind.

By Mr. LINDSLEY: Of 39 citizens of Saugerties, N. Y.

By Mr. SPOONER: Of the school board of Cumberland, R. I.

By Mr. SPRIGGS: Of 41 citizens of Utica, N. Y.

By Mr. A. J. WEAVER: Of 218 citizens of Nebraska City, Nebr.

By Mr. WILKINS: Of 95 citizens of Granville, Ohio.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 10, 1887.

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

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

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of August 4, 1886, an estimate of the Second Auditor of the amount due the Soldiers' Home on the books of that Department; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Supervising Architect of that Department, recommending an appropriation of \$9,500 for the completion of the approaches, &c., of the public building at Toledo, Ohio; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Supervising Architect of that Department, recommending that the limit of cost for the construction of the court-house, &c., at Jacksonville, Fla., be increased to \$250,000; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 3, 1887, a report, with map, in regard to the excavation of a straight channel in the harbor of Sandusky, Ohio, on Lake Erie; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SENATOR FROM INDIANA.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* presented resolutions adopted by a joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana; which were read, as follows:

Resolutions of the joint convention of the houses of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, contesting the validity of the election of Hon. David Turpie as United States Senator, as declared by Alonzo G. Smith.

Whereas, at the joint convention of the senate and house of representatives of the General Assembly of this State, held in this hall yesterday, February 2, 1887, it was declared by the Hon. Alonzo G. Smith, a member of the senate of said Assembly, that Hon. David Turpie had received the majority of all the votes cast in said convention for a Senator in the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas it was declared by the speaker of the house of representatives, presiding at said joint convention, that there had been no legal election of a United States Senator; and

Whereas it is believed that there were enough illegal votes cast for said Hon. David Turpie at said election in said joint convention to overcome the apparent majority of votes cast for him, and therefore said election was illegal: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to prepare the proper and necessary proceedings to present to the Senate of the United States the facts showing such illegal votes, to the end that an investigation into the declared election of said Hon. David Turpie to that honorable body may be had; and

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the house of representatives of this General Assembly that an investigation of alleged illegal voting at said joint convention, held on the 2d instant, be instituted, promptly and thoroughly prosecuted with a view to ascertaining whether such illegal votes were or were not cast.

STATE OF INDIANA, Marion County, ss:

I, Warren G. Sayre, speaker of the house of representatives and president of the joint convention of the fifty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the joint convention of the two houses of said General Assembly, held on the 3d day of February, 1887.

Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of February, 1887.

WARREN G. SAYRE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

W. H. SMITH,
Clerk House of Representatives.

Mr. HOAR. I move that the document be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and printed.

The motion was agreed to.

INDEMNITY TO CHINESE SUBJECTS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2225) to indemnify certain subjects of the Chinese Empire for losses sustained by the violence of a mob at Rock Springs, in the Territory of Wyoming, in September, 1885; which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the sum of \$147,748.74 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the Chinese Government, in consideration of the losses unhappily sustained by certain Chinese subjects by mob violence at Rock Springs, in the Territory of Wyoming, September 2, 1885; the said sum being intended for distribution among the sufferers and their legal representatives, in the discretion of the Chinese Government.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I have looked at that amendment and compared it with the bill; and as it seems to accomplish the same purpose and perhaps in a simpler way, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The amendment was concurred in.