

man than when the work is divided among three—and with no power to legislate, but with power alone to report how much shall be expended, with the duty to take up all of the subjects relating to appropriations found in the reports, and they will be better qualified, in my judgment, for that work than if they had any legislation of any kind, and better than another committee which is charged with legislation.

I do not believe, Mr. Speaker, what has been said about the one-man power of the Committee on Appropriations. Take its legislation away and there is no power except that of appropriation. The gentleman from New York [Mr. HISCOCK] is reported here to have said that when chairman of the Committee on Appropriations he had in his fist two bills and was invested with power to prevent important legislation of the sort the country desired.

Mr. HISCOCK. I beg the gentleman's pardon, I did not say that. I said that I had forwarded legislation; that I had kept Congress in session until it passed certain bills.

Mr. BLOUNT. Well, the gentleman says he kept those bills in his hand or kept Congress here until it had passed them. Why, Mr. Speaker, is it quite certain that the House would not have passed those bills any way in spite of the gentleman? But suppose one man can do that, and you give the power to nine appropriation committees in this House every one of them with the power to keep a bill in their pockets until you pass some other.

The evil does not belong to the Committee on Appropriations alone; it may happen anywhere, and is vicious, no matter from whence it comes. But I do not believe the gentleman from New York exercised so much power as he thought. I think it very likely his associates on the Committee on Appropriations and the general sentiment of the House were on his side or he would not have dared it.

Mr. Speaker, I have sought to do my simple duty in regard to these questions. I regret to find myself not in harmony with either one of these reports. I may be in error in my views as I have stated them here, but I am responsible to my own conscience and to my constituents, and if I have done my duty in the expression of these sentiments on the floor I shall content myself with that. [Applause.]

Mr. STORM. Mr. Speaker, before proceeding with the discussion of this question I shall first yield a portion of my time to my colleague from Philadelphia [Mr. KELLEY].

Mr. KELLEY was recognized.

Mr. HATCH. I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania if he will yield for a motion to adjourn?

Mr. KELLEY. Certainly I will. I shall esteem the motion most gracious at this hour of the day.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted until Tuesday, 22d instant, to Mr. BURLEIGH, on account of important business.

And then, on motion of Mr. HATCH (at 4 o'clock and 15 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. BINGHAM: Papers relating to the case of Richard C. Ridgway and others—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLAND: Petition of T. A. Bray, for retaining tariff on wool—to the same committee.

By Mr. C. R. BRECKINRIDGE: Petition of Jacob Berg, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUTCHEON: Memorial of the board of supervisors and many citizens of Antrim County, Michigan, asking for the survey of a navigable connection between Torch Lake and Lake Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Petition of Isaac Carleton, for relief—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIBBEY: Memorial of John T. Gray, praying the reference of his claim to the Court of Claims under act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of John T. Gray—to the same committee.

By Mr. MATSON: Petition of S. N. Shuck and 59 others, citizens of Johnson County, Indiana, asking that the coinage of silver be not stopped—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. MCCOMAS: Petitions of Michael J. Brown; of Owen Ardinger; and of Emanuel Bomberger, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Mary W. Craggs, George Clive, and Jos. B. Stollinger, for equalizing pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCKINLEY: Petition of Baker, McMillen & Co., of Akron, Ohio, and other leading manufacturers, against the restraints of trade among the several States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEAL: Papers relating to the claim of H. H. Faulkner and Mary Woolee—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'DONNELL: Petition of Jonathan P. Hinshaw, for relief—to the same committee.

By Mr. RIGGS: Petition for the improvement of Saint Mary's River and Hog Lake Channel—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of merchants of New Orleans in favor of the Eads ship railway—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, petition of Maj. N. Vedder, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SPRINGER: Petition of John Moore, of Illinois, for relief—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRUBLE: Petition of James McCallen, for arrears of pension—to the same committee.

By Mr. ZACH TAYLOR: Petitions of Mrs. Jackey Armour; of Erasmus T. Allen; of O. M. Alsup, administrator of Thomas B. Crenshaw; of Bettie L. Abington, widow of James B. Abington; of M. A. Gober; of Dixon S. Boswell; of William J. Bishop; of Julia C. Baily, administratrix of Sylvester Baily; of John Bateman; of Richard L. Andrews, administrator of M. H. Battle; of J. J. Baily; of Robert H. Cleve; of D. W. Caldwell; of Lucy E. Dowd, executrix; of H. C. Dacus, administrator of H. A. Dacus; of A. D. Neilson; of M. L. M. Edenton; of R. D. Frayser, administrator of Fletcher Lane; of D. A. Ferguson; of Willis Ferrell; of Elizabeth J. Finney; of Louisiana E. Green; of R. D. Goodwin; of Mark M. Harwell; of W. H. Hughey, administrator of Jacob Hughey; of Robert C. Hardwicke; of Henry T. Jones, administrator of J. C. Anderson; of Harriet Jones, administratrix of John L. Jones; of James H. Johnson; of William Johnson; of R. D. Jordan, guardian of minor children of Claiborne Delsach; of William R. Kearney; of Elijah Kennon; of Ezekiel T. Keel; of William A. Lowery; of James P. Lowery; of Patrick G. Meath; of Pearson C. Montgomery; of John Morrison; of Thomas E. Moore; of E. P. McNeal; of B. M. Parham; of Robert J. Pirtle, administrator of James Toon; of Mary K. Rogers; of Leger Restle; of Alexander P. Rose; of John T. Stratton, Edgar McDavitt, and Samuel H. Dunscomb; of Mary Speed; of Mary A. Somerville, administratrix of Thomas T. Somerville; of Mrs. J. D. Scott; of Ellen Savage; of George W. Shearin; of George P. Shelton; of David H. Townshend, administrator of Oswell P. Newby; of Thomas L. Taylor, administrator of Andrew Taylor; of Margaret A. Tally, J. M. Tally, and H. A. Tally, heirs of Benjamin F. Tally; of Joseph I. Williamson; of Thomas H. Webb, administrator of Emily Ewell; of William H. Wood, administrator of George Wood; of Thomas H. Webb, asking compensation for property taken and used by the United States Army during the late rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 17, 1885.

Prayer by Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., of the city of Washington.

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

SENATOR FROM OREGON.

Mr. DOLPH presented the credentials of John H. Mitchell, chosen by the Legislature of Oregon a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1885; which were read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The credentials will be placed upon the files of the Senate. The Senator-elect will please come forward and take the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. MITCHELL advanced to the desk of the President *pro tempore*, escorted by Mr. DOLPH, and, the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

PATENT OFFICE ROOMS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. Res. 1) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use a portion of the contingent fund to fit up rooms for the Commissioner of Patents.

The joint resolution was read the first time by its title.

Mr. PLATT. I ask that the joint resolution may be read at length so that it will go in the RECORD, and then, having received its second reading, that it may lie on the table, and I shall ask to have it taken up and passed to-morrow. I think there will be no objection to it on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The joint resolution will be read the second time at length.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to use so much of the contingent fund, not exceeding \$600, as was appropriated by the act of March 3, 1885, for the use of the Interior Department as may be necessary to put in proper repair the rooms in the Interior Department building which have been assigned by the Secretary for the use of the Commissioner of Patents.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The joint resolution will lie on the table for the present.

REPORT OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communica-

tion from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with section 4690 of the Revised Statutes, the annual report of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, showing the progress made in that work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, accompanied by a map illustrating the advance in the general operations of the survey; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the petition of James E. Macklin, late second lieutenant Eleventh Infantry, praying for restoration to his original rank before dismissal in November, 1876; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CAMERON presented the petition of John Donnelly and other citizens of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, praying that a pension be granted to Magdalena Fonash, widow of John Fonash, late a private in Company E, One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLUMB. I present the petition of a committee formed by the Association of Union Soldiers who lost an arm or leg during the war of the rebellion, praying for such legislation in their behalf as will do equal justice to all. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CALL presented a petition of citizens of Florida, praying the forfeiture of the land granted to aid in the construction of a railroad from Waldo to Tampa, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HOAR. I am directed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the bill (S. 9) to fix the day for the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, to report the same without amendment and recommend its passage.

I give notice that I shall endeavor to call up the bill and ask its early passage by the Senate immediately after the measures which have already begun (the amendment of the rules, the bill providing for the Presidential succession, and the bill in regard to the salaries of Federal judges), shall have been disposed of.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will take its place on the Calendar.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 484) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell and convey certain premises in the city of Chicago, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 640) to perfect the military record of John C. Green, of Tennessee; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 641) to amend section 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 642) to provide for warehousing fruit brandy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 643) to modify and re-enact an act entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Select Committee on Epidemic Diseases.

Mr. VANCE introduced a bill (S. 644) for the better security of persons and greater facility of transportation on street railroads within the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PAYNE introduced a bill (S. 645) for the relief of Mary E. Hopkins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 646) to authorize the location of a branch home for volunteer disabled soldiers and Sailors in either of the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, or Dakota Territory; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HARRISON introduced a bill (S. 647) for the relief of F. Courtney Cochnower; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 648) granting a pension to John K. Hummer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 649) for the relief of Jesse M. Jones; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 650) for the relief of John N. Runyan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 651) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Shields; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 652) granting a pension to Dillon Bridges; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 653) granting a pension to William Cozzins; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PIKE introduced a bill (S. 654) declaratory of the meaning of section 3 of the act of June 16, 1882, for the relief of Howard University; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 655) to amend sections 4693 and 4695 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to extend the right of pensions to steamboat-men and others acting under orders from United States officers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MILLER, of New York, introduced a bill (S. 656) for the relief of the heirs of Asa O. Gallup; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 657) for the relief of Thomas C. Ellison; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 658) for the relief of Andrew Bridgeman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. SEWELL introduced a bill (S. 659) to encourage societies of the vicinage to erect monuments on the few important battle-fields of the Revolution yet unmarked; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. JONES, of Arkansas, introduced a bill (S. 660) to provide for the sale of the Cherokee reservation, in the State of Arkansas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 661) for the relief of Lizzie E. McCord, administratrix of Moses S. McCord, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a 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; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Coast Defenses.

He also introduced 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 twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Coast Defenses.

Mr. INGALLS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 664) to provide for additional judges for the supreme court of the Territory of Dakota; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 665) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the city of Pierre, Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 666) to create two additional land districts in the Territory of Dakota, and to define the boundaries of the Deadwood land district, in said Territory; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 667) to amend section 2805 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to allow oaths to be administered by notaries public; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TELLER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 668) for the relief of Charles DeArnaud; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 669) to provide for the issue of silver certificates on the deposit of standard silver dollars; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 670) to increase the pension of the widow of the late Commander T. A. M. Craven; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. EVARTS introduced a bill (S. 671) making an appropriation for the purchase of the old Produce Exchange building and the site bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore, and Water streets, New York city, for army purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CALL (by request) introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 15) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1885, on the 21st day of said month; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

CONCURRENT OR OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. "Concurrent or other resolutions" are now in order. The Chair will lay before the Senate the resolution submitted yesterday by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER], which was laid over under the rules. The resolution will be read.

Mr. PLUMB. I desire to submit a resolution.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution which was laid over yesterday, under the rules of the Senate, is now to be laid before the body.

Mr. PLUMB. I submit that the proper construction of our procedure is that resolutions shall first be introduced, and that that order can not be or should not be displaced under the rule by the consideration of resolutions introduced on a preceding day, which may exhaust the entire morning hour.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair is advised that the practice under the rule is directly the contrary, and that a resolution which was laid over under the rule must be presented at the call of the order of "concurrent or other resolutions." That, the Chair is advised, has been the custom of the Senate.

Mr. INGALLS. It is a custom that would be more "honored in the breach than in the observance." The request of my colleague is undoubtedly correct, that the ruling should be such that resolutions could be offered immediately after the conclusion of the order for the introduction of bills, because unless that is the order, as he has suggested, a resolution coming up from the previous day for discussion may occupy the entire remainder of the morning hour, and no opportunity be offered for the introduction of resolutions. Resolutions offered to-day are not subject to debate. Upon any Senator objecting to their consideration they go over under the rules and are printed. Therefore, I hope, if the rule will admit of a double interpretation, that that one will be adopted which will facilitate the business of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair asks the Secretary to read the rule under which the practice has grown up. As a matter of course the Chair will be very willing to conform to any rule that the Senate may prescribe.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

The presiding officer shall then call for, in the following order:

"The presentation of petitions and memorials;

"Reports of standing and select committees;

"The introduction of bills and joint resolutions;

"Concurrent and other resolutions;"

all which shall be received and disposed of in such order unless unanimous consent shall be otherwise given.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Under that rule the Chair is advised that the custom has been to first lay a resolution thus laid over under the rule before the Senate; but as a matter of course the procedure is subject to the disposition of the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. Has it not been the practice of the Senate to have presented first the resolutions which are introduced in the morning and afterward to lay before the Senate the resolutions that came over? I have a very distinct recollection that at a former time there was some debate in the Senate as to whether resolutions which were laid over from the previous day came under this order at all, or whether there should not be a calendar of resolutions and that they should go to the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The occupant of the chair can not answer the question from his own personal recollection, but he is advised by the Chief Clerk that uniformly the rule has been adopted of presenting to the Senate resolutions laid over under objection in the first instance. It is subject, however, to the disposition of the Senate. The Chair simply wishes to follow the rule.

Mr. HOAR. A discussion came up in the Senate a year or two ago on that subject when the Senator from Vermont [Mr. EDMUNDS] was in the chair.

Mr. HARRIS. My recollection is that the uniform practice of the Senate since I have held a seat upon this floor has been to receive resolutions offered during the morning hour in their order and before the consideration of resolutions offered upon a previous day, except perhaps during a period of the last two years occasionally when the then presiding officer did first lay resolutions upon the Calendar before the Senate. But it is very clear to my mind that the better practice is, and certainly there is nothing in the rules of the Senate that forbids it, to receive resolutions that Senators may desire to offer within the morning hour, and when that business has been concluded then to lay before the Senate the resolutions which have been offered on a previous day and laid over under objection.

Mr. FRYE. There is not the slightest difficulty about receiving these resolutions by unanimous consent. Under the old rules the regular formula on presenting bills was, "I ask leave to introduce a bill." Under the new rules that is not necessary, because there is a rule providing that bills shall be presented at such a time. All that a Senator has to do when this order is called is to ask leave to present a resolution. The Chair will say, "There being no objection, the resolution will be received." I do not think there is any practical difficulty about it.

Mr. HARRIS. Does the Senator see any difficulty in the rule as it

stands in the Chair's receiving the resolutions that Senators may choose to offer after the introduction of bills and joint resolutions?

Mr. FRYE. I do not; but if the Chair felt constrained by former rulings to adopt a different course all that the Senator from Kansas has to do is to say, "I ask leave to present a resolution."

Mr. PLUMB. Yes; but that is not the point. I do not want to introduce the resolution by unanimous consent. I want to introduce it because I have a right to do it unless somebody objects. Therefore I hope we may have some exposition of the rule which will make it proper for a Senator rising in his place to offer a resolution because he is a member of this body and has a respectful resolution which he desires to offer.

Mr. HOAR. I ask leave to move this order:

Ordered, That until otherwise ordered the Chair shall proceed with the call for resolutions to be newly offered before laying before the Senate resolutions which come over from a former day.

The Senate can at any time rescind the order.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Massachusetts moves that an order be made that before the resolutions which have been objected to on a previous day, and which lie over, shall be presented to the Senate the call shall be made for "concurrent or other resolutions."

Mr. INGALLS and others. That is right.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If that is the pleasure of the Senate the Chair will so understand it, and will conform his conduct to that rule. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB].

RAILROAD LAND-GRANT SETTLERS IN KANSAS.

Mr. PLUMB. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, requested to furnish the Senate with the names of all settlers and a description of the odd-numbered sections of land settled upon by such settlers within the granted limits of each of the land-grant railroads in the State of Kansas prior to the definite location of said roads; also the names of settlers and a description of the lands settled upon within the indemnity limits of said roads prior to the selection of such lands by the said railroad companies; also a description of lands claimed by said companies and heretofore included within the granted and indemnity limits of said roads, but which the records of the General Land Office show to be outside and beyond said limits.

I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

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

PAPERS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, it was

Ordered, That the papers in respect to the claim of Mrs. E. G. C. Abbott be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Claims.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no further "concurrent or other resolutions" the Chair will lay before the Senate the resolution submitted by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER], which came over from yesterday. The resolution will now be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire and report to the Senate under and by what authority a so-called State Legislature has been organized in the Territory of Dakota, if such a body has been organized as alleged, and by what warrant or authority said organization has proceeded to elect Senators to this body. And that said committee inquire further and report whether said organization is not calculated to bring about a conflict of authority prejudicial to the good order of said Territory and demoralizing to the Territorial government legally organized and administered under the authority of the National Government, and that said committee have leave to report any special matter relating to the affairs of said Territory requiring or demanding the attention of Congress.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, ordinarily I should not deem it appropriate to discuss a resolution of inquiry, but the resolution proposed by the Senator from South Carolina suggests an inquiry into matters of which, as I shall presently show, the Senate is already fully advised; and, in the second place, it contains, by suggestion, a reflection upon a body of the American people as patriotic, loyal, and law-abiding as any that are to be found within the limits of our National Government, not excepting those who abide under the palmetto trees of South Carolina.

This resolution has already been the occasion of some newspaper discussion. A sample of the treatment that the people of Southern Dakota are receiving at the hands of the Democratic press of this country I find in the issue of the New York World for to-day:

The bogus South Dakota Legislature, now in session at Huron, has enacted the farce of electing two judges—Moody and Edgerton—United States Senators for the alleged State of South Dakota. This is one way, we presume, of forcing recognition, but a poorer plan for breaking into the Union could hardly be devised—

May I pause to suggest, Mr. President, that even this unfriendly critic takes notice of the difference between an attempt to break into the Union and an attempt to break out of it?—

in fact it is a question whether in setting up a bogus State government the impatient Territorial politicians are not guilty of some sort of constructive treason.

That, I take it, is the implication of the resolution which is now before the Senate. I would not discourage, whether in the press of the

country or in any Senator here, a sensitive disposition toward treason. I think we can not too early take notice of incipient rebellion nor too severely condemn it when we have once fairly located it.

But in addition to the distinction which I have already made in the interest of my Dakota fellow-citizens, that this attempt of theirs is an effort to break into the Union and not to break out of it, I shall undertake to show that it is respectful toward the Government of the United States in the manner of it, deferential to the Constitution and Government of the United States in every step of it, orderly, decent, and conformable to precedents which the Senators on the other side of the Chamber at least ought to respect.

Mr. President, there is no need of a committee of inquiry. It is not necessary that we should look after facts or summon witnesses. All that has been done by Dakota for the last six years in her efforts to secure at the hands of a reluctant Congress the recognition of the full rights of her people as American citizens has been done in the light of open day. There have been no conspiracies, no cabals, no midnight assemblages, no mustering of conspirators in the shadows of the wood.

Let me very briefly review the history of the attempt of Dakota to secure admission as a State of the Union. Two questions are involved. First, the question of the division of the Territory upon the forty-sixth parallel or some other convenient line. The Legislatures of Dakota, in their annual assemblies, and the annual conventions of both of the great political parties in the Territory have for six years been representing by resolutions to Congress that the best interests of the people of that Territory require a division. Upon the question of the right of South Dakota to admission as a State the Legislature, large popular conventions held in different parts of the Territory, and influential committees of her ablest men have made their representations to the Congress of the United States.

At the last Congress the Senate passed an enabling act authorizing the people of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel to organize a State government. The measure received no attention from the House of Representatives. What has been done since that time? The Territorial Legislature of Dakota, made up of representatives from the entire Territory as now organized, passed an act authorizing the assembling of a constitutional convention for South Dakota, for the purpose of framing a constitution to be submitted to Congress as the basis of its admission to the Union of the States. This act is in the libraries of Congress, a public act passed by the Legislature and approved by its governor. I take it that neither the Senator from South Carolina nor any other Senator here will desire to put a committee to the trouble of finding that law and bringing it to his attention.

What was done under the law? The members of the constitutional convention were chosen at a popular election, of which due notice was given. A convention, consisting of over one hundred delegates, assembled on the 4th of September last at Sioux Falls, and set about framing a constitution for the proposed State of Dakota. I am not sure whether there has been formally submitted to us the journal of the proceedings of that convention, though a copy of it is in my possession, but an engrossed and certified copy of the constitution adopted has been presented to the Senate through its presiding officer.

What further steps were taken? That constitution provided that a Legislature should be elected and should assemble at Huron, or at a point designated by a popular vote as a capital for a new State, which was Huron, and that they should do certain things.

In order that we may know exactly what the Legislature, whose existence is questioned, whose assembly is called to our attention as a possible menace upon the national authority, was authorized by the constitutional convention to do, and that we may get the spirit of that convention in its relation to the Government of the United States, I will read the last section of the schedule attached to the constitution:

SEC. 32. Nothing in this constitution or schedule contained shall be construed to authorize the Legislature to exercise any powers except such as are necessary to its organization, to elect United States Senators, to provide and pass means and measures necessary, preliminary, and incident to admission to the Union, and to assemble and reassemble and adjourn from time to time; neither to authorize any officer of the executive or administrative departments to exercise any powers of his office except such as may be preliminary and incident to admission to the Union, nor to authorize any officer of the judiciary department to exercise any of the duties of his office until the State of Dakota shall have been regularly admitted into the Union, except such as may be authorized by the Congress of the United States.

There is the concluding section of the Dakota constitution. It contains the fullest recognition of the authority of the National Government. It stays the hands of each department of the new State government proposed to be organized until Congress shall recognize the work of the constitutional convention and by a proper law admit Dakota to an equal standing among the States.

Mr. BUTLER. May I ask the Senator from Indiana by what authority that organization proceeded to the election of United States Senators before Congress had acted upon the question?

Mr. HARRISON. I will come to that presently, and I will show the Senate that Senators of the United States elected under precisely similar circumstances have stood at the door of the Senate waiting for admission until Congress had passed upon the question of the admission of their States.

Mr. BUTLER. I hope the Senator will be able to do that.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator has not read up on this subject or he would not have introduced this resolution. Whatever may have been the differences between the great politicians of the past there was practical unanimity among the Democratic politicians in the case of Tennessee, California, and Michigan as to the right of States to proceed as far as Dakota has proceeded.

I call the Senator's attention to the fact that while he is seeking information and asking the Committee on Territories to inquire whether there is not danger that this formative and tentative State organization in Dakota may come into conflict with the national authority, this very constitution in the section I have read, breathing the most thorough submission to the authority of the General Government, has been authoritatively laid before this body.

Mr. BUTLER. Where? I have never seen it, I must confess. In what form, let me ask the Senator?

Mr. HARRISON. It was laid before the Senate in the form of an engrossed and certified copy of the constitution, presented by the President *pro tempore* and referred to the Committee on Territories, of which the honorable Senator is a member.

Mr. BUTLER. At what time?

Mr. HARRISON. Four or five days ago.

Mr. BUTLER. I thought it had not been done very long. Certainly the Committee on Territories has had no meeting since that paper has been referred to it, that I remember.

Mr. HARRISON. It has had no meeting at all at this session. It will assemble to-morrow for the first time. I am glad to know that the Senator from South Carolina was ignorant of this provision in the constitution of Dakota when he framed his resolution, and I am willing to believe that if he had known that it was there he would not have suggested such an inquiry.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator is entirely mistaken about that. My resolution is one simply of inquiry, and I must express very great surprise that the opposition to it comes from the Senator from Indiana, who is chairman of the committee.

Mr. HARRISON. Unless the Senator chooses to state it I can not understand the ground of his surprise; for I know nothing more appropriate than that the chairman of the Committee on Territories, to whose care the appeal of the people of Dakota has come and been intrusted by a reference of the Senate, should meet at the very outset an attempt to put upon them the stigma of having inaugurated a movement in hostility to the Government of the United States. I am not willing that it should wait until the committee can make inquiry and report. I think justice to them should be done now—at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. HARRISON. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator is entirely mistaken if he supposes that I intended to put a stigma upon anybody. This form of resolution is one very usually adopted in the Senate, and is one of inquiry simply; and if it should turn out that it was a proper proceeding on the part of the people of Dakota nobody will be more gratified than myself. I therefore think the Senator is working himself into a passion entirely unnecessarily and charging me with purposes which certainly did not enter my mind.

Mr. HARRISON. I am not in a passion. The Senator has never seen me in a passion or he would be able to discriminate. More than that, I am making no special charges; but I ask the Senator from South Carolina if any Senator had risen upon this floor and offered a resolution directing a committee of this body to inquire whether some proceeding taken in the State of South Carolina was not inimical to the Government and hostile and treasonable if he would not have resented it at the very outset?

Mr. BUTLER. I think it very doubtful if I should, sir.

Mr. HARRISON. I know the Senator better than he knows himself.

Mr. BUTLER. I think it very likely that I should not have objected to it. That kind of a resolution has been introduced in this body and has passed; and I say to the Senator now and here, that if at any time in the future he feels called upon to introduce a resolution of that kind he shall have my most cordial support.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I repeat, I know the Senator better than he knows himself.

Mr. BUTLER. Possibly.

Mr. HARRISON. I know how often and with passion he has risen at the very faintest suggestion even of an election in propriety in the State of South Carolina—an accusation, of course, which could not possibly carry any weight with it, and yet he felt it necessary to meet it very promptly.

Mr. President, I have shown that this State organization in all its departments, by the terms of the constitution adopted and under which only it can act, is staid, and that its attitude here to-day is that of entire deference to the Constitution of the United States, of respectful submission to the national authority, and one of entreaty to the Congress of the United States to do what is just and right for the semi-disfranchised people of that Territory. That is their attitude. Why move an in-

quiry? They have laid all the facts before us; every step in the progress of the affair has been officially communicated to this body.

But now, Mr. President, is there anything disorderly in the method which they have adopted? I have here in this same document, the memorial which accompanies the copy of the constitution, addressed to the President and Congress of the United States, a respectful memorial, full of arguments and statistics in the interest of Statehood for Southern Dakota. Let us see how it begins:

The people of that part of Dakota, south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, having adopted a constitution republican in form and taken the necessary preliminary measures toward organizing a State government, now through their properly constituted agents present such constitution to the President and Congress of the United States, and confidently relying upon the rights which pertain to American citizens like circumstances, respectfully but earnestly pray to be admitted as a State into the Union of States.

So they come. The Senate is advised of their attitude, for this memorial has been laid before the Senate; and yet we are asked to inquire whether the steps they have taken are not in derogation of the authority of the United States.

Again, from the same memorial I read the concluding paragraph as I have read the introductory one:

The people of Dakota invoke these guaranties to let a stronger light in upon the injustice of which they complain, by the neglect of Congress, in failing to give them precedent authority to organize a State government, and that Congress may see with clearer view the justness of their claims to admission.

For the granting of the request herein your memorialists, the people of Dakota, will ever pray.

That is their attitude here, Mr. President. But is the course pursued so unusual or unprecedented in the history of the admission of new States to our Union that it should have suggested the inquiry contained in this resolution? Does the Senator from South Carolina recollect the case of Tennessee?

Mr. BUTLER. Perfectly well, sir.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the Senator remember that in that case there was no enabling act? Does the Senator recollect that the Legislature of Tennessee notified the General Government that on a particular day the Territorial government in that Territory would cease? Does he remember that? Does he then also recall the fact that the Democratic party insisted upon the formality and regularity and propriety of the organization of the State of Tennessee?

Mr. BUTLER. Oh, Mr. President, this is not a question of the Democratic or Republican party. The Senator has been trying to give that direction to his observations from the time he took his position on this question. It is a matter of not the slightest consequence to me now what the Democratic policy in the past has been or what the Republican policy. I offered the resolution in perfect good faith, and to anticipate precisely what happened when Michigan applied for admission to the Union.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I do not think that there was any bad taste in that reference of mine, for while I hope the Senator and his colleagues can be brought to consider this question of the right of the citizens of Dakota to admission among the States upon the high platform of statesmanship and in the pure air of patriotism, it has unfortunately been so in the past that the divisions upon the question of the admission of Dakota in the Senate have been party divisions.

Mr. BUTLER. I think that division has been brought about very largely by the instrumentality of gentlemen like the Senator from Indiana. That is my opinion on that subject. I think they might have presented here a scheme fair and liberal and according to fair statesmanship under which there would not be the slightest difficulty on the subject.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, there is hope in what the Senator has said, and I trust, as a member of the Committee on Territories, that the fair, just, and righteous basis upon which Dakota may be admitted to her rights will be suggested by the Senator in committee, and that if a majority of his associates on the committee should disagree with him he will not content himself simply with opposing or criticising our scheme, but that he will promptly propose one of his own and put us to the test whether we are not ready to accept any fair bill on this question.

Mr. BUTLER. Whatever might be my intention on that question, inasmuch as the Senator has assumed the entire championship of the people of Dakota, I prefer that he should make that suggestion.

Mr. HARRISON. Ah, Mr. President, in taking that position the Senator retires, and he extinguishes that gleam of hope which shot up over the dark horizon when he made his first utterance. He declines to have anything to do with the people of Dakota.

Mr. BUTLER. Oh, no.

Mr. HARRISON. I have assumed no championship. I only wish it were conformable to the usages of the Senate that Dakota could speak for herself here.

In the case of Tennessee—and I do not want to detain the Senate by much reading—I read from Hough's American Constitutions:

As a measure preliminary to State organization, a census was ordered July 11, 1798, which returned a population of 66,650 free persons and 10,612 slaves, and an expression of the voters taken at the same time gave a return of 6,504 for and 2,562 against the formation of a State government. A convention elected for preparing a State constitution met at Knoxville, January 11, 1796, and the next day a committee of two from each county was appointed to prepare a con-

stitution. A bill of rights was reported on the 15th, and a frame of government on the 27th, by Daniel Smith, chairman of this committee. Their labors being completed, on the 6th of February an engrossed copy was read and passed. On the 19th an engrossed copy—

And this I ask the Senator's attention to—

On the 19th an engrossed copy was forwarded to the President, with a notification that on the 28th of March, at which time the Legislature would meet to act on the constitution, the temporary government established by Congress would cease.

That was the attitude of Tennessee. They organized their constitutional convention, framed a constitution, assembled their Legislature, and sent their constitution to the President and Congress with a notification that on a particular day the Territorial government of the United States would cease.

Mr. BUTLER. Does the Senator think that a proper way of getting into the Union of these States?

Mr. HARRISON. No, Mr. President; I was only distinguishing between this way of Tennessee and that of Dakota, showing how much more conformable to good reason and propriety the proceedings in Dakota are.

Mr. BUTLER. Then I understand the Senator to say that he does not approve of that method adopted by Tennessee.

Mr. HARRISON. I do not approve of this message sent to Congress that the Territorial government would cease at a particular day.

Mr. BUTLER. Does the Senator approve of the method by which Tennessee was admitted?

Mr. HARRISON. I approve it fully; it is according to established precedents, and, as I believe, to the Constitution, that the people of a Territory may assemble and organize a constitutional convention and a State government, and if they come with that organization and submit it to the judgment and approval of Congress and do not assert in it anything against the national authority, I say it is orderly and constitutional.

Mr. BUTLER. Does the Senator go further and state that that body, call it legislature, convention, or whatever you please, has a right to set up a government in conflict with the government maintained by the National Government in the Territory?

Mr. HARRISON. I have been endeavoring to show the Senate that none such has been set up. There is no intention to set up a State government of that sort. If it is attempted it will not meet my approval.

Mr. BUTLER. May I ask the Senator if he would take the same position if the Territory of Utah were to form a similar organization and adopt the policy which seems to have been adopted by the Senator's friends in the Territory of Dakota?

Mr. HARRISON. Whether I would take a similar position?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARRISON. Precisely.

Mr. BUTLER. Or any other Territory?

Mr. HARRISON. Any Territory in the world; of course I mean appurtenant to the United States. But I reserve the power to Congress to act on their constitution and to decide whether the conditions are such that they should be admitted into the Union of States.

Mr. BUTLER. But this organization goes a step further and assumes to legislate, to collect taxes, to elect judges—in other words, to exert all the functions of a complete State, as I understand.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator is wrong, as the concluding section of the constitution must satisfy him, if he will reread it. They have collected no taxes. They have elected judges and Senators, and they have said to them all, "You shall not exercise the functions of your offices in the smallest particular until Congress has approved the bill for our admission into the Union." That is the distinction, I would say to the Senator.

Mr. BUTLER. Then what is the necessity for such a proceeding on the part of the people of Dakota?

Mr. HARRISON. It is a preparatory work. It is one of two recognized ways. There have been twelve or thirteen instances in our history where States have been admitted without any enabling act, under a constitution formed by themselves by a popular movement and submitted to Congress. It is just as orderly a method as the other, though we may have our preferences between the two.

Mr. BUTLER. I should like to call the Senator's attention to a pronouncement which appears to have been issued by Mr. Hugh J. Campbell.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. HARRISON. If it would suit the Senator as well when I get through the reading of the Tennessee case, I would rather get through that and hear what he has to say afterward. It breaks the connection of my remarks.

I finish the extract from Hough's American Constitutions:

This notification, with accompanying documents, was received by the President February 28 and laid by him before Congress on the 8th of April.

I believe at that time Washington was President—I do not see the date here—but notwithstanding the announcement, which seems to be a little impolite if not revolutionary, that the Territorial government would cease at a particular time, it was not treated as a disrespectful

communication, but was by the President laid before Congress with the accompanying documents.

The claims of the new State for admission were not recognized by all, but after an energetic discussion the bill became a law on the 1st of June, 1796. The principal grounds of opposition were, that the proceedings had not been authorized by an enabling act of Congress; that the census, being taken by those most interested in showing a large return, might be liable to error, and that it belonged to Congress alone to decide whether one or more States should be formed in the ceded territory, and to establish the time and manner of organization. The Constitution of 1796 was not submitted to the people for ratification. It was considered by Mr. Jefferson—

I call attention to his opinion as given here—

It was considered by Mr. Jefferson as the least imperfect and most republican of any that had then been adopted, and it remained in force without change nearly forty years.

That is the history of the admission of Tennessee organized by a popular movement calling a legislature into existence, notifying the Government when they would put that State organization into force, and sending their message in the form I have described. They were admitted by Congress as a State into the Union.

The cases of Arkansas and Michigan are instructive, because the Senator from South Carolina will recollect that this was in the old slave days, when the States were paired for admission; when on the one hand there was opposition to the admission of a slave State and on the other opposition to the admission of a free State, and there was generally a good deal of convention and arrangement by which two were put together, in order that the equality of the States, slave and free, might not be disturbed. Arkansas and Michigan were thus bunched for admission. What was the case in Arkansas? Arkansas had no enabling act, and in discussing the question of the admission of Arkansas Mr. Adams, speaking upon that subject, expressed the same view as to the guarantees of the Louisiana treaty. May I stop right here and say that the people of Dakota are entitled not only to the benefit of the provision in the treaty with Louisiana, which expressly stipulated that this territory should be divided and organized into States, but they are also entitled to the guarantees and provisions of the ordinance of 1787, which have by acts of Congress been extended over the territory west of the Mississippi River?

Mr. BUTLER. Now, if it does not disturb the Senator, I should like to ask him a question in this connection.

Mr. HARRISON. I pause for a question.

Mr. BUTLER. Is there anything in the authority which he has just quoted which authorizes the citizens of South Dakota, as it is called, to carve out a part of that Territory and organize it into a State, and leave the remaining portion of the Territory unprovided for?

Mr. HARRISON. There is nothing at all in the way of authority. There is nothing binding. The people of any part of an organized Territory of the United States may take these proceedings. They can not divide an established Territory without the sanction of Congress, but they can propose such a division just as well as they can propose anything else.

Mr. BUTLER. But I understand they have divided the Territory of Dakota and have assumed the functions of a State in one part of that Territory by an arbitrary line which they themselves drew without the consent of Congress, settling for themselves the boundary line of the State which they propose shall be admitted into the Union. I will ask now if the Senator can cite a single precedent in the history of this Government which authorizes any part of a Territory under the jurisdiction of the General Government to carve out a State to itself?

Mr. HARRISON. The case of Michigan was just such a case.

Mr. BUTLER. In the case of Michigan the controversy—

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. BUTLER. One moment. I only desire to make one suggestion in that connection. In the case of Michigan the controversy was between the State of Ohio and the State of Michigan and the State of Indiana as to the boundary lines; but the people of Michigan did not succeed in the attempt to carve out a part of the Northwest Territory and say, "This shall be the State of Michigan." Congress had something to say about that and did prevent it, and the State of Michigan was admitted into the Union, as the Senator has suggested, by way of compromise, and only by way of compromise, and for the purpose of preventing bloodshed and revolution. It was distinctly stated by the statesmen of that day that that was the object of their votes.

Mr. HARRISON. I hope there was no such grave contingency at that time as the Senator suggests; but I have in my hand Cooley's work, entitled "Michigan," in the "American Commonwealths" series. Let me read a paragraph to the Senator:

At this time Michigan was enlarged by the addition of the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri, as far west as the Missouri and White Earth Rivers, and counties were laid out in that distant country. But the people were now becoming earnest in their desire for State government. A census was ordered in 1834, which showed that there were within that portion of the territory which by the ordinance of 1787 was to constitute one of the five States 87,278 inhabitants, considerably more than were necessary to entitle it to admission as a State in the Union under the compact. Congress was, therefore, memorialized to set off the western territory from Michigan; and in anticipation of compliance the people west of Lake Michigan were allowed to name one of their own number for a Delegate in Congress. In April, 1835, an election was held of

delegates to a State convention for forming a State constitution, and this convention met at Detroit in May and agreed upon a constitution, which was submitted to the people and approved by them in October.

At the time Michigan took this step this outlying western territory was attached to her and part of her Territorial organization, as I understand and as this authority seems to show very clearly, and in organizing a State government Michigan did not undertake to organize for the whole Territory then known as Michigan Territory, but selected a portion of that Territory and organized for it a State government.

I had begun to read an extract from John Quincy Adams, taken from Benton's *Thirty Years' View*. John Quincy Adams expressed the same views as to the guarantees of the Louisiana treaty—and I hope the Senator will bear in mind that this applies to Dakota—entitling Arkansas to admission in spite even of her slavery, much as that Massachusetts statesman was opposed to the institution. John Quincy Adams was then the most decided opponent of slavery in the House, and he expressly declared that in his opinion not only the compromise of 1820 but also the Louisiana treaty forbade all opposition to the admission of Arkansas as a slave State. Recognizing the obligation of the provisions in the Louisiana treaty for subdividing that Territory and guaranteeing it admission to the Union, John Quincy Adams overcame his repugnance to the admission of a slave State, and acted under what he believed to be his constitutional obligation.

Mr. BUTLER. He was more honest than some of the modern statesmen on that subject.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, Mr. President; I was going to make that remark, but as the Senator himself has made it it saves me the trouble.

Mr. BUTLER. I am glad I did.

Mr. HARRISON. And we will each make the application. I know where I would lodge it.

Mr. Adams's words were:

She [Arkansas] is entitled to admission as a slave State, as Louisiana, and Mississippi, and Alabama, and Missouri have been admitted, by virtue of that article in the treaty for the acquisition of Louisiana, which secures to the inhabitants of the ceded Territories all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the original citizens of the United States; and stipulates for their admission conformably to that principle into the Union.

It is written in the bond, and however I may lament that it ever was so written, I must faithfully perform its obligations.—*Benton's Thirty Years' View*, volume 1, page 616.

Mr. Hamer, of Ohio, in discussing this question, as reported by Mr. Benton, took this view of the subject:

One of the principal objections urged against their admission at this time is that their proceedings have been lawless and revolutionary—

Speaking of the two States—

and that, for the example's sake, if for no other reason, we should reject their application and force them to go back and do all their work over again. I can not assent to this proposition. Two ways are open to every Territory that desires to emerge from its dependent condition and become a State. It may either petition Congress for leave to form a State constitution, and, when that permission is given, proceed to form it, and present the new State constitution for our approbation; or they may meet, in the first instance, form the constitution and offer it for our approval.

There is no impropriety in either mode. It is optional with Congress at least to admit the State or not, as may be thought expedient. If they wish to admit her, they can do it by two acts of Congress; one to authorize the formation of a constitution, and the other to approve of it when made; or by one act, allowing the prayer of the petitioners to become a State, and approving of their constitution at the same time. This latter course is the one adopted in the present case. There is nothing disrespectful in it. Indeed, there is much to justify the Territory in its proceeding. Year after year they petitioned for leave to form a constitution and it was refused, or their application was treated with neglect.

Wearied with repeated instances of this treatment, they have formed a constitution, brought it to us, and asked us to sanction it, and admit them into the Union. We have the authority to do this; and if their constitution is republican we ought to do it. There is no weight in this objection, and I will dismiss it without further remark.—*Benton's Thirty Years' View*, volume 1, page 634.

In that connection I wish to offer a brief extract from the speech of Mr. Buchanan on the Michigan case. I believe Mr. Buchanan was in charge of the bill for the admission of Arkansas, and Mr. Benton in charge of the bill for the admission of Michigan. Mr. Buchanan said upon the Michigan case—and I quote again from Benton's *Thirty Years' View*—

I think their course is clearly justifiable; but if there is anything wrong or unusual in it, it is to be attributed to the neglect of Congress.

That may be said here with equal force.

For three years, they have been rapping at your door, and asking for the consent of Congress to form a constitution, and for admission into the Union; but their petitions have not been heeded, and have been treated with neglect. Not being able to be admitted in the way they sought, they have been forced to take their own course and stand upon their rights—rights secured to them by the Constitution and a solemn, irrevocable ordinance. They have taken the census of the Territory; they have formed a constitution, elected their officers, and the whole machinery of a State government is ready to be put in operation; they are only awaiting your action. Having assumed this attitude, they now demand admission as a matter of right; they demand it as an act of justice at your hands. Are they now to be repelled, or to be told that they must retrace their steps, and come into the Union in the way they at first sought to do, but could not obtain the sanction of Congress? Sir, I fear the consequences of such a decision; I tremble at an act of such injustice.—*Benton's Thirty Years' View*, volume 1, page 629.

Upon the question of the admission of Arkansas the vote in the House of Representatives was 143 to 50; in the case of Michigan 153 to 45. In the case of Michigan there was an absolute overturning of the Ter-

ritorial government. They set up their State government; their State judges held courts; their governor assumed the executive functions of the State; their Legislature made laws, not during the first winter, for while they assembled that year they awaited the action of Congress, and did not assume to enter into general legislation; they did not put their State government into full operation in all its parts until Congress at that session refused to admit them to the Union. Then they did, and the Territorial government of Michigan was absolutely wiped out, and had no existence in fact as a *de facto* government.

I believe the Territorial governor, or the secretary who was acting as governor, became State governor.

It is worthy of remark that Andrew Jackson was President at that time. Andrew Jackson knew secession and nullification at sight, and he had the courage to proclaim against it. But as to the State of Michigan, though all these steps were taken, there was no proclamation from the President of the United States, there was no suggestion that this was revolutionary; and when he transmitted to Congress the papers in connection with this case, so far as I recollect, there was no word of censure. But I do not propose to defend the action of Michigan in going so far as was done in that case. I would not suggest to the good people of Dakota that they should attempt to set up any State government and put its officers in the exercise of their functions until they have received the sanction of Congress.

Mr. President, I do not care to detain the Senate longer. In the case of Oregon there was no enabling act. In the case of California there was no enabling act. The case of California is instructive, because as appears from a reference in Mr. Benton's book the Senators were actually elected by the State Legislature, and were here waiting to be sworn in before Congress took action upon the constitution of the State of California and admitted the State.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator will pardon me a moment?

Mr. HARRISON. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER. I think he is taking an unnecessary amount of trouble, so far as I am concerned, in citing authority about which he and I certainly will not differ. There is one point on which I desire an investigation by the Committee on Territories, and if it would suit him I should like to read an extract from what I styled a while ago the pronouncement of Mr. H. J. Campbell, who seems to be the prime mover in this State organization. I should like to read it now and ask his opinion of it.

Mr. HARRISON. I will not deny the Senator the privilege of reading it now if he wants to, though it breaks a little upon the order of my discussion.

Mr. BUTLER. I certainly will not disturb the Senator, but here is what I understand Mr. Campbell to proclaim—

Mr. HARRISON. From what does the Senator read?

Mr. BUTLER. It is from a pamphlet prepared by ex-Chief-Justice P. C. Shannon, of the Territory of Dakota.

Mr. HARRISON. Is Mr. Shannon opposing the admission?

Mr. BUTLER. I do not know; I am not able to say upon that subject.

Mr. HARRISON. I have not had the pleasure of seeing that pamphlet.

Mr. BUTLER. He is evidently opposing this so-called State organization I judge from what he says. Mr. Shannon quotes Mr. Campbell to this effect:

Mr. Campbell says:

"We have the undoubted authority to meet in convention and to adopt a constitution. The same being ratified by the people, we have the right to elect State officers, to provide our own courts, to collect taxes, and to manage our own affairs. Should the provisional organization provided by the General Government refuse to recognize the government provided by the people, such refusal would not in any degree affect the legality of that government. Should Congress delay the admission of our representatives for the time being, that act would not take from us the privilege of governing ourselves here at home."
* * * "We are therefore in favor of immediate State organization."

Further on down, Hugh J. Campbell offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved—

Mr. HARRISON. Will the Senator inform me where that resolution was offered; in what body?

Mr. BUTLER. The pamphlet speaks of Mr. Hugh J. Campbell and of some convention at Yankton or Sioux Falls or some place.

Mr. HARRISON. Perhaps the Senator had better examine the pamphlet and be able to locate the place and know whether it was in town meeting or in the constitutional convention.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not think it makes a particle of difference.

Mr. HARRISON. Nor do I. It is simply the expression of Mr. Campbell's views.

Mr. BUTLER. I think a town meeting has about as much authority to do what has been done by the so-called legislature as the so-called legislature had to do what it has done.

Now, if the Senator will allow me, I should like to read one other extract and ask if it meets his approbation; I read Mr. Campbell's resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the people of Yankton County, and we so advise the delegates to-day nominated, that it is the unquestioned and lawful right of the people of Dakota, south of the forty-sixth parallel, to at once estab-

lish for themselves a State constitution and a State government, and that we recommend the constitutional convention at Sioux Falls to submit to the people for election, at the same time that the constitution is submitted, a full list of offices [officers?] for a complete State government, a State Legislature, and a Representative in Congress.

That I understand to be the spirit behind this movement. Now I should like to ask the Senator if that meets his approbation.

Mr. HARRISON. What force does the Senator himself give to the utterance of an individual who was connected with this movement in some popular convention or county meeting in advance of the assembling of the constitutional convention—what force does he give to that against the deliberate action, the unanimous action, of the convention, saying that that thing should not be done? I never thought there was much force in bringing in a letter or a statement of some individual when the question is, What is the attitude of an organized movement which has expressed itself as this body has in the constitution submitted? That is Mr. Campbell's view. I repeat again that if Mr. Campbell or anybody else proposes, much as I sympathize with the heat and indignation and sense of injustice which the people of Dakota must feel at being kept out of the Union—I say much as I sympathize with them in all that, I would not advise them to put this State government in force without the sanction of Congress.

Mr. President, I will omit the extract to which I referred. Mr. Benton says that in the case of Mr. Gwin and Mr. Fremont, Senators from California, they were here waiting, and immediately after Congress acted upon the constitution which the people of California had adopted and admitted that State they were led to the desk of the President *pro tempore* and sworn in as Senators. They were here waiting to be sworn in as Senators from a State that was organized only by a popular movement within itself, to which organization Congress had not given any sort of sanction in advance. So then, Mr. President, I conclude—

Mr. McMILLAN. The Senator from Indiana will permit me to interrupt him a moment?

Mr. HARRISON. Certainly.

Mr. McMILLAN. The State which I have the honor to represent was admitted to the Union without any previous enabling act; the State officers were elected before the State was admitted; Senators were elected—Democratic Senators—the Hon. Henry M. Rice and General James Shields; the first Senators from Minnesota were here, and took their seats after the State was admitted; a Democratic State ticket was elected with General Sibley as the first governor of the State. The State was admitted without an enabling act or any authority from the General Government.

Mr. BUTLER. Admitted into the Union without any enabling act?

Mr. McMILLAN. Without any previous enabling act.

Mr. BUTLER. Do I understand the Senator to say that Minnesota was admitted to the Union without an enabling act by Congress?

Mr. McMILLAN. The people of Minnesota adopted a constitution and elected a complete set of State officers and United States Senators.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator from South Carolina does not understand the Senator from Minnesota. An enabling act, technically so called, is an act passed in advance of holding a constitutional convention.

Mr. BUTLER. I understand that perfectly well.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator says in the case of Minnesota there was no such act.

Mr. BUTLER. No authority from Congress, in other words, to organize a State government?

Mr. HARRISON. None whatever until the people came here with their constitution and Congress sanctioned it. I have not examined the precedent, but I have no doubt the Senator from Minnesota is right in what he says.

I have just had it suggested to me—and that is the disadvantage of listening to extracts from a paper with which you are not familiar—that the resolution which the Senator from South Carolina has just read as having been offered somewhere by Mr. Campbell was offered in the constitutional convention of Dakota and was voted down. That being so, ought it to be used here? I am informed that is the fact.

Mr. MANDERSON. Will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HARRISON. Certainly.

Mr. MANDERSON. The resolution that was read by the Senator from South Carolina was presented at a meeting of the people of Yankton County. I wish further to call his attention to the fact that the language read as the language of Mr. Campbell is not his language, although it is attached to a pamphlet issued by Judge Campbell, but is an editorial from the Press and Dakotian, printed in Yankton, and the editorial article was published on the 29th day of May. I have it in my hand.

Mr. BUTLER. I simply read that extract from Mr. Campbell to show the animus by which he was actuated, stating at the time that I had been informed that Mr. Hugh J. Campbell, late of the State of Louisiana, was the prime mover in perfecting this organization in the Territory of Dakota, and was at the time, if I am not incorrectly informed, a United States district attorney; and it was he who swore in these so-called members of the Legislature. That was the purpose I had in reading it.

Mr. HARRISON. If I were inclined to impute motives I think I could find some evidence of unfriendliness toward Dakota in what the Senator has said. I have shown him here what the convention said. I have shown him a section, the last one in the schedule, unanimously adopted, prohibiting the State government from exercising any of the functions of government until the State is admitted, and yet he comes here to say that he understands somebody who was a member of the convention said so and so, and that what he said is to be taken as the spirit of the convention rather than its official vote unanimously passed.

Mr. BUTLER. I thought the Senator had been quoting from the opinions of gentlemen all the morning in vindication of his position.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, Mr. President, but I have read opinions that were afterward crystallized by a majority vote in the Senate and House of Representatives and became precedents.

Mr. BUTLER. So have I, sir. It seems that the opinion of Mr. Campbell was crystallized by the organization of this Legislature.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator will himself recognize presently the unfairness of that, and I will not urge it further; that is, that the expression of a single individual shall be brought here, and he shall say to the country and the Senate that that expression uncovers the springs and motives of this movement in this constitutional convention, though that expression is directly in the face and teeth of a deliberate article of the constitution unanimously adopted by that body. I submit there is no force in that sort of reasoning or suggestion.

And now, Mr. President, to conclude—for I have detained the Senate longer than I intended—I thought at the outset, when this resolution was proposed and the character of comment to which I have alluded was going about the country, that instead of waiting for any inquiry by the Committee on Territories it was due to these people that I, as the chairman of that committee, should endeavor briefly to set before the country something of the precedents in this case, and also to make it apparent from the Constitution itself that the people of Dakota were proceeding in respectful deference to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. President, unless there shall be further debate upon this question, I move the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HOAR. I understand that the Senator from Illinois desires to address the Senate on this question to-morrow. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill known as the bill in regard to the Presidential succession.

Mr. BUTLER rose.

Mr. HOAR. I do not wish to interfere with the Senator from South Carolina if he desires to obtain the floor.

Mr. BUTLER. I was just going to suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that if it is entirely agreeable to him I would prefer that the resolution for the present be not referred to the Committee on Territories, as some observations may be submitted upon it.

Mr. HOAR. I understood the Senator from Illinois not now in his seat desired to say something on this resolution, and would like to have it stand over until to-morrow for that purpose.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Massachusetts moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of unfinished business.

The motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 471) to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation, and inability both of the President and Vice-President.

Mr. EVARTS. Mr. President, I should not venture to take any part in this debate at this stage of its consideration by the Senate when the subject has been so fully debated at previous sessions in the years 1881 and 1882 if my interest in and my investigations into the subject had commenced with my acquaintance with the action and proceedings of the Senate. But having had occasion professionally heretofore to give a very thorough examination into the constitutional provisions and to the natural and necessary workings of the provisions one way and the other that should be adopted by Congress to meet the exigency which is now presented for its action, I have thought that it was on my part at least reasonable that I should present the views thus formed. It is quite true that they concur in result and the means by which the results of reasoning on the subject are reached with those that have been presented on one side and the other of this Chamber which apparently are to receive the assent of the majority of this body; and that, if it were the only consideration that should guide me, would lead me to interpose no interruption, even of a half hour's consideration, of the action upon the bill.

The amendment before the Senate relates exclusively, as I understand it, to that portion of the present bill which provides for the continuance in the discharge of the duties of the Presidency of the officers designated under this law in its preceding part who are to assume and execute those duties; and I should confine myself entirely to the latter branch of the subject were it not for the general considerations that in my mind have made it a necessary conclusion to me upon the text of the Constitution

itself that the succession provided by this measure is not only entirely constitutional, which is admitted I believe on all sides, but is the only possible constitutional exercise of the very limited power that is accorded by the Constitution to Congress.

There are two general propositions, I think, which all students of the Constitution will admit without question. One is that in the frame of the office of President and its origin of authority from the direct action of the people in a channel marked out by the Constitution, the purpose plainly expressed and written all over the action of the Constitution in this very matter was that Congress shall not participate either substantially or circumstantially in the election of the President of the United States. I then think it will be found generally impressed upon the Constitution, I would say imbedded in the Constitution, that periodicity and accommodated and adjusted periodicity in all the action of the great departments of the Government except the judicial, is not to be treated as circumstantial or only of convenience and propriety, but that it enters into the very scheme by which the election of President by the people without the aid and without the control and without regulation by Congress possible was provided, and it carries with it that the President is to come upon the scheme of the election and this arrangement of periodicity with a concurrent and attendant action of the people on the other branches of election. I believe it is essential in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution, I believe it is embraced in the firm provisions of the Constitution, that a newly elected President, as he is fixed upon a periodicity of four years, is to come into power and assume the reins of government with a concurrence of periodicity in the election of the lower House of Congress.

I believe therefore that the inference from the mere nomination of the period of duration is not the essential idea for the Presidency or for the lower House of Congress. It is that when this whole frame of government was launched into action and became the operative government of the people of the United States, it was understood by the framers and is written in the provisions of the Constitution that after the initial date of this periodicity was fixed, it was predetermined that it was not to be disturbed and that this synchronism of the action of the electors of President and the voters for the House of Representatives was not to be disturbed.

But it is said that while all that is so in purpose and intent, and while the gravity and importance of that adjustment can not be disparaged and has not been disparaged, yet there is no connection impressed in the Constitution in terms upon the actual calendar as established by our working system. It is true that the Constitution of the United States as originally framed and under which the Government was set in motion does not refer to the 4th of March or any stated period as the initial step in the periodical rotation, but ever since the adoption of the twelfth amendment to the Constitution the 4th of March appears as one of the dates fixed in the Constitution that can not be changed in the matter to which that relates, however much you may certify the period of election otherwise. The twelfth amendment provides that the time and opportunity of the House of Representatives to intervene in the juncture prescribed for the election of a President is limited and determined by the succeeding 4th of March. The alternative presented by a failure of the electoral colleges to present a President is devolved then, as we all know, upon a particular frame and adoption of the action of that body upon the House of Representatives; and if that function is not observed and executed within a certain limit of time in electing a President of the United States, then an alternative arises for the action of the Senate, which then, but not before that period, can elect a Vice-President, and thus provide a successor for the term that is thus left vacant.

And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

Under this periodicity that we have spoken of this firm line of demarcation between the liberty and power secured to the House of Representatives and the line upon which the Senate shall succeed with its authority the 4th of March is fixed; and if the calendar be disturbed by this new election of President then there may be an interval when the House will have a much longer period than was contemplated by the arrangement of this Government as fixed in the Constitution for exercising its option of choosing or not choosing a President, and the Senate will be left expectant in an indeterminate form for a very considerable time, for the Senate can not proceed to furnish a Vice-President who can take the place until the period within which the action of the House of Representatives is possible shall have expired.

It is true that an inconvenience of this nature in the actual provisions of the law of 1792 regulating the period for election has not actually arisen in practice; but the argument is that the Constitution meant to fix it, and did not leave it to Congress to determine whether there should be an accommodation to this circumstantial consideration; nay, it did not leave it to Congress to determine in the face of an exigency that they would provide, *pro re nata*, for the occasion, whether there should be an election or not. That would be by Congress an open breach in the main fortress of the Presidency, that the people should

maintain it entirely out of the intervention of Congress. That is broken down by the proposition that the Constitution left it open to Congress to determine whether or not an election should be held; and, if so, when and under what circumstances of date, under what circumstances of haste or of protraction, this election should be ordered. In other words, whatever general and wise law might be adopted that should ameliorate the interruption of succession in the disturbance of the working of the Government as little as possible was fastened in the hands of Congress and was open to repeal or modification, and repeal or modification in close proximity to and in the near actual contemplation of the political situation of the country as between parties that should incline it to have an election or not have an election as an election would be favorable or not favorable to one or the other party of the country. I need not say that in these suggestions concerning political methods and political action of political men and political bodies I am not casting an aspersion upon either men or the constitution of the bodies. The bodies are political, the men are political, and the Constitution recognized both these facts, and determined that the lines of the Presidency should be drawn free from, not open to, any circumstantial invasion of the method for the establishment of the Presidency.

Now, with these propositions, which I think must be recognized, let us see by recurring to the few clauses in the Constitution which have the least reference either to the original election of President or to the provision for the catastrophe by which the source of authority and the proceedings of election have been frustrated by the intervention of death or disaster or removal of the President or the Vice-President acting as President and being President—let us see whether there is anything in the actual provisions that interferes with or reduces in the least the proposition that Congress is not intended by the Constitution to meddle at all in the Presidential election. It will be found that so far from carrying such an impression as that the power was meant to be given, they show that it was carefully guarded against *ex industria*. So it is on every proper construction, legal and constitutional, of the narrowest and the best-defined power accorded to Congress when any exigency was supposed by irregular and undesired and unexpected derangements, Congress should need to be appealed to.

In the first place, in regard to the election itself, as we all know, the President came independent of Congress, and as there might be some pretension and some necessity that circumstantial authority might be claimed by Congress and the claim might be enlarged by constitutional construction, the language is firm that—

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

In other words, the Constitution determines that the votes shall be cast on the same day. That the Constitution protects; and what does it say about it? Merely that the time of choosing electors and the day of the electors' voting may be regulated by Congress. There is the sole intervention possible to Congress in the election, and that firmly excludes every argument in favor of circumstantial arrangement or modification.

There is but one other clause as to any power of Congress respecting the subject of the Presidency in its constitution, and that is for the concurrent misfortune that shall attend the constitutionally elected President and Vice-President. Now, notice here the equal apportionment and reservation in the Constitution, by which it was fixed in advance what could be accorded and what should not be in the power of Congress even in the especial contingency suggested. If, instead of doubting whether this or that conclusion may be inferred in clauses of the Constitution by its expression or by its limit of expression, constitutional lawyers and those charged with legislative action in obedience to the Constitution would submissively and carefully weigh what the wise, sagacious, circumspect, patriotic framers of the Constitution had in their minds and in their language had definitely expressed, thereby we should have much less of loose discussion about whether this or that might be found in the Constitution or in the acts of Congress. This body was filled with the purpose that Congress should not meddle with the original constitution of the Presidency. They had thrown every guard about that. They had precluded on all sides by insurmountable barriers that this protection of the Presidential source of authority should not be interrupted by Congress. They saw that their contrivance against the contingencies of life and health and of political disturbance leading to the action of Congress by impeachment and conviction might not always be effectual; and with all that in their minds they undertook to leave Congress to provide for this one emergency. They shaped it in every way they could shape it, leaving open only what they could not provide for; that is, an elective successor to fill a vacancy in a term.

In the case of disability that should affect both the officers elected Congress may do what? It might be said that they might elect. It might be said that they might provide for an election. It might be said that the first officer of state should be authorized by Congress to assume the power. What did the Constitution say? "Congress may by law provide"—provide what? Provide "declaring what officer shall then act as President," and these words that I have read are the be-all and the end-all of what the Constitution has intrusted to Con-

gress. "By law" it may "provide." It can not wait to provide as a mere emergency for the occasion, treating it as they might desire, but "by law" it must be provided for, in which law the President of the United States must concur. It limits it by exclusive words in our language and in our law. There is the distinction between announcing and enacting, between the power of selection and the power of declaring; and that was to carry out the purpose of the framers of the Constitution, that Congress should have by settled law (changeable, of course), which had received the concurrence of the President of the United States, power to declare "what officer shall then act as President," and then on that designation Congress exhausted the power; and the Constitution itself declares what the consequence shall be of that declaration, which is all that is open to Congress.

Now the Constitution resumes its authority: "And such officer shall act accordingly"—that is, discharge the duties of President—"until the disability be removed;" which is one of the occasions for the action of Congress, and the other occasion, the alternative occasion, when the office is vacant, "or" in that case "a President shall be elected." And when the Constitution stops there, and does not provide for Congress the right to determine whether there shall be an election or when there shall be an election, and the power of the Constitution asserts itself as disposing of the whole question, when Congress has made its declaration of the officer and the Constitution has prescribed what shall ensue, it is then fastened upon the power of the officer; that is, if he takes the place to perform the duties by reason of disability, the Constitution says he shall hold it for the disability. Does any one pretend that Congress could order an election during a temporary disability, during a constitutional disability, whatever that may be? By no means. Here then is an exhausted power. It comes then to the alternative, the vacancy, however it may have occurred. There it provides that the duties of the Presidency shall be executed until the election of a President; and what does that mean? It means an election that the Constitution provides for; it means what the framers of the Constitution knew and recognized as a condition that was to follow. That is, the whole frame of the periodicity of the Constitution, and that frame which protects the office against innovation from Congress is maintained in all respects and always. And you will find that all the mischiefs which have threatened and all the difficulties which have given rise to debate among eminent statesmen and eminent lawyers as to there being any doubt and therefore difficulty come from not reading the Constitution as meaning what the framers meant—meant by them intelligently—and what they were undertaking to provide for, what at least they meant to maintain, that whatever in the unforeseen vicissitudes that should attend the life of a great nation might occur, they meant this principle at least should last, that Congress should not say whether or not there should be an election or when there should be one, but should do what? Exactly what the framers of the Constitution did not undertake to do and did not feel themselves competent to do.

They had made a reasonable provision for the vicissitudes of life; they had made a reasonable provision for the emergencies of political excitement by impeachment and removal. Unless there was a designated succession by persons that were to proceed from the electoral college, unless there was to be, so to speak, a provision of a larger number of Vice-Presidents who would take the place in the failure of succession (which was not reasonable and was not suitable), they had no choice but to leave in that emergency the situation to be provided for by Congress in the second, the third, the fourth, or the fifth vacancy that might take place. But the moment you have acted in that direction then the certainty is fenced in the frame of the Constitution, and the officer designated is intrusted with the execution of the powers that would have devolved on the constitutionally elected Vice-President if he had succeeded to the Presidency.

So then in my humble judgment, fortified by the views expressed by colleagues on this side and on the other side of the Chamber, fortified by commentary, fortified by the action and the argument of eminent successors to the framers in all the divisions of political parties on this question, I find at last that we simply wander into difficulties that our fathers had left open to us as they thought, when by understanding the purpose of the Constitution we should have seen that no expatiation and no argument to meet these difficulties was imposed upon the wisdom or the discretion of Congress.

In case the Vice-President fails, under the vicissitudes named, to take his place, then the Constitution says what the consequence is to be. Here there are to be considered two subjects; first, whether it is desirable that the succession should be placed where since 1792 it has been lodged, but where it has never been exercised, in the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House. I will not repeat any of the views of expediency, both of the higher and of the lesser weight in this matter, when the vacation of office is created by a power higher than human will; but I must submit that when one of the alternatives of vacating the office depends upon the will of Congress in its two branches, then to say that the framers of this Constitution, who meant to keep hands off by Congress from the election and determination of the Presidency, in that event actually opened it to them to substitute a successor, one that was to emerge from their own body by their own elec-

tion, and was to take and fill the vacancy that had been created by the will of the two Houses of Congress—what say you of the wisdom of providing for one of these officers to succeed in the Presidency when the place was to be made for him by the impeachment of the House and the sentence of the Senate? Is that according to the circumspection and the precaution of the framers of the Constitution? I apprehend that I can readily satisfy you, as I have myself, that on the plan of the Constitution they left it not possible to either of the two Houses of Congress to allow the successor in the Presidential office named by Congress to take the place where Congress itself had been the accuser and judge to vacate it.

Now was it not a very precise way used by the framers of the Constitution when they said that all Congress could do was to declare what officer should fill the place? Did they not mean an officer of the United States? They certainly could not name an officer of a State, much less an officer of a foreign state. An officer of the United States unquestionably was meant; and then, having in their minds that Congress should not meddle with the constitution of the Presidency, they saw when they limited it to an officer of the United States that they excluded a Senator and a Representative, because in the same Constitution, using the same phrase, not pointed to any particular circumstance of this kind, there was this provision touching the question who could by possibility and who could not by possibility be an officer of the United States:

And no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

You have not only shut out the two Houses from meddling with the Presidency, but you have shut out the members of the two Houses from any possible succession, because they can not ever be officers of the United States. Can it be supposed that the framers of this Constitution, so circumspect and so sagacious, left this loop-hole for the Presidency that you could vacate it yourselves and fill it yourselves?

I need not refer to the other clauses of the Constitution that have been insisted upon, and usefully and wisely, in the argument. I think when I read this Constitution in these clauses I have a right to feel that the great men who framed it knew how to write it as well as I know how to read it.

Now look at the difficulties. Let me suggest one, that the President's office being vacated and the Vice-Presidency being vacant, then the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House, as the present arrangement is, becomes the person to discharge the duties. It is an annexation to this old and important position, no doubt, of President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, as the case may be; but if either of them stays here the Constitution has said he shall have no office and can not be chosen an officer. Then is the discharge of the duties of President a new office? That seems to be settled in the general judgment. What then does the present arrangement do with the decision, and I think the sound constitutional decision, that a Senator or a member of the House of Representatives is not within the impeachment clause of the Constitution?

The President is named; the Vice-President is named. Both of them are officers; and, *ex industria* and to guard against the notion that their dignity is such that they should not be included in the list of impeachable officers, they are specially named. The only persons who are open to impeachment under the Constitution are the President, the Vice-President, and all civil officers. Military officers are not under it. No one who does not come within the designation of a civil officer is impeachable. The Senate having decided in Blount's case in 1798 that he was not open to impeachment, what is your constitutional position when you have got a Senator who is discharging as an annex to his office the duties of President? Is he open to impeachment? If so, how do you expose him to impeachment? He is not named as President, he is not named as Vice-President, but the duties are annexed to the place that he fills in the Senate as a member or in the House as a member. He is not open to impeachment in that capacity. Thus by this, which I must regard as a sedulous scheme departing from the precise line of the Constitution, you are actually involved in the condition of making a man not subject by the Constitution to impeachment execute all the offices and duties and powers of the President.

I have said all that I need to say on the subject of the line of succession. To my mind no one can support under this Constitution and the construction of it the deposit of this power in an officer only of the Senate, and not of the United States; an officer only of the House of Representatives, and not an officer of the United States, within the meaning of the Constitution.

Now, in regard to what happens in case of a designation by Congress by law declaring the successor; then as to the question whether Congress can proceed any further and say he shall discharge it only so long—he shall discharge it only till this or that event or circumstance; he shall discharge it until an election that the Constitution has named or defined—let us look at that a moment. Let us see whether this is a technical construction of the language of this clause that I refer to. There are two conditions in regard to the situation of the Presidency where Congress may be called upon and has been empowered by the Constitution to act.

I need not enumerate or further repeat the three conditions under

which the office may be vacant—removal, resignation, death. That is a vacancy in the Presidency; that is one situation, and the circumstances under which it arises need no further attention from me. But there remains another condition for the Presidency in which the office shall be full, constitutionally full, not to be touched at all. There is a President of the United States, but by the infirmities that attend all, great and small, an interruption of health, mental or physical incapacity occurs, creating a situation incompatible with the exercise of the duty the Constitution has reposed in him. Then is the naming of a successor exposed to any judgment or any capacity to be exercised by the two Houses? No. They can only name the officer to fulfill the duties during that disability (which is the antithesis of ability), to provide for that case, which is an ordinary condition, not of deposition, not of possible impeachment, not of possible condemnation in the height of party excitement, but a disability from providential interference, recognized and submitted to; but Providence has not vacated the Presidency, and there must then be a substituted execution of the duties just as long as that disability shall last, never possibly to be interrupted by an election.

Why, then, should we be so eager to understand that when there was a vacancy the framers of the Constitution were not satisfied to have the Congress name a man who was fit, an officer, to take what was left of the term of the Presidency to be filled out? I do not understand why it can be supposed that the framers of the Constitution, having two alternatives laid before them and undertaking to provide by a disjunctive for the one and for the other, and neither of them has anything to do with Congress, Providence having struck its blow upon the President, he still filling the office, allowed Congress to take charge of the vacancy by death or removal and make it possible to derange the synchronism of our whole scheme of government.

Nay, more than that, sacred duty requires that it should not be construed to have been left at the option of Congress to say whether the office was vacated or not. They did not leave it for Congress declaring the officer, so that where they were satisfied with him they would repeal the law and not order a re-election or otherwise resort to an old law for an election and a successor, or you please that the two Houses of Congress or the people of the United States, if they should find out what did please them, could then order a re-election. No; let us understand that this business of filling at the will of Congress the Presidency or omitting to fill it for this or that length of time is not circumstantial, but is at the very bottom of the propositions of the Constitution.

Mr. President, I think I have, however little they may be entitled to consideration, presented my views to the members of the Senate. For myself, I find here a statute to put on the book, if this bill is enacted, that in both respects of succession and term of office of the successor is conformed to the absolute language of the Constitution and the necessary purpose and scheme of its provisions.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Mr. President, I quite agree with my distinguished friend from New York [Mr. EVARTS] in the admiration he expresses for the wisdom and the sagacity and the foresight and the patriotism of the framers of the Constitution; but I do not agree that they attempted to withdraw from the States of this Union and from its people represented in Congress any connection that possibly could be withdrawn from the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States. On the contrary, the Constitution, as it explains itself to me in its plain language, declares that in the very first contingency, in the very first step in an election of President and Vice-President after the States have acted, Congress is called upon to be an important actor and factor in the great drama of political government.

The President of the Senate of the United States, be he a pre-existing Vice-President or be he the daily choice of the members of this body, like our present President of the Senate, is to be the sacred custodian of the electoral votes. On a certain day thereafter he is to open and display those votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress, the political representatives and embodiment of the whole power of the States and of the people. Then the votes are to be counted and the result declared by somebody; it is not necessary to go into the question of how or with what effect here, because it does not touch the question we have now under consideration.

Then I find that those wise and sagacious men provided that in case of any failure of a choice as to the President the House of Representatives shall choose him; in the case of a failure of choice of Vice-President the Senate of the United States shall choose him; and if the House of Representatives shall not have elected a President then that Vice-President under the Constitution elected by the Senate becomes the Chief Executive of the nation. That is the Constitution as I read it. It is the Constitution as the very fathers who framed it, members of the First and Second Congresses many of them, understood it when they provided by the act of 1792, which we now to-day review and think was amazingly erroneous, that the President of the Senate of the United States, if there were one, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the lower House, if there were not a President of the Senate, for the time being should carry on the Government until a new President should be elected.

I repeat that in those very first Congresses, having in them members

of the constitutional convention familiar with the whole tendency and spirit and letter of the scheme, composed of men as wise and as patriotic as the members of the convention who framed it, in the light of their then recent experience and discussions in the constitutional convention, in the eyes of all the people of the United States, proceeded deliberately, first in one session and then again in another (because it was not finally acted upon at once), with every one of these aspects of the question before them, discussed and suggested just as my learned and distinguished friend has discussed and suggested them—only of course not with the scholastic and forensic ability that he possesses—deliberately determined that the Congress of the United States had the power under its Constitution not only to provide that the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House should carry on the Government until an election could be had, but also to provide that a new election in the case of a vacancy in both these offices should be had immediately; and no man questioned—some one or two in the debate, I believe, as the old books tell us, hinted what my friend has so stoutly maintained now—that it was open to question whether a new President and Vice-President could be elected in a case of vacancy until the four years had come around; but the great drift of the debate, receiving the assent of everybody who divided as to where the practical choice should be as between the Secretary of State and the President of the Senate, with the consent of everybody dividing upon the questions, the great merit in that bill for such a contingency which might arise was that it provided for a speedy and immediate new election by the States and the people, as the Constitution provided, of a President of the United States.

Were these men deluded? Did they not understand the scheme that they had just then framed and were putting into operation of their own Government? Were they not patriotic enough to believe that the great source of all power in the people and in the States formed by the people and composed of the people was to be resorted to at the earliest moment possible when their choice had failed of its due execution by a vacancy occurring in both these offices? They said so and they provided so; and I repeat (because I wish to have it clearly understood what our fathers thought) that on every side, differing as the House of Representatives did largely on the question of the practical choice between the Secretary of State and the President of the Senate, on this question of an immediate election of a new President and a new Vice-President everybody agreed that it was the great merit and the chief merit and the safety of the scheme that this great power should not be devolved upon anybody longer than the possible necessities of time and circumstances should compel it. Here is the proof of it, here are the Annals of Congress, here are the Debates. I shall not take your time to read them over.

Is it possible to suppose that our fathers who were so wise in framing the Constitution became so ignorant and so dull the moment they undertook to execute it and to carry on the Government that they had so wisely framed? Had they exhausted all the intellect and the patriotism that they possessed in framing an instrument which they had not capacity to understand when they had once got it or the will to carry into execution a scheme of government for a free people? I do not think so.

It was suggested by two gentlemen, as my friend has to-day suggested, that neither the President of the Senate nor the Speaker of the House of Representatives was an officer, and then the Constitution which we both admire so much was read to those two gentlemen where it said that the Senate shall have power to choose a President *pro tempore* and their other officers—I may not quote the language exactly, but that is the substance of it—and those gentlemen were asked (just as is done in debates nowadays) to explain what that meant if it did not mean that the President of the Senate was an officer referred to, recognized, named in the Constitution of the United States.

Whether you call him a civil officer, or a military officer, or a theological officer, or whatever kind of officer, is not of the least consequence to this question. The Constitution had referred to him and named him as the holder of an office that the Constitution had itself authorized to be created and had created and authorized the Senate of the United States to fill. There was an end of that debate then.

The House of Representatives naturally (and human nature is the same to-day that it was almost a century ago and has been since this law has stood) thought that it was a scheme of the Senate to magnify its importance and to get the President of the Senate, being as they then understood, as we do now and as we have declared by formal resolution of this body, subject to the changing will of the representatives of the States from day to day if they choose to change—a scheme of the Senate to take the control of the Government into its own possession until a new election could be had; and so at first a majority of the House of Representatives adopted by four or five or six majority—a small one too—an amendment fixing, instead of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State—precisely the measure that is now before us.

Mr. HOAR. As far as it went.

Mr. EDMUNDS. As far as it went. I save taking up time. Yours is much better, to provide for further accidents, of course much better; but they substituted the Secretary of State by a small majority. They

sent that bill to the Senate, no question arising on the other parts of the bill further than I have stated, in regard to the immediate new election, which everybody appeared to regard as indispensable to the true idea of republican and constitutional liberty. They sent it with that amendment to the Senate. The Senate disagreed. The House of Representatives on a reconsideration receded from their amendment and agreed to the provision as it stood in the Senate bill and as it stands to-day in the law, of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I am not going to take up your time, sir, to discuss the practical question as to whether it is more convenient that the Secretary of State and so on or the President of the Senate should carry on the Government. I said all that I wish to say about that yesterday, but I only desire to say in reply to my honorable friend from New York that so far as the scheme of the Constitution goes as explained and expounded by the men who made it at that time, not only in the constitutional convention but in the two Houses of Congress when immediately the question arose of the execution of these powers, they agreed on all hands that it was within the competency of Congress and it was its imperative duty to provide that there should be an immediate election when vacancies occurred; and I repeat that was without any essential dissent on any hand, however much the two Houses and the members of the two Houses may have disagreed as to the convenient practicability of having one officer or another officer hold the reins of Government until a new election could be had. Everybody agreed that one must be had and should be had at the earliest possible moment.

That is the way the history of these transactions stands, and now for a century almost has stood that law which the fathers who made the Constitution enacted, when it was fresh in the minds of them all as to the purpose and spirit and intent of its letter and its scope and its scheme, that we now propose to hold has been an entire mistake, and that there is no competency under the Constitution to provide for electing a new President if both the offices get vacant. I can not read the Constitution that way, Mr. President. If I am right in supposing that the Constitution of our country does authorize us to provide by law for a new election of President, then will any man who believes in a government of the people deny that it is wise to come to a new election, as our fathers provided, as soon as it possibly may be done?

Mr. EVARTS. Mr. President, I desire a single moment. To go to the constitutional argument, I do not consider that because in the Constitution certain duties have been imperatively and definitively carried to this or that branch of Government it is an argument against the position that the framers of the Constitution and the Constitution itself did not intend to carry to the Houses of Congress any discretion in the exercise of their duties.

In regard to the count of the Presidential vote, that is devolved on the Vice-President, we will say, without discussing what that means; but the Constitution puts it there. It did not leave it for Congress to put it there or withhold it, nor to qualify it, nor to limit it. So, too, on the devolution upon the House of Representatives it was defined and imperative both what they could do and when they could do it and how they could do it, and they did not act then as any portion of Congress in the instructions reposed upon Congress as Congress. It was to avoid calling the electoral colleges together again or to require a re-institution of an election that by a rough simulation to the electoral system and the source of the Presidency springing from the people it was devolved on the existing representatives in the House of Representatives as a convention of the States, in that form and by that action. Their quality in that action was not as members of Congress or under the powers conferred upon Congress. It was accepted and adopted as a convention of the States employed to do what Congress should not do, but which must represent the States by the people, and had recently been chosen within the term.

Thus you will see my proposition is that whatever the Constitution reposes in regard to the Presidency it reposes within its own limits imperative and definite, and it is not open either to decline or to exert the power. The Senate's President can not decline the count of the Presidential vote; the House can not decline the election of a President. I mean in obedience to the Constitution. All can disobey the Constitution.

So, when we come here, Congress does not choose a Vice-President. It takes the office of Vice-President that holds only the aspect, so far as the Presidency is concerned, of expectancy provided by emergency, in order that Congress need not meddle with the succession so far, but he has also some duty and some function in the Government to preserve in the Senate. Then by the emergency that the Constitution can not provide for in the actual election of the third successor or the second successor, if you call the Vice-President the first, it says to the Senate, you may choose, as you have a right to choose, a President of your body, and you may then choose the Vice-President of the United States.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. EDMUNDS].

Mr. HOAR. Have the yeas and nays been ordered upon it?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. In section 3, line 1, it is proposed to strike out

"sections" and insert "section;" in the same line, after "one hundred and forty-six," to strike out "one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, and one hundred and fifty;" and in line 4 to strike out "are" and insert "is;" so as to read:

"SEC. 3. That section 146 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed."

Mr. EDMUNDS. Lest there may be some Senators now present who were not here yesterday, I will explain in a single word that this amendment if agreed to leaves the law to stand as it is now, providing for an early election of President and Vice-President of the United States in case both offices are vacant. The committee recommend to repeal the law so that upon whomsoever the administration of the office may devolve he will hold it until the expiration of the regular term.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I was paired with the Senator from California [Mr. MILLER], but yesterday I transferred the pair to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON], and the pair of the Senator from New Jersey stands for the Senator from California, but I do not see the Senator's colleague here. Perhaps I had better observe the pair and withhold my vote. I should vote "nay" if I were not paired.

Mr. KENNA (when his name was called). I am paired on all questions with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SABIN]. I should vote "nay" if he were here.

Mr. SAWYER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN], who is detained from the Senate by sickness.

The roll-call was concluded.

Mr. HARRIS. I see that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SEWELL] is now present. I record my vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 37; as follows:

YEAS—21.

Aldrich,
Blair,
Cameron,
Cockrell,
Conger,
Edmunds,

Hawley,
McMillan,
Mahone,
Manderson,
Mitchell of Pa.,
Morrill,

Palmer,
Plumb,
Sewell,
Sherman,
Spooner,
Stanford,

Teller,
Vance,
Vest.

NAYS—37.

Allison,
Beck,
Berry,
Blackburn,
Brown,
Butler,
Call,
Chace,
Coke,
Colquitt,

Callom,
Dolph,
Eustis,
Evarts,
Frye,
George,
Gibson,
Gorman,
Gray,
Harris,

Harrison,
Hoar,
Ingalls,
Jackson,
Jones of Arkansas,
Logan,
Maxey,
Mitchell of Oreg.,
Morgan,
Platt,

Pugh,
Ransom,
Saulsbury,
Voorhees,
Wilson of Iowa,
Wilson of Md.

ABSENT—18.

Bowen,
Camden,
Dawes,
Fair,
Hale,

Hampton,
Jones of Florida,
Jones of Nevada,
Kenna,
McPherson,

Miller of Cal.,
Miller of N. Y.,
Payne,
Pike,
Riddleberger,

Sabin,
Sawyer,
Van Wyck.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I stated the other day that I was considering the question of the wisdom of moving as an amendment to this bill the provision for regulating the count of the electoral votes, just as the founders of the Constitution in the First Congress provided the two schemes together then; but yielding to the opinion of gentlemen in whose judgment and good intentions I have the greatest possible confidence, I shall not offer that amendment. I merely make this explanation as showing why I do not.

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

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. President, it was not my intention, until the rejection of the amendment just acted on by the Senate, to make any remarks upon this bill. I should have voted in favor of the bill with that amendment, but I do not feel at liberty, with the amendment rejected, to vote for the bill.

I believe the people are at all times to be trusted with the choice of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. It is a principle which I regard as a very sacred one; and my confidence in the people of this country to choose their rulers is unabated. The framers of the Constitution in providing for the emergency which is contemplated by the proposed act provided expressly that the vacancy should exist only until a President should be elected. I do not believe they intended that language to prevent the people from choosing a President at the first suitable occasion.

The people have made no choice of a Secretary of State or of any of the members of the Cabinet designated in the bill to discharge the duties of President. They have never had an opportunity of selecting in any way the officer who may be called to that responsible position; and yet the emergency may arise at the very commencement of a Presidential term, and during all the remainder of the term the duties of the President of the United States are to be executed by a person who has not been chosen by the people of the United States, a person who is a mere appointee of the President, as one of his own counselors. I do not be-

lieve that any danger can result to the institutions of this country by permitting the people to have the opportunity of selecting a President when an emergency of this kind shall occur, if it ever should occur.

I am not at liberty, with the amendment rejected, to vote for the order of succession which is provided in the bill. I much prefer that the law as it exists shall remain upon the statute-book, and that the succession shall not be changed.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I shall not enter upon a discussion of this bill. I withheld my assent from the third section. I recognize a popular demand for some legislation upon this subject. I have not recognized any popular demand for the third section of the bill. I do not believe the public attention has been called to it, and I am confident it will not meet with public approbation. To me at least it is objectionable.

I do not share with some who have already spoken upon this subject the fear of a popular election. I am a believer in the doctrine that the oftener we go to the people, the source of power, the better it is for national affairs. I do not believe it was contemplated by the early founders of the Government that any person selected in the way these officers are to be selected should discharge the duties of the executive office except for such a short time as might be necessary to secure a popular election; and because of the adoption of the third section by the Senate I shall be compelled to vote against the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I voted for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont, and regret that it was rejected. But I see no constitutional objection to the bill as it stands, and there has been so much reproach, I might say justly, showered upon the Congress of the United States for neglecting to provide for the emergencies here contemplated that I am compelled to vote for a bill that I might criticize so that this reproach may no longer be justly placed upon us.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is, Shall the bill pass? The bill was passed.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair will lay before the Senate the next business in order, which is the proposed joint rules.

Mr. HOAR. As I see that the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] is not present, I move to take up the next bill in order, the judicial salaries bill, allowing the joint rules to be laid aside informally.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The next bill on the Calendar will be reported by its title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 6) fixing the salaries of the several judges of the United States district courts at \$5,000 per annum, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and the pending question is upon the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], which will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to add as an additional section: SEC. 3. That the first section of this act shall only apply to judges who are hereafter appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. COKE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HOAR. I hope the Senator will allow this bill to be disposed of in a few minutes, and not have it called up every day.

Mr. COKE. I am informed that the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama will not be disposed of in a few minutes. We have a good deal of executive business, and I adhere to my motion.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Texas insists on his motion.

Mr. HOAR. I hope it will be voted down.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will waive his motion for one moment, I merely wish to say that I supposed there would not be much further debate on the bill; but if there is to be debate on it, I understand it is the general desire of Senators on both sides of the Chamber to have an executive session, and therefore I shall not insist on the bill further.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After forty minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

JOINT RULES FOR THE TWO HOUSES.

Mr. FRYE. I ask the Senate to resume the consideration of the resolution providing for a code of joint rules for the two Houses of Congress, so as to have it left as the unfinished business for to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution reported from the Committee on Rules proposing a code of joint rules.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 54 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

The Senate having ordered the publication in the RECORD of nominations to office by the President, beginning with the commencement of the present session, the following list is presented:

Received the 10th day of December, 1885.

George V. N. Lothrop, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia, *vice* Alphonso Taft, resigned.

Jabez L. M. Curry, of Richmond, Va., to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, *vice* John W. Foster, resigned.

Charles Denby, of Evansville, Ind., to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China, *vice* John Russell Young, resigned.

John B. Stallo, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy, *vice* Anthony M. Keiley, resigned.

Charles D. Jacob, of Louisville, Ky., to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the United States of Colombia, *vice* William L. Scruggs, resigned.

John E. Bacon, of Columbia, S. C., to be chargé d'affaires of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay, *vice* William Williams, resigned.

Lambert Tree, of Illinois, to be minister resident of the United States to Belgium, *vice* Nicholas Fish, resigned.

Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Switzerland, *vice* Michael J. Cramer, resigned.

Frederick H. Winston, of Chicago, Ill., to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Persia, *vice* S. G. W. Benjamin, resigned.

John E. W. Thompson, of New York city, N. Y., to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Hayti, *vice* John M. Langston, resigned.

William A. Seay, of Louisiana, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Bolivia, *vice* Richard Gibbs, resigned.

Moses A. Hopkins, of Franklinton, N. C., to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Liberia, *vice* John H. Smyth, resigned.

Walker Fearn, of New Orleans, La., to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Roumania, Servia, and Greece, *vice* Eugene Schuyler, resigned.

D. Lynch Pringle, of South Carolina, to be secretary of the legation and consul-general of the United States to Guatemala, *vice* H. Remsen Whitehouse, resigned.

Frederick S. Mansfield, of Tyler, Tex., to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Japan, *vice* Gustavus Goward, suspended.

Joseph L. Morgan, of South Carolina, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Mexico, *vice* Henry H. Morgan, resigned.

John G. Lee, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Constantinople, *vice* William C. Emmet, transferred to the consulate at Smyrna.

James Fenner Lee, of Maryland, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Austria-Hungary, *vice* William T. Strong, resigned.

Christian M. Siebert, of New York city, N. Y., to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Chili, *vice* Clement Carpenters, suspended.

Charles A. Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Rome, *vice* Edwards Pierpont, deceased.

Edward H. Strobel, of New York, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Madrid, *vice* Dwight T. Reed, resigned.

William W. Rockhill, of Baltimore, Md., formerly second secretary of the legation of the United States to China, to be secretary of the legation at Peking, *vice* Chapman Coleman, transferred to Berlin.

Henri Vignaud, of Louisiana, formerly second secretary of the legation of the United States at Paris, to be secretary of the legation, *vice* E. J. Brulatour, suspended.

Charles Denby, Jr., of Indiana, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States to China, *vice* William W. Rockhill, promoted to secretary of the legation.

Augustus Jay, of New York, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Paris, *vice* Henri Vignaud, promoted to the office of secretary of the legation.

Jacob Mueller, of Cleveland, Ohio, to be consul-general of the United States at Frankfort-on-the-Main, *vice* Ferdinand Vogeler, suspended.

H. Clay Armstrong, of Auburn, Ala., to be consul-general of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, *vice* C. C. Andrews, suspended.

Michael H. Phelan, of Saint Louis, to be consul-general of the United States at Halifax, *vice* Wakefield G. Frye, resigned.

C. Meyer Zulick, of Tombstone, Ariz., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be governor of Arizona, *vice* Frederick A. Trittle, resigned.

Alfred P. Swineford, of Marquette, Mich., who was designated dur-

ing the recess of the Senate, to be governor of the District of Alaska, *vice* John H. Kinkead, suspended.

Edward A. Stevenson, of Boise City, Idaho, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be governor of the Territory of Idaho, *vice* William M. Bunn, resigned.

Samuel T. Hauser, of Helena, Mont., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be governor of the Territory of Montana, *vice* B. Platt Carpenter, suspended.

Edmund G. Ross, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be governor of New Mexico, *vice* Lionel A. Sheldon, whose term of office had expired.

Strother M. Stockslager, of Corydon, Ind., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, *vice* Luther Harrison, resigned.

Frank Gordon, of Atlanta, Ga., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be principal clerk of the surveys in General Land Office, *vice* Oscar Hinrichs, suspended.

John Hise, of Payson, Ariz., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Arizona, *vice* Royal A. Johnson, suspended.

Richard P. Hammond, Jr., of San Francisco, Cal., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of California, *vice* William H. Brown, resigned.

James A. Dawson, of Denver, Colo., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Colorado, *vice* Norman H. Meldrum, suspended.

Maris Taylor, of Yankton, Dak., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Dakota, *vice* Cortez Fessenden, whose term of office had expired.

William D. Bloxham, of Tallahassee, Fla., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Florida, *vice* James F. McClellan, resigned.

Joseph C. Straughan, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Idaho, *vice* William P. Chandler, suspended.

Benjamin F. Ledbetter, of Summerfield, La., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Louisiana, *vice* James Lewis, suspended.

Benjamin H. Greene, of New Orleans, La., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Montana, *vice* John S. Harris, whose term of office has expired.

Jonathan F. Gardner, of Falls City, Nebr., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, *vice* David F. Stephenson, resigned.

George W. Julian, of Irvington, Ind., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of New Mexico, *vice* Clarence Pullen, suspended.

Richmond S. Dement, of Lexington, McLean County, Illinois, who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of the Territory of Utah, *vice* Frederick Salomon, suspended.

John C. Thompson, of Harrodsburg, Ky., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Wyoming, *vice* John W. Meldrum, resigned.

George A. Jenks, of Brookville, Pa., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, *vice* Henry L. Muldrow, appointed First Assistant Secretary.

Henry L. Muldrow, of Starkville, Miss., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to fill an original vacancy.

William E. McLean, of Terre Haute, Ind., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be first deputy commissioner of pensions, *vice* Calvin B. Walker, resigned.

Joseph J. Bartlett, of New York city, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be second deputy commissioner of pensions, *vice* Lewis C. Bartlett, resigned.

Robert B. Vance, of Asheville, N. C., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be assistant commissioner of patents, *vice* Robert G. Dyrenforth, resigned.

Leslie E. Brooks, to be postmaster at Mobile, in the county of Mobile and State of Alabama, in place of James E. Slaughter, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Eugene L. Brown, to be postmaster at Eufaula, in the county of Barbour and State of Alabama, in place of Henry C. Russell, resigned.

L. R. Davis, to be postmaster at Athens, in the county of Limestone and State of Alabama, in place of Thomas J. Lake, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mary M. Force, to be postmaster at Selma, in the county of Dallas and State of Alabama, in place of Henry Cochran, resigned.

R. R. Hunley, to be postmaster at Talladega, in the county of Talladega and State of Alabama, in place of Robert A. Moseley, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Samuel T. Thompson, to be postmaster at Birmingham, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama, in place of Thomas U. Green, sus-

pendent under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William F. Avera, to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Ouachita and State of Arkansas, in place of Henry A. Millen, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Thomas H. Bayless, to be postmaster at Hope, in the county of Hempstead and State of Arkansas, in place of Thomas M. Humphreys, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William J. Fleming, to be postmaster at Fort Smith, in the county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas, in place of James K. Barnes, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

James T. Stuart, to be postmaster at Van Buren, in the county of Crawford and State of Arkansas, in place of Alvis Smith, resigned.

John W. Owens, to be postmaster at Jonesborough, in the county of Craighead and State of Arkansas, in the place of J. Thomas Dowell, resigned.

John N. Major, to be postmaster at Redding, in the county of Shasta and State of California, in the place of James McCormick, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Richard H. Piatt, to be postmaster at Napa City, in the county of Napa and State of California, in the place of George M. Francis, resigned.

Jo. D. Sproul, to be postmaster at Chico, in the county of Butte and State of California, in place of John M. Ormsby, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Russell D. Stephens, to be postmaster at Sacramento, in the county of Sacramento and State of California, in place of Christopher Green, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

David Frakes, to be postmaster at Ouray, in the county of Ouray and State of Colorado, in the place of Albert Moore, resigned.

Robert W. Speer, to be postmaster at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, in place of Robert Morris, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Benjamin R. English, to be postmaster at New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, in the place of Nehemiah D. Sperry, whose commission expired March 10, 1885.

William B. Hall, to be postmaster at Wallingford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, in the place of Leverett M. Hubbard, resigned.

John L. Lindley, to be postmaster at Ansonia, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, in the place of Charles E. Bristol, resigned.

Willard P. Carr, to be postmaster at Sioux Falls, in the county of Minnehaha and Territory of Dakota, in the place of Ernest W. Caldwell, resigned.

L. D. Palmer, to be postmaster at Yankton, in the county of Yankton and Territory of Dakota, in place of Wheeler S. Bowen, suspended under the provisions of section 1769 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John H. Bewley, to be postmaster at Smyrna, in the county of Kent and State of Delaware, in place of William H. Baggs, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Harrison W. Clark, to be postmaster at Jacksonville, in the county of Duval and State of Florida, in place of William M. Ledwith, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

David W. Gwynn, to be postmaster at Tallahassee, in the county of Leon and State of Florida, in place of William G. Stewart, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Benjamin Harrison, to be postmaster at Palatka, in the county of Putnam and State of Florida, in place of Wesley C. Snow, resigned.

James B. Blackwell, to be postmaster at Marietta, in the county of Cobb and State of Georgia, in place of Augustine A. Fletcher, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Ker Boyce, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Richmond and State of Georgia, in place of William F. Holden, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

H. H. Whitfield, to be postmaster at Hawkinsville, in the county of Pulaski and State of Georgia, in the place of William D. King, whose commission expired May 18, 1885.

Charles G. Kress, to be postmaster at Lewiston, in the county of Nez Perces and Territory of Idaho, in the place of Isaac N. Hibbs, resigned.

Elijah T. Eads, to be postmaster at Knoxville, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois, in the place of Thomas B. Tate, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

S. Corning Judd, to be postmaster at Chicago, in the county of Cook

and State of Illinois, in place of Frank W. Palmer, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

James H. Richardson, to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, in the place of Michael Piggott, whose commission expired May 16, 1885.

Clinton Rosette, to be postmaster at De Kalb, in the county of De Kalb and State of Illinois, in place of Aaron S. Jackson, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

D. Wilnot Scott, to be postmaster at Galena, in the county of Jo Daviess and State of Illinois, in place of James B. Brown, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John F. Smith, to be postmaster at Freeport, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois, in place of Smith D. Atkins, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Albert Snyder, to be postmaster at Arcola, in the county of Douglas and State of Illinois, in the place of Perry M. Moore, resigned.

William Steiner, to be postmaster at Oak Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in the place of Edwin W. Phelps, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

William D. Swail, to be postmaster at Belvidere, in the county of Boone and State of Illinois, in the place of Charles B. Loop, resigned.

Edwin W. Callis, to be postmaster at Martinsville, in the county of Morgan and State of Indiana, in place of James G. Bain, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Henry J. Feltus, to be postmaster at Bloomington, in the county of Monroe and State of Indiana, in place of Joseph G. McPheeters, jr., suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Daniel W. Krisher, to be postmaster at North Manchester, in the county of Wabash and State of Indiana, in place of Shelby Sexton, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John B. Mitchell, to be postmaster at New Albany, in the county of Floyd and State of Indiana, in place of Madison M. Hurley, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

David Overman, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Grant and State of Indiana, in the place of Jacob M. Wells, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

John T. Regan, to be postmaster at Terre Haute, in the county of Vigo and State of Indiana, in the place of Joseph O. Jones, whose commission expired May 4, 1885.

John B. Ruger, to be postmaster at La Fayette, in the county of Tippecanoe and State of Indiana, in place of John G. Sample, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Patrick Cain, to be postmaster at Fort Dodge, in the county of Webster and State of Iowa, in place of Nelson M. Page, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

S. R. Davis, to be postmaster at Creston, in the county of Union and State of Iowa, in place of Lowell C. Teed, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

L. H. Edwards, to be postmaster at Waterloo, in the county of Black Hawk and State of Iowa, in the place of W. H. Hartman, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

W. E. Lewis, to be postmaster at Chariton, in the county of Lucas and State of Iowa, in place of James H. Stewart, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

J. W. Sherman, to be postmaster at Osceola, in the county of Clarke and State of Iowa, in the place of Wallace G. Agnew, resigned.

E. R. De Bray, to be postmaster at Clyde, in the county of Cloud and State of Kansas, in the place of Arthur Cornforth, resigned.

G. B. Falconer, to be postmaster at Minneapolis, in the county of Ottawa and State of Kansas, in the place of William L. Harvey, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

Thomas P. Fulton, to be postmaster at El Dorado, in the county of Butler and State of Kansas, in place of Alvah Sheldon, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Frank T. Lynch, to be postmaster at Leavenworth, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, in place of John McKee, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John Taliaferro, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Clark and State of Kentucky, in place of Allen H. Simpson, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Robert R. McBride, to be postmaster at Thibodeau, in the county of La Fourche and State of Louisiana, in place of Gus Bondreaux, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mary Leveque, to be postmaster at Lake Charles, in the county of Calcasieu and State of Louisiana, in the place of William D. Mearns, who has left the State.

Albert B. Page, to be postmaster at Houlton, in the county of Aroostook and State of Maine, in the place of Eben Woodbury, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Joshua S. Palmer, to be postmaster at Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, in place of Clark H. Barker, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Timothy Shaw, jr., to be postmaster at Biddeford, in the county of York and State of Maine, in place of Esreff H. Banks, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Frank L. Thayer, to be postmaster at Waterville, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, in place of Willard M. Dunn, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Delance Young, to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Androscoggin and State of Maine, in the place of Henry Little, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

Alonzo L. Barry, to be postmaster at Port Deposit, in the county of Cecil and State of Maryland, in the place of Samuel A. Vannort, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

Bushnell Danforth, to be postmaster at Williamstown, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, in place of Calvin R. Taft, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Thomas Ingalls, to be postmaster at Marblehead, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Knott V. Martin, resigned.

James J. Oakes, to be postmaster at Southbridge, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in place of P. Henry Carpenter, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John L. Rice, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Edward B. Chapin, resigned.

Martin V. Meredith, to be postmaster at East Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, in place of William G. Gage, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Frank A. Mitchell, to be postmaster at Menominee, in the county of Menominee and State of Michigan, in the place of James C. Sherman, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

Willard Stearns, to be postmaster at Adrian, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, in the place of Jerome H. Free, whose commission expired May 13, 1885.

John Flynn, to be postmaster at Duluth, in the county of Saint Louis and State of Minnesota, in place of Joseph E. Knowlton, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Thomas Hall, to be postmaster at Preston, in the county of Fillmore and State of Minnesota, in the place of Bohan S. Loomis, whose commission expired May 16, 1885.

S. N. Horneck, to be postmaster at Detroit City, in the county of Becker and State of Minnesota, in place of Charles W. Dix, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Benjamin F. Mackall, to be postmaster at Moorhead, in the county of Clay and State of Minnesota, in the place of James Douglas, resigned.

Samuel De Wolf, to be postmaster at Rochester, in the county of Olmstead and State of Minnesota, in place of Joseph H. Wagoner, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Richard N. Hall, to be postmaster at Grenada, in the county of Grenada and State of Mississippi, in place of Mathew K. Mixter, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

J. W. McMaster, to be postmaster at Hazelhurst, in the county of Copiah and State of Mississippi, in the place of George T. Matthews, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

T. J. Stokes, to be postmaster at Macon, in the county of Noxubee and State of Mississippi, in the place of Jefferson B. Allgood, deceased.

G. W. Thomas, to be postmaster at Canton, in the county of Madison and State of Mississippi, in the place of Francis B. Pratt, whose commission expired May 17, 1885.

Erskine P. Linzee, to be postmaster at Pierce City, in the county of Lawrence and State of Missouri, in place of Thomas Carlin, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Homer Luce, to be postmaster at Higginsville, in the county of La Fayette and State of Missouri, in place of John W. Endly, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John Shearman, to be postmaster at Monroe City, in the county of

Monroe and State of Missouri, in place of Benjamin H. H. Tucker, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Richard J. Wickersham, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Laclede and State of Missouri, in place of Charles M. Wilson, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

C. E. Forbes, to be postmaster at Saint Paul, in the county of Howard and State of Nebraska, in place of Adelbert A. Kendall, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William N. Hensley, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Platte and State of Nebraska, in place of Henry J. Hudson, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Jonathan N. Wise, to be postmaster at Plattsmouth, in the county of Cass and State of Nebraska, in the place of John W. Marshall, resigned.

George W. Crockett, to be postmaster at Concord, in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, in place of Lysander H. Carroll, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Albert N. Flynn, to be postmaster at Nashua, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, in place of Mark R. Buxton, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Harriet F. Cadmus, to be postmaster at South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, whose commission expired October 14, 1885.

Charles Jenney, to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey, in place of William T. Bailey, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Delos L. Birge, to be postmaster at Cooperstown, in the county of Otsego and State of New York, in the place of Harvey I. Russell, resigned.

James D. Coreoran, to be postmaster at Rome, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, in the place of Gustavus M. Palmer, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Charles E. Gallagher, to be postmaster at Salamanca, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, in place of Blanchard B. Weber, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

D. V. O'Leary, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, in the place of William H. Craig, whose commission expired May 4, 1885.

Charles O. McCreedy, to be postmaster at Ballston, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York, in place of Edward F. Grase, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Charles E. Weeks, to be postmaster at Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, in place of Edgar P. Putnam, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Samuel A. Ashe, to be postmaster at Raleigh, in the county of Wake and State of North Carolina, in place of John Nichols, whose commission expired May 19, 1885.

Archibald H. Boyden, to be postmaster at Salisbury, in the county of Rowan and State of North Carolina, in place of James H. Ramsay, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Matthias Manly, to be postmaster at New Berne, in the county of Craven and State of North Carolina, in place of Edward A. Richardson, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John A. Young, to be postmaster at Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, in place of William W. Jenkins, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

W. H. H. Mcllyar, to be postmaster at Cambridge, in the county of Guernsey and State of Ohio, in place of David D. Taylor, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

R. J. Piatt, to be postmaster at West Liberty, in the county of Logan and State of Ohio, in the place of Charles E. Darlington, whose commission expires December 16, 1885.

George W. Stratler, to be postmaster at Mansfield, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio, in the place of Thomas E. Douglas, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

K. Coffroth, to be postmaster at Somerset, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Augustus C. Davis, resigned.

Daniel W. Connolly, to be postmaster at Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Edward C. Fuller, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

John Crull, to be postmaster at Marietta, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, in place of George H. Etla, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Ezra Evans, to be postmaster at West Chester, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William Shields, deceased.

George T. Gross, to be postmaster at Allentown, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Robert Iredell, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

John B. Larkin, to be postmaster at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William H. McCleary, resigned.

Peter A. Reed, to be postmaster at Tyrone, in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Francis M. Bell, whose commission expires December 15, 1885.

Benjamin F. Huger, to be postmaster at Charleston, in the county of Charleston and State of South Carolina, in the place of William N. Taft, whose commission expired May 6, 1885.

Daniel C. Kirkley, to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Kershaw and State of South Carolina, in the place of Edward H. Brooks, whose commission expired December 15, 1883.

Frederick A. Schifley, to be postmaster at Orangeburg Court-House, in the county of Orangeburg and State of South Carolina, in place of Alonzo Webster, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mary H. Edwards, to be postmaster at Cleveland, in the county of Bradley and State of Tennessee, in place of William S. Tipton, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Jeptha M. Fowlkes, to be postmaster at Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, in place of James H. Smith, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

George W. Martin, to be postmaster at Chattanooga, in the county of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, in place of Harry F. Griscom, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John Slack, to be postmaster at Bristol, in the county of Sullivan and State of Tennessee, in place of William Mullenix, whose commission expired May 4, 1885.

John H. Cochran, to be postmaster at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, in place of Lysander S. Garrison, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Thomas R. Cocke, to be postmaster at Victoria, in the county of Victoria and State of Texas, in the place of William Billings, resigned.

Howell Tatum, to be postmaster at Belton, in the county of Bell and State of Texas, in place of John P. Osterhout, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John L. Street, to be postmaster at Park City, in the county of Summit and Territory of Utah, in the place of Albion B. Emery, whose commission expired October 24, 1885.

Henry L. Kenyon, to be postmaster at Northfield, in the county of Washington and State of Vermont, in the place of Jasper H. Orcutt, resigned.

William D. McMaster, to be postmaster at Woodstock, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, in the place of James H. Murdock, whose commission expired May 6, 1885.

William A. Burke, to be postmaster at Staunton, in the county of Augusta and State of Virginia, in place of Samuel M. Yost, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Charles W. Button, to be postmaster at Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell and State of Virginia, in place of Robert P. W. Morris, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

L. W. Caldwell, to be postmaster at Warrenton, in the county of Fauquier and State of Virginia, in place of William A. Pattie, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Bruce Gibson, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Frederick and State of Virginia, in place of John H. Dean, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mrs. Mary H. S. Long, to be postmaster at Charlottesville, in the county of Albemarle and State of Virginia, in the place of Mrs. Mary H. S. Long, whose commission expired May 18, 1885.

William H. Ritenour, to be postmaster at Harrisonburg, in the county of Rockingham and State of Virginia, in place of James Sullivan, suspended under the provision of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John A. R. Varner, to be postmaster at Lexington, in the county of Rockbridge and State of Virginia, in place of Charles E. Deaver, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Lloyd Reed, to be postmaster at Clarksburg, in the county of Harrison and State of West Virginia, in place of Wilbur F. Richards, sus-

pended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Nelson Bruett, to be postmaster at Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin, in the place of William P. Forsythe, resigned.

Henry S. Howell, to be postmaster at Watertown, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin, in place of Justus T. Moak, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

Harvey C. Moore, to be postmaster at Brodhead, in the county of Green and State of Wisconsin, in place of Bela W. Beebe, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

George H. Paul, to be postmaster at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, in place of Henry C. Payne, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Samuel M. Smead, to be postmaster at Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac and State of Wisconsin, in place of George E. Sutherland, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Albert C. Snyder, to be postmaster at Cheyenne City, in the county of Laramie and Territory of Wyoming, in the place of John W. Jones, resigned.

Capt. John G. Walker, a resident of Iowa, to be chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of commodore.

Capt. Montgomery Sicard, a resident of New York, to be chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of commodore.

Commodore Stephen B. Luce, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 5th of October, 1885, *vice* Rear-Admiral F. A. Roe, retired.

Commodore John Lee Davis, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 30th of October, 1885, *vice* Rear-Admiral J. C. P. De Kraft, deceased.

Capt. George E. Belknap, a resident of New Hampshire, to be a commodore in the Navy, from the 2d of June, 1885, *vice* Commodores J. Young, deceased, and J. C. P. De Kraft, promoted.

Capt. David B. Harmony, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a commodore in the Navy, from the 23d of September, 1885, *vice* Commodores O. C. Badger, retired, and A. A. Semmes, deceased.

Capt. Andrew E. K. Benham, a resident of New York, to be a commodore in the Navy, from the 30th of October, 1885, *vice* Commodores S. B. Luce and J. L. Davis, promoted.

Commander Albert Kautz, a resident of Ohio, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 2d of June, 1885, *vice* Capt. G. E. Belknap, promoted.

Commander Alfred T. Mahan, a resident of New York, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 23d of September, 1885, *vice* Capt. D. B. Harmony, promoted.

Commander George C. Remey, a resident of Iowa, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 30th of October, 1885, *vice* Capt. A. E. K. Benham, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Benjamin P. Lamberton, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 2d of June, 1885, *vice* Commander A. Kautz, promoted.

Lieut. Commander John Schouler, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 8th of June, 1885, *vice* Commander Lewis Clark, deceased.

Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickins, a resident of Connecticut, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 23d of September, 1885, *vice* Commander A. T. Mahan, promoted.

Lieut. Commander George F. F. Wilde, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 2d of October, 1885, *vice* Commander F. Pearson, resigned.

Lieut. Commander Charles H. Davis, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 30th of October, 1885, *vice* Commander George C. Remey, promoted.

Lieut. William W. Reisinger, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, from the 2d of June, 1885, *vice* Lieut. Commander B. P. Lamberton, promoted.

Lieut. John C. Rich, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 8th of June, 1885, *vice* Lieut. Commander John Schouler, promoted.

Lieut. William T. Burwell, a resident of New York, to be lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 23d of September, 1885, *vice* Lieut. Commander F. W. Dickins, promoted.

Lieut. John J. Hunker, a resident of Ohio, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 2d of October, 1885, *vice* Lieut. Commander G. F. F. Wilde, promoted.

Lieut. Franklin Hanford, a resident of New York, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 30th of October, 1885, *vice* Lieut. Commander C. H. Davis, promoted.

Lieut. Robert H. McLean, junior grade, a resident of New York, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 13th of July, 1884, *vice* Lieuts. D. G. McRitchie, retired, and William C. Gibson, promoted.

Lieut. Oren E. Lasher, junior grade, a resident of New York, to be a

Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 2d of March, 1885, *vice* Lieuts. C. S. Sperry and Frank Courtis, promoted.

Lieut. Howard S. Waring, junior grade, a resident of Missouri, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 2d of June, 1885, *vice* Lieuts. E. W. Very, resigned, and W. W. Reisinger, promoted.

Lieut. Frank E. Sawyer, junior grade, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 16th of June, 1885, *vice* Lieuts. J. C. Rich, promoted, and J. D. Keeler, resigned.

Lieut. Milton K. Schwenk, junior grade, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 31st of July, 1885, *vice* Lieuts. A. S. Dabney, retired, and H. C. T. Nye, deceased.

Lieut. William H. Schuetze, junior grade, a resident of Missouri, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 2d of October, 1885, *vice* Lieuts. W. T. Burwell and John J. Hunker, promoted.

Lieut. Thomas B. Howard, junior grade, a resident of Illinois, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 7th of November, 1885, *vice* Lieut. R. B. Peck, deceased.

Ensign Charles C. Rogers, a resident of Tennessee, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 2d of June, 1885, *vice* Lieuts. O. E. Lasher and H. S. Waring, junior grade, promoted.

Ensign John T. Newton, a resident of New York, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 16th of June, 1885, *vice* Lieuts. H. F. Reich, retired, and F. E. Sawyer, promoted.

Ensign Waldemar D. Rose, a resident of California, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 2d of October, 1885, *vice* Lieuts. F. S. Hotchkiss, wholly retired, and F. Guertin, resigned.

Ensign Charles F. Pond, a resident of Connecticut, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 2d of October, 1885, *vice* Lieutenants (junior grade) M. K. Schwenk and W. H. Schuetze, promoted.

Naval Cadets S. Dana Greene, a resident of Rhode Island; Samuel W. Armistead, a resident of Virginia; George W. Street, a resident of Wisconsin; Charles P. Eaton, a resident of Wisconsin; John M. Elliott, a resident of Maryland; John B. Jackson, a resident of New Jersey; Charles E. Smeeting, a resident of New York; Benjamin F. Thurston, a resident of Indiana; Harry George, a resident of Michigan; Frederick L. Chapin, a resident of Illinois, and Harry A. Field, a resident of Massachusetts—all graduates of the Naval Academy—to be ensigns in the Navy, from the 1st of July, 1885, to fill vacancies.

(Such of the foregoing names of naval officers as have not been examined for promotion, as required by law, to be subject to examination and to be found qualified before receiving their commissions.)

Lieut. Robert E. Impey, a resident of Ohio, to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, from the 1st of October, 1882, to fill an existing vacancy in that grade.

(This officer was nominated to the Senate on the 12th of October, 1881, to fill a vacancy existing at that date, and was confirmed on the 22d of October, 1881, subject to passing the examination required by law. When the vacancy occurred he was absent on duty abroad, and on his return was examined and failed to pass. Under section 1505 of the Revised Statutes he was suspended from rank for one year and granted re-examination and was recommended for promotion.)

Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Hall, a resident of New York, to be a chief engineer in the Navy, from the 15th of February, 1885, *vice* Chief Engineer B. F. Garvin, retired.

Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Scot, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a chief engineer in the Navy, from the 6th of July, 1885, *vice* Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler, deceased.

Passed Assistant Engineer John L. D. Borthwick, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a chief engineer in the Navy, from the 7th of September, 1885, *vice* H. H. Stewart, retired.

Passed Assistant Engineer William L. Nicoll, a resident of New York, to be a chief engineer in the Navy, from the 17th of October, 1885, *vice* Chief Engineer J. Van Hovenberg, deceased.

Assistant Engineer Frank H. Bailey, a resident of New York, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy, from the 7th of October, 1884, *vice* Passed Assistant Engineers S. L. Smith, resigned, and A. J. Kenyon, promoted.

Assistant Engineer L. Cathcart, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy, from the 24th of December, 1884, *vice* Passed Assistant Engineers J. Van Hovenberg, promoted, and S. Gragg, retired.

Assistant Engineer George S. Willits, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy, from the 1st of July, 1885, *vice* Passed Assistant Engineers George W. Hall, promoted, and W. L. Baille, retired.

Assistant Engineer Walter F. Worthington, a resident of Maryland, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy, from the 19th of July, 1885, *vice* Passed Assistant Engineers J. A. Scot, promoted, and C. H. Greenleaf, retired.

Assistant Engineer William N. Little, a resident of Georgia, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy, from the 17th of October, 1885, *vice* Passed Assistant Engineers J. L. D. Borthwick and W. L. Nicoll, promoted.

Naval Cadets William J. Baxter, a resident of Ohio; Charles W. Dyson, a resident of Pennsylvania; William F. Darrach, a resident of

Rhode Island; William C. Herbert, a resident of Pennsylvania, and Alexander S. Halstead, a resident of Pennsylvania—all graduates of the Naval Academy—to be assistant engineers in the Navy, from July 1, 1885, to fill vacancies.

Such of the foregoing officers named for the Engineer Corps of the Navy as have not been examined for promotion, as required by law, to be subject to examination and to be reported qualified before receiving their commissions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John F. Brasford, a resident of Virginia, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 16th of June, 1885, *vice* Surg. M. D. Jones, resigned.

Ernest William Auzal, a resident of Pennsylvania, Andrew R. Wentworth, a resident of Maine, and Oliver D. Norton, a resident of Ohio, to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, from the 22d of April, 1885, and Joseph Shafer, a resident of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 12th of June, 1885, all to fill vacancies in that grade.

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster Horatio B. Lowry, Marine Corps, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be quartermaster in the Marine Corps, from the 4th of May, 1885, with the rank of major, *vice* Maj. William B. Slack, retired.

Capt. Richard S. Cullom, Marine Corps, a resident of Indiana, to be captain and assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps, from the 4th of May, 1885, *vice* Capt. H. B. Lowry, promoted.

First Lieut. Francis H. Harrington, Marine Corps, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a captain in the Marine Corps, from the 4th of May, 1885, *vice* Capt. R. S. Cullom, transferred to the general staff of the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. James A. Turner, Marine Corps, a resident of Texas, to be a first lieutenant in that corps, from the 4th of May, 1885, *vice* First Lieut. F. H. Harrington, promoted.

Second Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, Marine Corps, a resident of Virginia, to be a first lieutenant in that corps, from the 26th of September, 1885, *vice* First Lieut. S. J. Logan, retired.

Received the 14th day of December, 1885.

John Goode, of Virginia, to be Solicitor-General, *vice* Samuel F. Phillips, resigned.

Robert A. Howard, of Arkansas, to be Assistant Attorney-General, *vice* Thomas Simons, resigned.

Francis Wharton, of Pennsylvania, to be examiner of claims for the Department of State, *vice* Henry O'Connor, resigned.

John C. Shields, of Michigan, to be chief-justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona, *vice* Sumner Howard, suspended.

Bartlett Tripp, of Dakota, to be chief-justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Dakota, *vice* A. J. Edgerton, resigned.

James B. Hays, of Wisconsin, to be chief-justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Idaho, *vice* John T. Morgan, suspended.

Elisha Van Long, of Indiana, to be chief-justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, *vice* William A. Vincent, who was appointed during a recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel B. Axtel, and subsequently suspended.

William H. Barnes, of Illinois, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona, *vice* William F. Fitzgerald, suspended.

William M. Merrick, of Maryland, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, *vice* Andrew Wylie, retired.

William B. McConnell, of Dakota, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Dakota, *vice* Sanford A. Hudson, term expired.

Charles R. Pollard, of Indiana, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Montana, *vice* John Coburn, suspended.

William H. Brinker, of Missouri, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, *vice* Joseph Bell, resigned.

William F. Henderson, of Arkansas, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, *vice* William B. Fleming, resigned, he having been designated during the recess of the Senate to perform the duties of Stephen F. Wilson, suspended.

William G. Langford, of the Territory of Washington, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Washington, *vice* Samuel C. Wingard, suspended.

Lafayette Dawson, of Missouri, to be United States judge for the district of Alaska, *vice* Edward J. Dawne, who was designated during the recess of the Senate to perform the duties of Ward McAllister, jr., suspended, and who was himself subsequently suspended.

John D. Burnett, of Alabama, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Alabama, *vice* George M. Duskin, suspended.

Joseph W. House, of Arkansas, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas, *vice* Charles C. Waters, suspended.

Henry W. Hobson, of Colorado, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Colorado, *vice* Andrew W. Brazee, suspended.

John E. Carland, of Dakota, to be attorney of the United States for the Territory of Dakota, *vice* Hugh J. Campbell, suspended.

James H. Hawley, of Idaho, to be attorney of the United States for the Territory of Idaho, *vice* Wallace R. White, term expired.

Gustavus Van Hoorebeke, of Illinois, to be attorney of the United

States for the southern district of Illinois, *vice* James A. Connolly, suspended.

John E. Lamb, of Indiana, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Indiana, *vice* Charles L. Holstein, suspended.

Daniel O. Finch, of Iowa, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Iowa, *vice* John S. Rannels, resigned.

Timothy P. Murphy, of Iowa, to be attorney for the United States for the northern district of Iowa, *vice* M. D. O'Connell, resigned.

William C. Perry, of Kansas, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Kansas, *vice* James R. Hallowell, resigned.

John C. Wickliff, of Kentucky, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Kentucky, *vice* G. M. Thomas, term expired.

George E. Bird, of Maine, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Maine, *vice* Wilbur F. Lunt, suspended.

Cyrenius P. Black, of Michigan, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan, *vice* S. M. Cutcheon, resigned.

Robert B. Smith, of Montana, to be attorney of the United States for the Territory of Montana, *vice* W. H. DeWitt, resigned.

Owen T. Rouse, of Missouri, to be attorney of the United States for the Territory of Arizona, *vice* James A. Zabriskie, suspended.

John S. H. Frink, of New Hampshire, to be attorney of the United States for the district of New Hampshire, *vice* Charles H. Burns, resigned.

William Dorsheimer, of New York, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York, *vice* Elihu Root, resigned.

Mark D. Wilbur, of New York, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of New York, *vice* Asa W. Tenney, suspended.

Fabius H. Busbee, of North Carolina, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of North Carolina, *vice* W. S. O. B. Robinson, suspended.

Hamilton C. Jones, of North Carolina, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, *vice* James E. Boyd, who was temporarily appointed by Chief-Justice Waite.

Robert S. Shields, of Ohio, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Ohio, *vice* E. H. Eggleston, suspended.

Le Roy F. Youmans, of South Carolina, to be attorney of the United States for the district of South Carolina, *vice* Samuel W. Melton, term expired.

Henry W. McCorry, of Tennessee, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Tennessee, *vice* W. F. Poston, suspended.

Charles B. Pearre, of Texas, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Texas, *vice* J. C. Bigger, suspended.

Henry C. Allen, of Virginia, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Virginia, *vice* D. S. Lewis, suspended.

Mottrom D. Ball, of Virginia, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Alaska, *vice* E. W. Haskett, suspended.

John Catlett Gibson, of Virginia, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, *vice* Edmund Waddill, suspended.

Thomas Smith, of Virginia, to be attorney of the United States for the Territory of New Mexico, *vice* Joseph Bell, resigned.

Arthur H. Keller, of Alabama, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Alabama, *vice* J. M. Hinds, suspended.

Thomas Fletcher, of Arkansas, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas, *vice* David B. Russell, suspended.

William K. Meade, of Arizona, to be marshal of the United States for the Territory of Arizona, *vice* Zan L. Tidball, suspended.

Barton Atkins, of New York, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Alaska, *vice* M. C. Hillyer, suspended.

Charles M. Newlin, of Delaware, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Delaware, *vice* H. H. McMullen, suspended.

Daniel W. Maratta, of Dakota, to be marshal of the United States for the Territory of Dakota, *vice* Harrison Allen, resigned.

Albert A. Wilson, of the District of Columbia, to be marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, *vice* Clayton McMichael, resigned.

John W. Nelms, of Georgia, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, *vice* John E. Bryant, resigned.

Edward Campbell, jr., of Iowa, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Iowa, *vice* Richard Root, resigned.

Edward Hawkins, of Indiana, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Indiana, *vice* Robert S. Foster, term expired.

Frederick H. Marsh, of Illinois, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Illinois, *vice* Alfred M. Jones, term expired.

William C. Jones, of Kansas, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Kansas, *vice* B. F. Simpson, resigned.

Andrew J. Gross, of Kentucky, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Kentucky, *vice* A. J. Auxier, resigned.

Albert C. Gibson, of Louisiana, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Louisiana, *vice* James C. Meeks, term expired.

Elijah Gates, of Missouri, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Missouri, *vice* Joseph H. McGee, suspended.

W. Lee Dinkins, of Mississippi, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi, *vice* William C. Raum, term expired.

Walter H. Bunn, of New York, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of New York, *vice* C. D. McDougall, term expired.

Martin T. McMahon, of New York, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of New York, *vice* Joel B. Erhardt, resigned.

Van V. Richardson, of North Carolina, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of North Carolina, *vice* Joshua B. Hill, suspended.

Romulo Martinez, of New Mexico, to be marshal of the United States for the Territory of New Mexico, *vice* A. L. Morrison, suspended.

Henry C. Urner, of Ohio, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Ohio, *vice* Lot Wright, suspended.

Elias M. Boykin, of South Carolina, to be marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, *vice* Timothy J. Tuomey, suspended.

William L. Cabell, of Texas, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Texas, *vice* James A. McKee, suspended.

Joseph J. Ivins, of Tennessee, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, *vice* Thomas H. Reeves, term expired.

Thomas W. Scott, of Virginia, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, *vice* Rutledge P. Hughes, resigned.

Francis H. West, of Wisconsin, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Wisconsin, *vice* Henry Fink, term expired.

Columbus Sehon, of West Virginia, to be marshal of the United States for the district of West Virginia, *vice* George W. Atkinson, term expired.

William E. Smith, of New York, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, *vice* Charles E. Coon, resigned.

Conrad N. Jordan, of New Jersey, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be Treasurer of the United States, *vice* Albert U. Wyman, resigned.

James W. Whelpley, of New York, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States, *vice* Edward O. Graves, resigned.

William A. Day, of Illinois, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be Second Auditor of the Treasury, *vice* Orange Ferriss, resigned.

John S. Williams, of Indiana, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury, *vice* Edwin W. Keightley, resigned.

William H. Welsh, of Maryland, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be Deputy Third Auditor of the Treasury, *vice* Allen M. Gangewer, resigned.

Charles M. Shelley, of Alabama, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, *vice* Charles Beardsley, resigned.

Anthony Eickhoff, of New York, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, *vice* De Alva S. Alexander, resigned.

William S. Rosecrans, of California, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be Register of the Treasury, *vice* Blanche K. Bruce, resigned.

Roswell A. Fish, of California, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Register of the Treasury, *vice* William P. Titcomb, resigned.

John R. Garrison, of Virginia, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be Deputy First Comptroller of the Treasury, *vice* Jonathan Tarbell, resigned.

Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury, *vice* William W. Upton, resigned.

Richard R. McMahon, of West Virginia, who was appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury, *vice* James S. Delano, resigned.

John S. McCalmont, of Pennsylvania, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be commissioner of customs, *vice* Henry C. Johnson, resigned.

Daniel M. Fox, of Pennsylvania, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be superintendent of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, *vice* A. Loudon Snowden, resigned.

Spruille Braden, of Montana, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be assayer in charge of the United States assay office at Helena, in the Territory of Montana, *vice* Russell B. Harrison, resigned.

Edmund W. Booker, of Alabama, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Alabama, *vice* P. D. Barker, resigned.

Asa Ellis, of California, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of California, *vice* Chancellor Hartson, resigned.

Alexander Troup, of Connecticut, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Connecticut, *vice* Joseph Selden, resigned.

Andrew Welch, of Illinois, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of Illinois, *vice* Lucien B. Crooker, resigned.

Hunter Wood, of Kentucky, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of Kentucky, *vice* Edwin Farley, resigned.

Francis S. Shields, of Louisiana, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Louisiana, *vice* H. C. Minor, resigned.

George N. Davis, of Michigan, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate to be collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of Michigan, *vice* Charles W. Watkins, resigned.

Cornelius Voorhis, of Missouri, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate to be collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of Missouri, *vice* David A. Stewart, resigned.

William A. Beach, of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the twenty-first district of New York, in place of James Armstrong, suspended.

Americus Warden, of Ohio, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be supervising inspector of steam-vessels for the seventh district, *vice* John Fehrenbach, resigned.

Richard Sinnott, of Louisiana, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor of customs for the port of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, *vice* Pinckney B. S. Pinchback, resigned.

Stuart Taylor, of California, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be naval officer of customs in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, *vice* Bradley J. Watson, whose commission expired by limitation, May 6, 1885.

Robert A. Thompson, of California, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, *vice* J. G. Moore, deceased.

Cornelius S. Schenck, of Oregon, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Willamette, in the State of Oregon, *vice* John P. Ward, resigned.

Edward R. Pierce, of Maine, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Portland and Falmouth, in the State of Maine, *vice* Sidney Perham, resigned.

John C. Byrbee, of Connecticut, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of customs for the district of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, *vice* Amos J. Beers, whose commission expired by limitation, May 5, 1885.

Benjamin R. Tate, of Connecticut, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of customs for the district of New London, in the State of Connecticut, *vice* John A. Tibbits, whose commission expired by limitation, November 1, 1885.

Walter Goddard, of Connecticut, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of customs for the district of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, *vice* Julius S. Hanover, whose commission expired by limitation, May 5, 1885.

Richard L. Cropley, of the District of Columbia, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of customs for the district of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, *vice* J. Henry Wilson, whose commission expired by limitation, May 17, 1885.

Jacob E. Dart, of Georgia, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of customs for the district of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia, *vice* Henry P. Farrow, resigned.

Richard F. Dodge, of Maine, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of customs for the district of Salem and Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts, *vice* Charles H. Odell, whose commission expired by limitation May 6, 1885.

Charles H. Call, of Michigan, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of customs for the district of Superior, in the State of Michigan, *vice* Charles Y. Osburn, whose commission expired by limitation November 1, 1885.

Arthur D. Bissell, of New York, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of customs for the district of Buffalo Creek, in the State of New York, *vice* Charles A. Gould, whose commission expired by limitation May 22, 1885.

Edward L. Hedden, of New York, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of customs for the district of New York, in the State of New York, *vice* William H. Robertson, whose commission expired by limitation June 28, 1885.

Alpheus A. Hanscom, of New Hampshire, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of customs for the district of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, *vice* Alfred F. Howard, resigned.

Richard H. Arbuckle, of Pennsylvania, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of customs for the district of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania, *vice* Henry C. Stafford, resigned.

John P. Robinson, of Virginia, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of customs for the district of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, *vice* Jonathan H. Gray, whose commission expired by limitation May 22, 1885.

Richard T. Rundlett, of Maine, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be collector of customs for the district of Wiscasset, in the State of Maine, *vice* George B. Sawyer, whose commission expired by limitation May 17, 1885.

Madison Allen Lybrook, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Algiers, *vice* Archibald K. Brown, resigned.

George B. Goodwin, of Boston, Mass., to be consul of the United States at Annaberg, *vice* George E. Bullock, resigned.

William H. Moffett, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States at Athens, *vice* De Witt T. Reiley, suspended.

George W. Savage, of Rahway, N. J., to be consul of the United States at Belfast, *vice* Arthur B. Wood, transferred to the consulate at Dundee.

Wendell A. Anderson, of La Crosse, Wis., to be consul-general of the United States, at Montreal, for the British North American Provinces, *vice* Sergeant P. Stearns, suspended.

William Slade, of Cleveland, Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Brussels, *vice* John Wilson, suspended.

James Whelan, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Fort Erie, Canada, *vice* La Rue Peck, suspended.

Charles Förster, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Elberfeld, *vice* Albert Rhodes, suspended.

William W. Lang, of Marlin, Tex., to be consul of the United States at Hamburg, *vice* John M. Bailey, suspended.

Robert E. Withers, of Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Hong-Kong, *vice* John S. Mosby, suspended.

Nageeb J. Arbeely, of Tennessee, to be consul of the United States at Jerusalem, *vice* Selah Merrill, suspended.

Francis H. Wigfall, of Baltimore, Md., to be consul of the United States at Leeds, *vice* Alfred V. Dockery, suspended.

Charles T. Russell, of Haddam, Conn., to be consul of the United States at Liverpool, *vice* Stephen B. Packard, suspended.

M. J. Newmark, of San Francisco, Cal., to be consul of the United States at Lyons, *vice* Benjamin F. Peixotto, suspended.

Wallace S. Jones, of Florida, to be consul of the United States at Messina, to fill a vacancy.

Edward Camphausen, of Erie, Pa., to be consul of the United States at Naples, *vice* Frank G. Haughwout, suspended.

Thomas E. Heenan, of Morris, Minn., to be consul of the United States at Odessa, *vice* George Scott, resigned.

John Devlin, of Detroit, Mich., to be consul of the United States at Windsor, Ontario, *vice* Charles Ewers, suspended.

Thomas R. Jernigan, of North Carolina, to be consul of the United States at Osaka and Hiogo, *vice* T. McF. Patton, suspended.

Alexander Bertrand, of Beekmantown, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at St. John's, Quebec, *vice* Silas P. Hubbell, suspended.

Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, to be consul-general of the United States at St. Petersburg, *vice* Edgar Stanton, resigned.

Charles P. Kimball, of Chicago, Ill., to be consul of the United States at Stuttgart, *vice* Charles Einstein, suspended.

Charles W. Wagner, of Kansas City, Mo., to be consul of the United States at Toronto, *vice* Walter E. Howard, suspended.

Augustus M. Boyd, to be consul of the United States at Tuxpan.

Matthew O'Brien, of Louisiana, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be supervising inspector of steam-vessels for the tenth district, *vice* George L. Norton, resigned.

James A. Bayard, of Fort Pendleton, Md., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be secretary of Arizona, *vice* Hiram M. Van Arman, resigned.

M. L. McCormack, of Grand Forks, Dak., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be secretary of Dakota Territory, *vice* James H. Teller, suspended.

George W. Lane, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, *vice* Samuel A. Lasch, suspended.

William B. Webb, of Washington, D. C., to be a commissioner of the District of Columbia, *vice* Joseph R. West, term expired.

Alfred P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, Ind., to be Civil Service Commissioner, *vice* Dorman B. Eaton, resigned.

William L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C., to be Civil Service Commissioner, *vice* John M. Gregory, resigned.

Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, to be Civil Service Commissioner, *vice* Leroy D. Thoman, resigned.

John S. Ward, of San Bernardino, Cal., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Mission agency in California, *vice* John G. McCallum, resigned.

William H. Black, of Montour, Tama County, Iowa, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Sac and Fox agency in Iowa, *vice* Oscar H. Mills, resigned.

Robert L. Owen, of Vinita, Ind. T., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Union agency in the Indian Territory, *vice* John Q. Tufts, resigned.

Elihu C. Osborne, of Gallatin, Tenn., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland agency in the Indian Territory, *vice* John W. Scott, resigned.

Jesse Lee Hall, of La Salle County, Texas, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency in the Indian Territory, *vice* Philemon B. Hunt, resigned.

Frederick Hoover, of Jasper County, Indiana, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Osage agency, in the Indian Territory, *vice* Laban J. Miles, resigned.

Charles H. Potter, of Homer, Dakota County, Nebraska, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Omaha and Winnebago agency, in Nebraska, *vice* George W. Wilkinson, resigned.

Joseph Emery, of Corvallis, Oreg., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Klamath agency in Oregon, *vice* Linus M. Nickerson, who has resigned.

Truman H. Allen, of Oakland, Cal., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at San Francisco, Cal., *vice* Henry Cox, suspended.

Mrs. Marian A. Mulligan, of Chicago, Ill., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Chicago, Ill., *vice* Miss Ada C. Sweet, resigned.

Charles A. Zollinger, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Indianapolis, Ind., *vice* Fred C. Knefler, whose term of office has expired.

Don Carlos Buell, of Kentucky, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Louisville, Ky., *vice* Robert M. Kelly, resigned.

Benjamin F. Peach, jr., of Lynn, Mass., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Boston, Mass., *vice* Daniel W. Gooch, suspended.

Robert McKinstry, of Jackson, Mich., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Detroit, Mich., *vice* Samuel Post, suspended.

Gilbert H. Bargar, of Coshocton, Ohio, who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Columbus, Ohio, *vice* Allen T. Wikoff, suspended.

Frank J. Parke, of Union, W. Va., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be principal clerk of the public lands in the General Land Office, *vice* Myron E. N. Howell, resigned.

Robert V. Yeakle, of Little Rock, Ark., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Little Rock, Ark., *vice* M. W. Gibbs, whose term of office had expired.

Samuel C. Williams, of Querida, Col., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Del Norte, Col., *vice* John Cleghorn, jr., resigned.

C. F. M. Niles, of Garden City, Kans., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Garden City, Kans., *vice* Howell P. Myton, suspended.

Thomas J. Butler, of Ringgold, Bienville County, Louisiana, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at New Orleans, La., *vice* Chester B. Darrall, resigned.

Michael J. Cady, of Bodie, Cal., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Bodie, Cal., *vice* Hiram L. Childs, resigned.

Charles Spalding, of Topeka, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Topeka, Kans., *vice* John Q. A. Peyton, resigned.

Samuel Thanhouser, of Newton, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Garden City, Kans., *vice* Andrew J. Hoisington, resigned.

August Peterson, of Albert Lea, Minn., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Worthington, Minn., *vice* Christopher H. Smith, whose term of office had expired.

Charles R. Vann, to be postmaster at Saint Helena, in the county of Napa and State of California, in the place of George M. Lander, resigned.

Joseph Brelsford, to be postmaster at Onarga, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois, in the place of James E. Owen, resigned.

Erastus R. McKinney, to be postmaster at Lacon, in the county of Marshall and State of Illinois, in the place of Leonard C. McMurtrie, resigned.

Henry E. Wadsworth, to be postmaster at La Porte, in the county of La Porte and State of Indiana, in the place of Samuel A. Bagley, whose commission expires December 21, 1885.

A. C. Hutchinson, to be postmaster at Burlington, in the county of Des Moines and State of Iowa, in the place of John L. Waite, whose commission expires December 20, 1885.

John D. Smith, to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Taylor and State of Iowa, in the place of W. F. Evans, resigned.

A. J. Weber, to be postmaster at Albia, in the county of Monroe and State of Iowa, in the place of J. P. Early, whose commission expires December 20, 1885.

W. C. Clark, to be postmaster at Paducah, in the county of McCracken and State of Kentucky, in the place of James H. Ashcraft, resigned.

Thomas A. Carr, to be postmaster at Thomaston, in the county of Knox and State of Maine, in the place of Henry A. Willis, whose commission expires December 16, 1885.

James H. Covington, to be postmaster at Easton, in the county of Talbot and State of Maryland, in the place of Henry Shreve, whose commission expires December 20, 1885.

Ransom Nutting, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, in the place of John L. Harrison, whose commission expired October 14, 1885.

Angelo E. Tower, to be postmaster at Ionia, in the county of Ionia and State of Michigan, in the place of A. H. Heath, whose commission expires December 20, 1885.

John Foran, to be postmaster at Lambertville, in the county of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey, in the place of Clark Pierson, whose commission expires December 16, 1885.

Mary E. Simonson, to be postmaster at East Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, in the place of Stephen M. Long, whose commission expires December 20, 1885.

John A. Barry, to be postmaster at Oswego, in the county of Oswego and State of New York, in the place of Charles R. Parkinson, whose commission expired October 14, 1885.

W. W. Nichols, to be postmaster at Wellsville, in the county of Alleghany and State of New York, in the place of Alfred S. Brown, whose commission expires December 16, 1885.

R. B. Gordon, jr., to be postmaster at Saint Mary's, in the county of Anglaize and State of Ohio, in the place of Charles Hipp, whose commission expires December 15, 1885.

Thomas Hubbard, to be postmaster at Bellefontaine, in the county of Logan and State of Ohio, in the place of Samuel E. Allmon, whose commission expires December 16, 1885.

Ringgold W. Meily, to be postmaster at Lima, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, in the place of George P. Waldorf, whose commission expires December 15, 1885.

Daniel J. Sherman, to be postmaster at Ashtabula, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, in the place of Joseph F. Sexton, whose commission expires December 20, 1885.

James W. Talbot, to be postmaster at Middleport, in the county of Meigs and State of Ohio, in the place of George Womeldorf, whose commission expires December 16, 1885.

John Haviland, to be postmaster at Phoenixville, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of John R. Dobson, whose commission expires December 21, 1885.

M. S. Longaker, to be postmaster at Pottstown, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Alexander Malsberger, whose commission expires December 15, 1885.

John G. Randall, to be postmaster at Doylestown, in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Thomas P. Miller, whose commission expires December 20, 1885.

George Schall, to be postmaster at Norristown, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Robert Iredell, whose commission expires December 15, 1885.

W. B. Colston, to be postmaster at Martinsburg, in the county of Berkeley and State of West Virginia, in the place of George F. Evans, resigned.

Clarence Snyder, to be postmaster at Racine, in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Norton J. Field, whose commission expires December 15, 1885.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Col. John Gibbon, of the Seventh Regiment of Infantry, July 10, 1885, *vice* Augur, retired from active service.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Absalom Baird, Inspector-General, to be Inspector-General with the rank of brigadier-general, September 22, 1885, *vice* Davis, retired from active service.

Capt. Henry J. Farnsworth, of the Eighth Regiment of Cavalry, to be inspector-general with the rank of major, September 22, 1885, *vice* Heyl, promoted.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Francis B. Jones, regimental quartermaster Third Infantry, to be assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, April 16, 1885, *vice* Smith, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, of the First Regiment of Artillery, to be first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, August 6, 1885, *vice* Lyon, promoted.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Breckinridge, inspector-general, to be inspector-general with the rank of colonel, September 22, 1885, *vice* Baird, appointed Inspector-General with the rank of brigadier-general.

Maj. Edward M. Heyl, inspector-general, to be inspector-general

with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, September 22, 1885, *vice* Breckinridge, promoted.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Charles A. Reynolds, quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 9, 1885, *vice* Dana, retired from active service.

Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, April 9, 1885, *vice* Reynolds, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Thomas A. McParlin, assistant medical purveyor, to be surgeon with the rank of colonel, September 16, 1885, *vice* Campbell, retired from active service.

Maj. Bernard J. D. Irwin, surgeon, to be assistant medical purveyor with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, September 16, 1885, *vice* McParlin, promoted.

Capt. Calvin De Witt, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, July 21, 1885, *vice* Bill, deceased.

Capt. Benjamin F. Pope, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, September 16, 1885, *vice* Irwin, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James W. Reilly to be major, May 9, 1885, *vice* Lyford, deceased.

First Lieut. Marcus W. Lyon to be captain, May 9, 1885, *vice* Reilly, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles W. Whipple to be captain, May 9, 1885, having served fourteen years continuously as lieutenant (section 1207, Revised Statutes).

First Lieut. Andrew H. Russell to be captain, June 12, 1885, having served fourteen years continuously as lieutenant (section 1207, Revised Statutes).

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Lieut. Col. Nathan A. M. Dudley, of the Ninth Cavalry, to be colonel, June 6, 1885, *vice* Grover, deceased.

Capt. Henry Carroll, of the Ninth Cavalry, to be major, July 3, 1885, *vice* Green, promoted to the Second Cavalry.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Maj. John Green, of the First Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, July 3, 1885, *vice* Alexander, retired from active service.

Capt. Frank T. Bennett, of the Ninth Cavalry, to be major, June 6, 1885, *vice* Brisbin, promoted to the Ninth Cavalry.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, adjutant, to be captain, March 4, 1885, *vice* Simpson, whose promotion expired by constitutional limitation.

Second Lieut. George H. Morgan to be first lieutenant, November 26, 1884, *vice* Simpson, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieut. Earl D. Thomas to be captain, April 1, 1885, *vice* Volkmar, who resigns his line commission only.

Second Lieut. Fred. W. Foster to be first lieutenant, April 1, 1885, *vice* Thomas, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieut. George D. Wallace to be captain, September 23, 1885, *vice* Nave, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1885, *vice* Wallace, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieut. Harrison S. Weeks, to be captain, April 4, 1885, *vice* Caraher, deceased.

First Lieut. Henry W. Sprole, to be captain, July 23, 1885, *vice* Boyd, deceased.

Second Lieut. Henry F. Kendall, to be first lieutenant, April 4, 1885, *vice* Weeks, promoted.

Second Lieut. William A. Shunk, to be first lieutenant, July 23, 1885, *vice* Sprole, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Maj. James S. Brisbin, of the Second Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 6, 1885, *vice* Dudley, promoted to the First Cavalry.

First Lieut. Martin B. Hughes, to be captain, June 6, 1885, *vice* Bennett, promoted to the Second Cavalry.

First Lieut. Clarence A. Stedman, to be captain, July 3, 1885, *vice* Carroll, promoted to the First Cavalry.

Second Lieut. George R. Burnett, to be first lieutenant, June 6, 1885, *vice* Hughes, promoted.

Second Lieut. Alton H. Budlong, to be first lieutenant, July 3, 1885, *vice* Stedman, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieut. Millard F. Eggleston, to be first lieutenant, April 30, 1885, *vice* Jouett, dismissed.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. David Price, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1885, *vice* Barber, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. William Sinclair, of the Third Artillery, to be major, April 6, 1885, *vice* Elder, deceased.

Second Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, to be first lieutenant, March 28, 1885, *vice* Hoyle, appointed regimental adjutant.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. William A. Kobbé, to be captain, April 6, 1885, *vice* Sinclair, promoted to the Second Artillery.

Second Lieut. George P. Scriven, to be first lieutenant, April 6, 1885, *vice* Kobbé, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. John T. French, jr., to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1885, *vice* O'Brien, retired from active service.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. William W. Galbraith, to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1885, *vice* Curry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Solon F. Massey, to be first lieutenant, October 31, 1885, *vice* Morton, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. Matthew Markland, to be captain, September 23, 1885, *vice* Lynde, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1885, *vice* Markland, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Maj. Joshua S. Fletcher, jr., of the Twenty-third Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, July 10, 1885, *vice* Merriam, promoted to the Seventh Infantry.

Capt. Edmund Butler, of the Fifth Infantry, to be major, October 8, 1885, *vice* Smith, promoted to the Twentieth Infantry.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. William Krause, to be captain, July 1, 1885, *vice* Kent, promoted to the Fourth Infantry.

First Lieut. William C. Bartlett, to be captain, September 12, 1885, *vice* Page, promoted to the Eleventh Infantry.

Second Lieut. Arthur Williams, to be first lieutenant, March 26, 1885, *vice* Roe, appointed regimental adjutant.

Second Lieut. William C. Buttler, to be first lieutenant, April 16, 1885, *vice* Jones, who resigns his line commission only.

Second Lieut. Frank P. Avery, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1885, *vice* Krause, promoted.

Second Lieut. William E. P. French, to be first lieutenant, September 12, 1885, *vice* Bartlett, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. Jacob F. Kent, of the Third Infantry, to be major, July 1, 1885, *vice* De Russy, promoted to the Fourteenth Infantry.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. Henry Romeyn, to be captain, July 10, 1885, *vice* Oven-shine, promoted to the Twenty-third Infantry.

First Lieut. Theodore F. Forbes, regimental quartermaster, to be captain, October 8, 1885, *vice* Butler, promoted to the Second Infantry.

Second Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello, to be first lieutenant, July 10, 1885, *vice* Romeyn, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, to be first lieutenant, October 14, 1885, *vice* Thompson, appointed regimental quartermaster.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam, of the Second Infantry, to be colonel, July 10, 1885, *vice* Gibbon, appointed brigadier-general.

First Lieut. Allan H. Jackson, to be captain, November 14, 1885, *vice* Benson, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Daniel A. Frederick, to be first lieutenant, November 14, 1885, *vice* Jackson, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. John J. Haden, to be first lieutenant, April 8, 1885, *vice* O'Connell, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Henry Douglass, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be colonel, July 1, 1885, *vice* Clitz, retired from active service.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. John H. Page, of the Third Infantry, to be major, September 12, 1885, *vice* Krause, deceased.

First Lieut. John Whitney, to be captain, October 9, 1885, *vice* Kingsbury, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. William H. Wheeler, to be first lieutenant, October 9, 1885, *vice* Whitney, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. Duncan M. Vance, of the Sixteenth Infantry, to be major, June 28, 1885, *vice* Van Horn, promoted to the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Maj. Isaac D. De Russy, of the Fourth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, July 1, 1885, *vice* Douglass, promoted to the Tenth Infantry.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. Cyrus M. De Long, to be captain, September 23, 1885, *vice* Shorkley, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. James A. Maney, to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1885, *vice* De Long, promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. William V. Richards, regimental quartermaster, to be captain, June 28, 1885, *vice* Vance, promoted to the Thirteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1885, *vice* Lassiter, appointed regimental quartermaster.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Maj. Leslie Smith, of the Second Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, October 8, 1885, *vice* Layton, retired from active service.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. Frederick H. E. Ebstein, to be captain, April 1, 1885, *vice* Burton, who resigns his line commission only.

Second Lieut. Solomon E. Sparrow, to be first lieutenant, April 1, 1885, *vice* Ebstein, promoted.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. Samuel Ovenshine, of the Fifth Infantry, to be major, July 10, 1885, *vice* Fletcher, promoted to the Second Infantry.

Second Lieut. S. Allen Dwyer, to be first lieutenant, April 10, 1885, *vice* Pardee, resigned.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Maj. James J. Van Horn, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 28, 1885, *vice* Gentry, deceased.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Signal Corps.

Sergt. James Mitchell, of the Signal Service, August 15, 1885, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergt. Frank W. Ellis, of the Signal Service, August 15, 1885, to fill an original vacancy.

Eighth Regiment of Cavalry.

First Sergt. Charles W. Farber, Troop H, Eighth Cavalry, August 15, 1885, *vice* Kendall, promoted.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry.

Sergt. Evan M. Johnson, jr., (who served under the name of James Scarlet), Company F, Tenth Infantry, August 15, 1885, *vice* Wooley, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant.

Francis J. Ives, of New York, July 25, 1885, *vice* De Witt, promoted.

William P. Kendall, of Massachusetts, August 12, 1885, *vice* Azpell, retired from active service.

Edward R. Morris, of Indiana, September 17, 1885, *vice* Pope, promoted.

CADET APPOINTMENTS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Class rank.

12. Cadet Lorenzo P. Davison, second lieutenant in the Army, to date from August 28, 1885, *vice* Bellinger, transferred to the Fifth Cavalry.

The following cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, to be second lieutenants in the Army, to date from June 14, 1885:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Class rank.

1. Cadet Joseph E. Kuhn, *vice* Zinn, promoted.
2. Cadet William E. Craighill, *vice* Langpitt, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

17. Cadet Willard A. Holbrook, *vice* Galbraith, promoted.
32. Cadet George L. Byram, *vice* W. C. Brown, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

26. Cadet Robert E. L. Michie, *vice* Hoppin, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

11. Cadet Robert A. Brown, *vice* Gale, promoted.
21. Cadet Frank A. Cook, *vice* Huse, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

14. Cadet John M. Carson, jr., *vice* Foster, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

24. Cadet Lewis M. Koehler, *vice* Glass, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

31. Cadet Philip A. Bettens, jr., *vice* Parker, promoted.
36. Cadet James W. Benton, *vice* Burnett, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

38. Cadet Herbert S. Whipple, *vice* Eggleston, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

13. Cadet Elmer W. Hubbard, *vice* Marsh, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

4. Cadet Cornelis De W. Willcox, *vice* Howard, promoted.
6. Cadet Arthur F. Curtis, *vice* Gayle, promoted.
10. Cadet Charles F. Parker, *vice* Rowan, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

9. Cadet John D. Barrette, *vice* Woodward, promoted.
19. Cadet John K. Cree, *vice* Scriven, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

7. Cadet John C. W. Brooks, *vice* Springett, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

35. Cadet Charles D. Towsley, *vice* Abercrombie, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

5. Cadet Haydn S. Cole, *vice* Williams, promoted.
20. Cadet Henry P. McCau, *vice* Butler, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

15. Cadet Austin H. Brown, *vice* Lovering, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

34. Cadet Edward R. Gilman, *vice* Miller, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

28. Cadet Samuel E. Smiley, *vice* Haden, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

18. Cadet Frank De W. Ramsey, *vice* Baxter, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

27. Cadet Robert L. Bullard, *vice* Kirby, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

3. Cadet Michael J. O'Brien, *vice* Davies, promoted.
22. Cadet William S. Biddle, jr., *vice* Goe, promoted.
39. Cadet Edward P. Lawton, *vice* Paddock, transferred to the Sixth Cavalry.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

30. Cadet Beaumont B. Buck, *vice* Thurston, promoted.
33. Cadet George I. Putnam, *vice* Newton, promoted.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

8. Cadet Charles H. Muir, *vice* Chynoweth, promoted.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

16. Cadet Almon L. Parmenter, *vice* Patten, promoted.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

29. Cadet Daniel B. Devore, *vice* Dyer, promoted.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

23. Cadet John Little, *vice* Leavell, promoted.

25. Cadet George S. Cartwright, *vice* Ripley, promoted.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

37. Cadet William F. Martin, *vice* Glenn, promoted.

Received the 16th day of December, 1885.

John B. Christian, to be postmaster at Uniontown, in the county of Perry and State of Alabama, in place of James H. Houston, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

George C. Clisby, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, in the place of Charles W. Buckley, resigned.

J. B. Cooke, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Perry and State of Alabama, in the place of James F. Childs, resigned.

Daniel Liddell, to be postmaster at Gadsden, in the county of Etowah and State of Alabama, in the place of Whitley T. Ewing, whose commission expired May 17, 1885.

James W. Locke, to be postmaster at Greensborough, in the county of Hale and State of Alabama, in place of W. White Jones, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Benjamin L. Long, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Butler and State of Alabama, in place of James H. Perdue, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John W. McAlester, to be postmaster at Florence, in the county of Lauderdale and State of Alabama, in the place of William E. Harrison, resigned.

Reuben A. Mitchell, to be postmaster at Opelika, in the county of Lee and State of Alabama, in the place of Isaac Heyman, whose commission expired April 23, 1884.

(Mr. Heyman was reappointed October 18, 1884, but the nomination was rejected by the Senate.)

James W. Satcher, to be postmaster at Union Springs, in the county of Bullock and State of Alabama, in place of John W. Raborn, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William H. Wilds, to be postmaster at Tuscaloosa, in the county of Tuscaloosa and State of Alabama, in the place of J. R. Horner, resigned.

C. S. Clark, to be postmaster at Tombstone, in the county of Cochise and Territory of Arizona, in the place of John P. Clum, resigned.

William B. Alexander, to be postmaster at Pine Bluff, in the county of Jefferson and State of Arkansas, in place of Anthony A. C. Rogers, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Franklin D. Denton, to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Independence and State of Arkansas, in the place of John S. Thomas, resigned.

Richard B. Pulliam, to be postmaster at Eureka Springs, in the county of Carroll and State of Arkansas, in the place of John W. True, resigned.

George Beck, to be postmaster at Livermore, in the county of Alameda and State of California, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1885.

Albert O. Bristol, to be postmaster at Pasadena, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1885.

Robert J. Chilton, to be postmaster at Santa Ana, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, in the place of Charles E. French, resigned.

Jacob Van de Grift, to be postmaster at Riverside, in the county of San Bernardino and State of California, in the place of Charles W. Wilkins, resigned.

G. W. Jorres, to be postmaster at San Diego, in the county of San Diego and State of California, in the place of George D. Copeland, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

Edward A. Puschel, to be postmaster at Bakersfield, in the county of Kern and State of California, in the place of Hiram A. Wickware, deceased.

William F. Roe, to be postmaster at Vallejo, in the county of Solano and State of California, in place of Frank A. Leach, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Alfred R. Story, to be postmaster at Dixon, in the county of Solano and State of California, in the place of William Hall, resigned.

W. J. Thomasson, to be postmaster at Gilroy, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, in the place of Henry W. Briggs, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

John E. Ward, to be postmaster at Modesto, in the county of Stanislaus and State of California, in place of Walter F. Scott, who was previously designated, *vice* Theo. W. Ferry, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

A. E. Buddecke, to be postmaster at Montrose, in the county of Montrose and State of Colorado, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1885.

Thomas B. Crawford, to be postmaster at Grand Junction, in the county of Mesa and State of Colorado, in the place of Edwin Price, resigned.

Matthew D. Crow, to be postmaster at Pueblo, in the county of Pueblo and State of Colorado, in the place of Irving W. Stanton, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Charles C. Hathaway, to be postmaster at Del Norte, in the county of Rio Grande and State of Colorado, in the place of William H. Cochran, resigned.

Milton H. Huntress, to be postmaster at Breckenridge, in the county of Summit and State of Colorado, in the place of Samuel D. Wilson, resigned.

Lyman Thompson, to be postmaster at South Pueblo, in the county of Pueblo and State of Colorado, in the place of George B. Stimpson, resigned.

Henry A. Bills, to be postmaster at Winsted, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, in the place of Henry L. Roberts, resigned.

Charles R. Chapman, to be postmaster at Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in the place of Leonard A. Dickinson, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Christian T. Georgia, to be postmaster at Unionville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in place of James D. Cooke

suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Willis B. Isbell, to be postmaster at Westville, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, in the place of George L. Finney, resigned.

Silas K. Montgomery, to be postmaster at Bristol, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in the place of Silas M. Norton, resigned.

Edward Mullen, to be postmaster at Putnam, in the county of Windham and State of Connecticut, in the place of Perry P. Wilsen, resigned.

Marshall P. Ryder, to be postmaster at Plainville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in the place of Edwin F. Tomlinson, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Henry N. Wales, to be postmaster at Willimantic, in the county of Windham and State of Connecticut, in the place of James Walden, resigned.

George D. Whittlesey, to be postmaster at New London, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, in the place of William H. Tubbs, resigned.

Burritt B. Breed, to be postmaster at Lisbon, in the county of Ransom and Territory of Dakota, in the place of Richard D. Bigger, deceased.

Cornelius Carr, to be postmaster at Woonsocket, in the county of Sanborn and Territory of Dakota, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1885.

Francis G. Horton, to be postmaster at Ellendale, in the county of Dickey and Territory of Dakota, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1885.

George T. Lashell, to be postmaster at Larimore, in the county of Grand Forks and Territory of Dakota, in the place of Lyman P. Goodhue, resigned.

George J. Love, to be postmaster at Huron, in the county of Beadle and Territory of Dakota, in place of John Cain, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Edward B. Miller, to be postmaster at Pierre, in the county of Hughes and Territory of Dakota, in place of Seth M. Laird, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John D. Pratt, to be postmaster at Ipswich, in the county of Edmunds and Territory of Dakota, the appointment of a postmaster for the said offices having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1885.

Michael P. Slattery, to be postmaster at Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota, in the place of Clement A. Lounsbury, resigned.

Lucius M. Thomas, to be postmaster at Watertown, in the county of Codington and Territory of Dakota, in the place of John I. Monks, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

Leonard Dozier, to be postmaster at Ocala, in the county of Marion and State of Florida, in the place of Benjamin C. Harter, resigned.

C. C. Yonge, jr., to be postmaster at Pensacola, in the county of Escambia and State of Florida, in the place of John Eagan, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William S. Evans, to be postmaster at La Grange, in the county of Troup and State of Georgia, in the place of John C. Beall, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Thomas Hardeman, to be postmaster at Macon, in the county of Bibb and State of Georgia, in the place of William W. Brown, resigned.

William Milner, to be postmaster at Cartersville, in the county of Bartow and State of Georgia, in the place of Jesse R. Winkle, resigned.

J. C. Roney, to be postmaster at Americus, in the county of Sumter and State of Georgia, in place of William A. Black, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Benjamin E. Russell, to be postmaster at Bainbridge, in the county of Decatur and State of Georgia, in the place of Jesse A. Wilder, resigned.

Y. G. Rust, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Dougherty and State of Georgia, in the place of Charles W. Arnold, resigned.

Thomas J. Watt, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Muscogee and State of Georgia, in place of Thaddeus C. Sturgis, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Henry Bews, to be postmaster at Hailey, in the county of Alturas and Territory of Idaho, in the place of H. Z. Burkhart, resigned.

Charles A. Foster, to be postmaster at Bellevue, in the county of Alturas and Territory of Idaho, in the place of Erwin W. Johnson, resigned.

E. B. Williams, to be postmaster at Ketchum, in the county of Alturas and Territory of Idaho, in the place of Henry F. Stewart, resigned.

Samuel Berry, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Scott and State of Illinois, in place of Mathew Brennan, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Christian Blievernicht, to be postmaster at Elmhurst, in the county of Du Page and State of Illinois, in place of Jacob Gloss, whose commission expired October 14, 1885.

George E. Blackstone, to be postmaster at Paxton, in the county of Ford and State of Illinois, in the place of Theodore M. King, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

Andrew Borders, to be postmaster at Sparta, in the county of Randolph and State of Illinois, in the place of James D. Watson, whose commission expired May 20, 1885.

Thomas J. Carroll, to be postmaster at Bunker Hill, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, in place of Fenwick Y. Hedley, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

J. S. Catherwood, to be postmaster at Hoopeston, in the county of Vermillion and State of Illinois, in the place of Dale Wallace, resigned.

Michael W. Corbett, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, in the place of Oscar B. Knickerbocker, deceased.

Martin V. Daggett, to be postmaster at Tuscola, in the county of Douglas and State of Illinois, in the place of Henry R. Ingraham, resigned.

John H. Golden, to be postmaster at Minonk, in the county of Woodford and State of Illinois, in the place of Melvin A. Cushing, resigned.

Charles G. Hagnauer, to be postmaster at Highland, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois, in place of Louis Kinne, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John L. Handley, to be postmaster at Fairfield, in the county of Wayne and State of Illinois, in place of Thomas W. Scott, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

C. A. Hartmann, to be postmaster at Collinsville, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois, in place of Sarah H. Nelson, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John Hartley, to be postmaster at Henry, in the county of Marshall and State of Illinois, in the place of Peleg S. Perley, resigned.

Frank W. Havill, to be postmaster at Mount Carmel, in the county of Wabash and State of Illinois, in the place of Robert T. Wilkinson, resigned.

Joseph F. Henderson, to be postmaster at Aledo, in the county of Mercer and State of Illinois, in the place of John M. McKinney, jr., whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

William S. Hervey, to be postmaster at Carlyle, in the county of Clinton and State of Illinois, in the place of Joseph W. Maddux, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

Edward M. Kinman, to be postmaster at Jacksonville, in the county of Morgan and State of Illinois, in place of John Gordon, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Charles T. Marsh, to be postmaster at Oregon, in the county of Ogle and State of Illinois, in place of Benjamin F. Sheets, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John W. Marshall, to be postmaster at McLeansborough, in the county of Hamilton and State of Illinois, in place of Charles M. Lyon, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Bazel D. Meek, to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Woodford and State of Illinois, in the place of Francis B. Jeanpert, resigned.

Ambrose M. Miller, to be postmaster at Lincoln, in the county of Logan and State of Illinois, in the place of A. D. Cadwallader, whose commission expires December 20, 1885.

George W. McMillen, to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, in the county of Brown and State of Illinois, in place of Jacob Friendlich, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William H. Newcomb, to be postmaster at Pana, in the county of Christian and State of Illinois, in the place of Joseph N. Patton, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

John P. Norvell, to be postmaster at Danville, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois, in place of William R. Jewell, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

S. Barclay Radebaugh, to be postmaster at Urbana, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, in place of Francis M. Wright, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Andrew J. Reddick, to be postmaster at La Salle, in the county of La Salle and State of Illinois, in place of Dan. A. Leahy, suspended un-

der the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Frank Shutt, to be postmaster at Litchfield, in the county of Montgomery and State of Illinois, in the place of William Campbell, resigned.

John D. Stevens, to be postmaster at Carthage, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, in the place of W. H. D. Noyes, resigned.

Henry F. Tallman, to be postmaster at Lanark, in the county of Carroll and State of Illinois, in the place of Henry Foulds, resigned and since deceased.

Joseph Vonnahme, to be postmaster at East Saint Louis, in the county of Saint Clair and State of Illinois, in the place of John B. Sicking, resigned.

George K. Yerington, to be postmaster at Girard, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, in the place of Albert G. Leigh, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

E. E. Waggoner, to be postmaster at Shelbyville, in the county of Shelby and State of Illinois, in the place of Samuel H. Webster, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John D. Waterman, to be postmaster at Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, in place of Thomas G. Lawler, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William N. Martin, to be postmaster at Muscogee, in the county of Creek Nation and Indian Territory, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1885.

Walter S. Armstrong, to be postmaster at Kokomo, in the county of Howard and State of Indiana, in place of Orlando A. Somers, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

M. A. Barnett, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Jefferson and State of Indiana, in the place of John W. Linck, whose commission expired May 18, 1885.

E. Volney Bingham, to be postmaster at Mishawaka, in the county of Saint Joseph and State of Indiana, in the place of George C. Merrifield, whose commission expires December 15, 1885.

Norval Blackburn, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Adams and State of Indiana, in the place of Shaffer Peterson, resigned.

Michael Boland, to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of De Kalb and State of Indiana, in the place of George W. Gordon, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Benjamin P. Brown, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Johnson and State of Indiana, in the place of William M. Conner, resigned.

Eli W. Brown, to be postmaster at Columbia City, in the county of Whitley and State of Indiana, in place of John W. Baker, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

James C. Carlton, to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Lawrence and State of Indiana, in the place of Henry Davis, whose commission expired May 9, 1885.

George W. Cooper, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Bartholomew and State of Indiana, in the place of Isaac T. Brown, whose commission expired May 9, 1885.

Henry W. Cook, to be postmaster at Michigan City, in the county of La Porte and State of Indiana, in place of John H. Peters, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

A. B. Crampton, to be postmaster at Delphi, in the county of Carroll and State of Indiana, in the place of James M. Watts, resigned.

Oliver S. Dale, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of White and State of Indiana, in place of William J. Huff, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

James Elder, to be postmaster at Richmond, in the county of Wayne and State of Indiana, in place of Edwin D. Palmer, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Joshua Ernest, to be postmaster at Sullivan, in the county of Sullivan and State of Indiana, in place of Uriah Coulson, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William H. Evans, to be postmaster at Princeton, in the county of Gibson and State of Indiana, in place of Erastus R. Pinney, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Morman Fisher, to be postmaster at Huntingburg, in the county of Dubois and State of Indiana, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1885.

Harman Freygang, to be postmaster at Angola, in the county of Steuben and State of Indiana, in place of Francis Macartney, suspended

under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William P. Hale, to be postmaster at Peru, in the county of Miami and State of Indiana, in place of George I. Reed, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John M. Higgs, to be postmaster at Connersville, in the county of Fayette and State of Indiana, in place of John W. Ross, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Francis M. Householder, to be postmaster at Noblesville, in the county of Hamilton and State of Indiana, in the place of James K. Fisher, resigned.

William Huber, to be postmaster at Lawrenceburg, in the county of Dearborn and State of Indiana, in place of Thomas J. Lucas, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Juliette M. Jones, to be postmaster at Cambridge City, in the county of Wayne and State of Indiana, in place of Frank C. Mosbaugh, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

James E. Kackley, to be postmaster at Vincennes, in the county of Knox and State of Indiana, in place of William D. Lewis, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William Kaough, to be postmaster at Fort Wayne, in the county of Allen and State of Indiana, in the place of Frederick W. Keil, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

James W. Lauer, to be postmaster at Evansville, in the county of Vanderburgh and State of Indiana, in the place of Henry S. Bennett, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mrs. Julia Loer, to be postmaster at New Castle, in the county of Henry and State of Indiana, in the place of Leander S. Denius, resigned.

Benjamin F. Louthain, to be postmaster at Logansport, in the county of Cass and State of Indiana, in the place of Edward N. Talbott, resigned.

Squire L. Major, to be postmaster at Shelbyville, in the county of Shelby and State of Indiana, in place of Alfred P. Bone, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William G. Morris, to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Clinton and State of Indiana, in place of William H. Hart, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John Neff, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Randolph and State of Indiana, in place of Charles E. Ferris, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

W. H. Norton, to be postmaster at Elkhart, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, in the place of Alba M. Tucker, resigned.

John O'Donnell, to be postmaster at Mitchell, in the county of Lawrence and State of Indiana, in the place of George Z. Wood, whose commission expired May 9, 1885.

John W. Pence, to be postmaster at Anderson, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, in the place of Stephen Metcalf, resigned.

James E. Pinnell, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Boone and State of Indiana, in the place of Charles E. Wilson, resigned.

George R. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana, in place of William M. Kendall, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Robert M. Roberson, to be postmaster at Tipton, in the county of Tipton and State of Indiana, in place of Stephen Lowley, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Thomas J. Seamans, to be postmaster at Wabash, in the county of Wabash and State of Indiana, in the place of Daniel Sayre, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Albert A. Sparks, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Posey and State of Indiana, in place of Charles J. Hovey, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

C. S. Stoy, to be postmaster at Butler, in the county of De Kalb and State of Indiana, in place of Miss Ida Carpenter, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Frederick W. Verbarg, to be postmaster at North Vernon, in the county of Jennings and State of Indiana, in place of Walter S. Prather, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Robert E. Austin, to be postmaster at Tama City, in the county of Tama and State of Iowa, in place of Flavins J. M. Wonser, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Jacob L. Bake, to be postmaster at Red Oak, in the county of Montgomery and State of Iowa, in the place of Elliot S. Rogers, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

George W. Bell, to be postmaster at Webster City, in the county of Hamilton and State of Iowa, in place of John D. Hunter, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

David M. Bossert, to be postmaster at Jefferson, in the county of Greene and State of Iowa, in the place of Justus M. Rhoads, resigned.

Thomas Bowman, to be postmaster at Council Bluffs, in the county of Pottawattamie and State of Iowa, in place of Philip Armour, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Annie Brennock, to be postmaster at Dunlap, in the county of Harrison and State of Iowa, in the place of George W. Thompson, resigned.

Charles E. Bronson, to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Delaware and State of Iowa, in the place of William C. Cauley, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

T. S. Brokaw, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Linn and State of Iowa, in the place of Simon H. Bauman, whose commission expired October 25, 1885.

Sumner B. Chase, to be postmaster at Osage, in the county of Mitchell and State of Iowa, in place of Frank G. Atherton, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Samuel M. Childs, to be postmaster at Atlantic, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa, in the place of Lafayette F. Mullens, resigned.

C. C. Colclo, to be postmaster at Carroll, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa, in place of Eugene R. Hastings, suspended for illness, by his request.

Eliphalet B. Crawford, to be postmaster at Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa, in place of Edwin R. Kirk, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Charles Doerr, to be postmaster at Fort Madison, in the county of Lee and State of Iowa, in the place of Charlie A. Lisle, resigned.

A. L. Downard, to be postmaster at Marengo, in the county of Iowa and State of Iowa, in place of Hamilton R. Crenshaw, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Paul Dowlin, to be postmaster at Greenfield, in the county of Adair and State of Iowa, in the place of Ebenezer Spooner, resigned.

John L. Etzel, to be postmaster at Clear Lake, in the county of Cerro Gordo and State of Iowa, in the place of Alfred D. Eldridge, resigned.

Samuel B. Evans, to be postmaster at Ottumwa, in the county of Wapello and State of Iowa, in place of Augustus H. Hamilton, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Harry C. Evans, to be postmaster at Bloomfield, in the county of Davis and State of Iowa, in place of A. H. Fortune, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

E. D. Fenn, to be postmaster at Nevada, in the county of Story and State of Iowa, in the place of Thomas J. Ross, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John Finn, to be postmaster at Decorah, in the county of Winneshiek and State of Iowa, in place of Ansel K. Bailey, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Patrick Gibbons, to be postmaster at Keokuk, in the county of Lee and State of Iowa, in place of Samuel M. Clark, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William B. Gillespie, to be postmaster at Traer, in the county of Tama and State of Iowa, in the place of John W. Hart, resigned.

J. M. Gilliland, to be postmaster at Nashua, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Iowa, in place of Joseph F. Grawe, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Russell J. Harrison, to be postmaster at Toledo, in the county of Tama and State of Iowa, in the place of Mrs. E. L. Dillman, resigned.

J. J. Hartenbower, to be postmaster at Sheldon, in the county of O'Brien and State of Iowa, in the place of Edward C. Brown, resigned.

S. W. Hobbs, to be postmaster at Storm Lake, in the county of Buena Vista and State of Iowa, in place of Warner L. Vestal, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Norman E. Ives, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Linn and State of Iowa, in the place of H. Lizzie J. McClellan, resigned.

Theodore W. Ivory, to be postmaster at Glenwood, in the county of Mills and State of Iowa, in the place of Thomas L. Stephens, resigned.

T. M. Lynn, to be postmaster at Grundy Centre, in the county of Grundy and State of Iowa, in the place of Charles W. Reynolds, resigned.

P. D. Minick, to be postmaster at Villisca, in the county of Montgomery and State of Iowa, in the place of John M. Patton, whose commission expired October 29, 1885.

Joseph R. Ratekin, to be postmaster at Shenandoah, in the county of Page and State of Iowa, in the place of H. P. Duffield, resigned.

Abraham Rose, to be postmaster at Vinton, in the county of Benton and State of Iowa, in the place of John F. Pyne, resigned.

William T. Sharp, to be postmaster at Brooklyn, in the county of Poweshiek and State of Iowa, in place of George Phillips, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Parley Sheldon, to be postmaster at Ames, in the county of Story and State of Iowa, in the place of John Watts, resigned.

Edward H. Thayer, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Clinton and State of Iowa, in the place of Charles H. Toll, resigned.

A. D. Tinsley, to be postmaster at Sibley, in the county of Osceola and State of Iowa, in the place of Henry S. Brown, resigned.

James F. Vogt, to be postmaster at Le Mars, in the county of Plymouth and State of Iowa, in place of James M. Emery, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

James V. Ward, to be postmaster at Cherokee, in the county of Cherokee and State of Iowa, in the place of Robert M. Smith, resigned.

Milton H. Westbrook, to be postmaster at Lyons, in the county of Clinton and State of Iowa, in place of Theron R. Beers, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

D. C. West, to be postmaster at Perry, in the county of Dallas and State of Iowa, in the place of Lindsey Willis, whose commission expired October 14, 1885.

George Wise, to be postmaster at Hamburg, in the county of Fremont and State of Iowa, in place of Herman C. Coolbaugh, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

George S. Witters, to be postmaster at Ida Grove, in the county of Ida and State of Iowa, in the place of Charles N. Clark, whose commission expired May 17, 1885.

James P. Alcorn, to be postmaster at Kinsley, in the county of Edwards and State of Kansas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1885.

Max J. Alwens, to be postmaster at Belleville, in the county of Republic and State of Kansas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1885.

Hattie P. Bain, to be postmaster at Great Bend, in the county of Barton and State of Kansas, in the place of Edward L. Chapman, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

William Becker, to be postmaster at Marysville, in the county of Marshall and State of Kansas, in place of William H. Smith, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Othniel Beeson, to be postmaster at Caldwell, in the county of Sumner and State of Kansas, in the place of Simeon Donaldson, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

William C. Butts, to be postmaster at Valley Falls, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kansas, in the place of Albert G. Patrick, resigned.

John R. Brunt, to be postmaster at Osage Mission, in the county of Neosho and State of Kansas, in the place of James S. Custis, resigned.

Samuel T. Carrico, to be postmaster at Harper, in the county of Harper and State of Kansas, in the place of James O. Graham, resigned.

Colin Campbell, to be postmaster at Florence, in the county of Marion and State of Kansas, in the place of William A. Stanford, resigned.

Gottlieb Christ, to be postmaster at Sabetha, in the county of Nemaha and State of Kansas, in the place of James F. Clough, whose commission expired May 17, 1885.

Jno. F. Cottrell, to be postmaster at Fort Scott, in the county of Bourbon and State of Kansas, in the place of Thomas F. Robley, resigned.

Benjamin F. Devore, to be postmaster at Independence, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kansas, in the place of William T. Yoe, resigned.

Frank W. Frye, to be postmaster at Parsons, in the county of Labette and State of Kansas, in the place of Samuel O. Fletcher, resigned.

Joseph B. Fugate, to be postmaster at Newton, in the county of Harvey and State of Kansas, in place of Henry C. Ashbaugh, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Hugh V. Gavigan, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Cherokee and State of Kansas, in the place of Matthew W. Coulter, resigned.

Charles Hardcastle, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Marion and State of Kansas, in the place of Francis Bower, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

Samuel J. Hess, to be postmaster at Fredonia, in the county of Wilson and State of Kansas, in place of Miles T. Cantrell, suspended under

the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Robert W. Hill, to be postmaster at Jewell, in the county of Jewell and State of Kansas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1885.

J. P. De Jarnette, to be postmaster at Chetopa, in the county of Labette and State of Kansas, in the place of James M. Cavaness, resigned.

J. G. Johnson, to be postmaster at Peabody, in the county of Marion and State of Kansas, in the place of Bertine Pinkney, resigned.

R. E. Lawrenson, to be postmaster at Junction City, in the county of Davis and State of Kansas, in the place of Frank Patterson, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

Ebenezer M. Lockwood, to be postmaster at Burlington, in the county of Coffey and State of Kansas, in place of Ansel D. Brown, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Thomas R. Love, to be postmaster at Wellington, in the county of Sumner and State of Kansas, in the place of Joseph Y. Coffman, resigned.

Frank E. Martin, to be postmaster at Larned, in the county of Pawnee and State of Kansas, in place of Timothy M. McCarthy, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

J. A. Mantey, to be postmaster at Mound City, in the county of Linn and State of Kansas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1885.

Justinian Mayberry, to be postmaster at Burlingame, in the county of Osage and State of Kansas, in the place of George W. Doty, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Walter W. McGrew, to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Greenwood, and State of Kansas, in the place of James W. Nicholas, resigned.

Thomas A. McCleary, to be postmaster at Medicine Lodge, in the county of Barber and State of Kansas, in the place of William D. Van Slyke, resigned.

Clement Philbrick, to be postmaster at Halstead, in the county of Harvey and State of Kansas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1885.

F. M. Reamer, to be postmaster at Dodge City, in the county of Ford and State of Kansas, in place of N. B. Klaine, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Cyrus A. Rieder, to be postmaster at Anthony, in the county of Harper and State of Kansas, in the place of Amasa S. Lindsay, resigned.

George C. Rembaugh, to be postmaster at Winfield, in the county of Cowley and State of Kansas, in the place of Daniel A. Millington, resigned.

George W. Sain, to be postmaster at Nickerson, in the county of Reno and State of Kansas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1885.

B. J. Sheridan, to be postmaster at Paola, in the county of Miami and State of Kansas, in the place of Leslie J. Perry, resigned.

Martin N. Sinnott, to be postmaster at Arkansas City, in the county of Cowley and State of Kansas, in the place of James C. Topliff, resigned.

George M. Ufford, to be postmaster at Wa Keeney, in the county of Trego and State of Kansas, in the place of James W. Millard, resigned.

Ethan Wait, to be postmaster at Kingman, in the county of Kingman and State of Kansas, in the place of Clayton W. Myers, resigned.

E. V. Wharton, to be postmaster at Yates Centre, in the county of Woodson and State of Kansas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1885.

R. E. Cook, to be postmaster at Henderson, in the county of Henderson and State of Kentucky, in place of Harvey S. Park, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

A. H. Dudley, to be postmaster at Princeton, in the county of Caldwell and State of Kentucky, in the place of Robert M. Cravens, resigned.

Thomas M. Goodknight, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Simpson and State of Kentucky, in the place of Joseph B. Harris, resigned.

James Kennady, to be postmaster at Owensboro, in the county of Daviess and State of Kentucky, in the place of Lawson Reno, resigned.

James R. Marrs, to be postmaster at Danville, in the county of Boyle and State of Kentucky, in the place of Joseph S. Linney, resigned.

James H. McConnell, to be postmaster at Catlettsburg, in the county of Boyd and State of Kentucky, in the place of James S. Wood, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Samuel M. Peacock, to be postmaster at Lancaster, in the county of

Garrard and State of Kentucky, in the place of Hall Anderson, whose commission expired October 14, 1885.

E. H. Porter, to be postmaster at Bowling Green, in the county of Warren and State of Kentucky, in the place of William E. Hobson, resigned.

Augustine C. Respass, to be postmaster at Maysville, in the county of Mason and State of Kentucky, in the place of Morris C. Hutchins, resigned.

G. R. Rodman, to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Franklin and State of Kentucky, in place of James G. Hatchitt, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

R. C. Speed, to be postmaster at Madisonville, in the county of Hopkins and State of Kentucky, in place of Ebenezer B. Frost, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Henry F. Taylor, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Fulton and State of Kentucky, in place of John F. Hall, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William W. Wathen, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Marion and State of Kentucky, in the place of Adolph B. Hilpp, whose commission expired October 14, 1885.

James D. Watson, to be postmaster at Mayfield, in the county of Graves and State of Kentucky, in the place of John T. Happy, resigned.

Samuel H. Buck, to be postmaster at New Orleans, in the county of Orleans and State of Louisiana, in place of Washington B. Merchant, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Isaiah Garrett, to be postmaster at Monroe, in the county of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, in the place of Julius Ennemoser, resigned.

Carmelite C. Guilfoux, to be postmaster at New Iberia, in the county of Iberia and State of Louisiana, in the place of Charles Decuir, resigned.

William P. Hurley, to be postmaster at Rockland, in the county of Knox and State of Maine, in the place of George W. Kimball, jr., whose commission expires December 16, 1885.

Lemuel B. Fowler, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, in the place of Joseph H. Manley, whose commission expired May 21, 1885.

Nathaniel A. Swett, to be postmaster at Saccarappa, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, in place of James M. Webb, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Henry Williams, to be postmaster at Frederick, in the county of Frederick and State of Maryland, in the place of Charles W. Miller, resigned.

Lewis S. Fowler, to be postmaster at Chestertown, in the county of Kent and State of Maryland, in the place of William H. Hamilton, deceased.

Daniel C. Hopper, to be postmaster at Centreville, in the county of Queen Anne and State of Maryland, in the place of William J. Hand, whose commission expired October 17, 1885.

Frank T. Spinney, to be postmaster at Medford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of John H. Eames, resigned.

Henry C. Stark, to be postmaster at Hyde Park, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Silas P. Blodgett, resigned.

Arthur Watson, to be postmaster at Northampton, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Lorenzo W. Joy, whose removal for cause is hereby proposed.

William L. Williams, to be postmaster at Melrose, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Susan E. Eastman, resigned.

Edward McDonald, to be postmaster at Lenox, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1885.

John B. Lombard, to be postmaster at South Framingham, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Willard Howe, resigned.

Simeon A. Jacobs, to be postmaster at Chicopee, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Arthur F. Gaylord, resigned.

Albert A. Haggett, to be postmaster at Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Edward T. Rowell, resigned.

Adrian Foote, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of James H. Jones, deceased.

Charles H. Adams, to be postmaster at Allegan, in the county of Allegan and State of Michigan, in the place of George R. Stone, resigned.

Charles A. Bowles, to be postmaster at Otsego, in the county of Allegan and State of Michigan, in the place of Henry E. Botsford, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Byron Bradley, to be postmaster at Reed City, in the county of Oscola and State of Michigan, in the place of James N. Crocker, whose commission expired October 14, 1885.

James Blair, to be postmaster at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, in place of Heman N. Moore, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Cornelius S. Barrett, to be postmaster at Charlotte, in the county of Eaton and State of Michigan, in the place of Frank E. Leiter, resigned.

A. W. Copland, to be postmaster at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, in place of George C. Codd, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Edward Duffy, to be postmaster at Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, in place of Jerome C. Knowlton, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Timothy Killian, to be postmaster at Escanaba, in the county of Delta and State of Michigan, in place of Edwin P. Barras, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Samuel S. Lacey, to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, in place of William R. Lewis, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William A. Lewis, to be postmaster at Evart, in the county of Oscola and State of Michigan, in the place of Joseph Sayles, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Marshall P. Maxon, to be postmaster at Union City, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan, in the place of David G. Easton, resigned.

Henry H. Porter, to be postmaster at Dowagiac, in the county of Cass and State of Michigan, in the place of C. L. Sherwood, whose commission expires December 20, 1885.

C. E. Resseguie, to be postmaster at Ludington, in the county of Mason and State of Michigan, in the place of T. P. McMaster, resigned.

James Russell, to be postmaster at Marquette, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan, in place of Samuel M. Billings, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Edwin S. Smith, to be postmaster at South Haven, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, in the place of Charles Delamere, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

William Schermerhorn, to be postmaster at Hudson, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, in the place of Edward J. Southworth, resigned.

William W. Slawson, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Montcalm and State of Michigan, in place of Elliot F. Grabill, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Andrew J. Shakespeare, to be postmaster at Kalamazoo, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan, in place of Lyman M. Gates, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

George P. Sanford, to be postmaster at Lansing, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, in place of Stephen E. Bingham, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

George D. Stanford, to be postmaster at Grand Haven, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in the place of Samuel C. Glover, resigned.

William W. Van Antwerp, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, in place of William L. Seaton, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John F. Wedow, to be postmaster at Marine City, in the county of Saint Clair and State of Michigan, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1885.

I. Parker Veazey, to be postmaster at Baltimore, in the county of Baltimore and State of Maryland, in the place of Harrison Adreon, whose commission expired May, 6, 1885.

James Delany, to be postmaster at Saint Peter, in the county of Nicollet and State of Minnesota, in the place of Joseph K. Moore, resigned.

Alexander McKennon, to be postmaster at Crookston, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, in the place of Delos Jacobus, resigned.

John R. Parshall, to be postmaster at Faribault, in the county of Rice and State of Minnesota, in place of Eden N. Leavens, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

Charles J. Strunk, to be postmaster at Shakopee, in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, in place of Truman D. Strait, whose commission expired October 14, 1885.

D. A. Sullivan, to be postmaster at Spring Valley, in the county of Fillmore and State of Minnesota, in the place of Benjamin F. Farmer, resigned.

William J. Whipple, to be postmaster at Winona, in the county of Winona and State of Minnesota, in place of Daniel Sinclair, suspended

under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John C. Wise, to be postmaster at Mankato, in the county of Blue Earth and State of Minnesota, in place of Louis P. Hunt, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Wirt Adams, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Hinds and State of Mississippi, in the place of George C. McKee, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

W. H. Brister, to be postmaster at Water Valley, in the county of Yalobusha and State of Mississippi, in place of B. G. Boothe, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

J. H. Brinker, to be postmaster at West Point, in the county of Clay and State of Mississippi, in place of H. H. Harrington, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John S. Finley, to be postmaster at Holly Springs, in the county of Marshall and State of Mississippi, in the place of Mary H. Mahon, resigned.

William Groome, to be postmaster at Vicksburg, in the county of Warren and State of Mississippi, in the place of John D. Tinney, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

Mrs. O. A. Hastings, to be postmaster at Port Gibson, in the county of Claiborne and State of Mississippi, in the place of Thomas Richardson, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Richard Holmes, to be postmaster at Natchez, in the county of Adams and State of Mississippi, in place of William McCary, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

James C. Reed, to be postmaster at Corinth, in the county of Alcorn and State of Mississippi, in the place of Thomas D. Duncan, whose commission expired May 19, 1885.

J. J. Shannon, to be postmaster at Meridian, in the county of Lauderdale and State of Mississippi, in place of William M. Hancock, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Samuel T. Bassett, to be postmaster at Richmond, in the county of Ray and State of Missouri, in the place of Lindell C. Cantwell, resigned.

Lee Beall, to be postmaster at Rich Hill, in the county of Bates and State of Missouri, in place of George P. Huckleby, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William E. Black, to be postmaster at Gallatin, in the county of Daviess and State of Missouri, in place of Gahiel T. Day, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

George Blakeney, to be postmaster at Carthage, in the county of Jasper and State of Missouri, in place of Alonzo F. Lewis, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John A. Collins, to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Franklin and State of Missouri, in place of Daniel Q. Gale, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John C. Evans, to be postmaster at Saint Joseph, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri, in the place of Frank M. Tracy, whose commission expired October 22, 1885.

Thomas H. Frame, to be postmaster at Liberty, in the county of Clay and State of Missouri, in the place of William H. Robinson, resigned.

Chauncey W. Freeman, to be postmaster at Brookfield, in the county of Linn and State of Missouri, in place of James A. Arbutnot, resigned.

Putnam S. Fulkerson, to be postmaster at Lexington, in the county of La Fayette and State of Missouri, in the place of Henry W. Turner, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Samuel D. Garth, to be postmaster at Clinton in the county of Henry and State of Missouri, in the place of Isaac N. Jones, resigned.

William Groesbeeck, to be postmaster at Independence, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, in the place of Cornell Crysler, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Horatio S. Herbert, to be postmaster at Rolla, in the county of Phelps and State of Missouri, in the place of Hamilton E. Baker, whose commission expired May 18, 1885.

George M. Houston, to be postmaster at Harrisonville, in the county of Cass and State of Missouri, in the place of William T. Brison, deceased.

Eli Hodge, to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Boone and State of Missouri, in the place of Henry N. Cook, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Charles W. Huggins, to be postmaster at Lamar, in the county of Barton and State of Missouri, in the place of John B. Emery, resigned.

William Hyde, to be postmaster at Saint Louis, in the county of Saint Louis and State of Missouri, in place of Rodney D. Wells, sus-

pended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Thomas W. Locke, to be postmaster at Louisiana, in the county of Pike and State of Missouri, in place of William H. Purse, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Louis Lowry, to be postmaster at Cameron, in the county of Clinton and State of Missouri, in place of Fred. M. Kimball, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John Marens, to be postmaster at Hamilton, in the county of Caldwell and State of Missouri, in place of William A. Morton, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Edmund P. Matthews, to be postmaster at Bowling Green, in the county of Pike and State of Missouri, in place of William J. Shepherd, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Enoch A. McLeod, to be postmaster at Palmyra, in the county of Marion and State of Missouri, in the place of Presley C. Lane, whose commission expired May 20, 1885.

James S. McGee, to be postmaster at Paris, in the county of Monroe and State of Missouri, whose commission expired October 17, 1885.

William H. Pipkin, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Greene and State of Missouri, in the place of Edward R. Shipley, whose commission expired October 24, 1885.

Edward D. Porter, to be postmaster at Joplin, in the county of Jasper and State of Missouri, whose commission expired October 24, 1885.

Newton J. Price, to be postmaster at Neosho, in the county of Newton and State of Missouri, in the place of James R. Woolfenden, whose commission expired May 16, 1885.

Henry P. Renick, to be postmaster at Holden, in the county of Johnson and State of Missouri, in place of William C. Smith, deceased.

Francis M. Setzer, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri, in place of Adrian C. Case, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Thomas M. Shelton, to be postmaster at Windsor, in the county of Henry and State of Missouri, in the place of Walter T. Glover, resigned.

George M. Shelley, to be postmaster at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, in the place of Theodore S. Case, whose commission expired October 25, 1885.

Benjamin B. Smith, to be postmaster at Chillicothe, in the county of Livingston and State of Missouri, in the place of Eli J. Marsh, resigned.

William H. Tatum, to be postmaster at Glasgow, in the county of Howard and State of Missouri, in the place of William C. Dewey, resigned.

James E. Watson, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Callaway and State of Missouri, in place of David W. Ebersole, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Charles J. Walden, to be postmaster at Fayette, in the county of Howard and State of Missouri, in the place of M. S. Lake, resigned.

John T. Wrinkle, to be postmaster at Plattsburg, in the county of Clinton and State of Missouri, in the place of Francis D. Phillips, whose commission expired October 24, 1885.

Robert P. Menefee, to be postmaster at Bozeman, in the county of Gallatin and Territory of Montana, in place of Edward C. Alderson, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John Ryan, to be postmaster at Anaconda, in the county of Deer Lodge and Territory of Montana, the appointment of a postmaster for said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1885.

Hermon A. Pettengill, to be postmaster at Peterborough, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Wilbur E. Davis, whose commission expires December 16, 1885.

John Van der Burgh, to be postmaster at Matteawan, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York, in the place of Abram Van Tine, whose commission expires December 16, 1885.

Willard H. Tappan, to be postmaster at Baldwinsville, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, in the place of William W. Perkins, whose commission expires December 11, 1885.

Edward T. Best, to be postmaster at Neligh, in the county of Antelope and State of Nebraska, in the place of J. Jones Melick, resigned.

Miss Caradora Clark, to be postmaster at Blair, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska, in the place of Lozein F. Hilton, resigned.

Adam Ferguson, to be postmaster at North Platte, in the county of Lincoln and State of Nebraska, in place of John E. Evans, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John A. Frawley, to be postmaster at Stormsburg, in the county of Polk and State of Nebraska, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1885.

John S. Kittle, to be postmaster at Seward, in the county of Seward and State of Nebraska, in the place of Charles E. Van Pelt, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Edward H. Krier, to be postmaster at Plum Creek, in the county of Dawson and State of Nebraska, in the place of George Little, resigned.

Alvin S. Marsh, to be postmaster at Red Cloud, in the county of Webster and State of Nebraska, in the place of Manley B. McNitt, resigned.

James Murray, to be postmaster at Fremont, in the county of Dodge and State of Nebraska, in the place of Hiram O. Paine, resigned.

George A. Paxton, to be postmaster at Valentine, in the county of Cherry and State of Nebraska, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1885.

Simeon Sawyer, to be postmaster at Fairmount, in the county of Fillmore, and State of Nebraska, in the place of Virgil A. Stuart, resigned.

Alonzo P. Sharp, to be postmaster at McCook, in the county of Red Willow and State of Nebraska, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1885.

George J. Spohn, to be postmaster at Superior, in the county of Nuckolls and State of Nebraska, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1885.

Sanford L. Sturtevant, to be postmaster at Fullerton, in the county of Nance and State of Nebraska, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1885.

George H. Tracy, to be postmaster at Wilbur, in the county of Saline and State of Nebraska, in the place of Horace Cole, whose commission expired June 16, 1884.

Albert Watkins, to be postmaster at Lincoln, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska, in the place of Joseph McBride, whose commission expired October 19, 1885.

Forrest L. Wheeldon, to be postmaster at York, in the county of York and State of Nebraska, in the place of Lemuel J. Gaudy, resigned.

F. E. Wilson, to be postmaster at David City, in the county of Butler and State of Nebraska, in the place of Archibald F. Coon, whose commission expired October 21, 1885.

John C. Bell, to be postmaster at Astoria, in the county of Clatsop and State of Oregon, in the place of William Chance, whose commission expires December 15, 1885.

Horatio N. Cronkite, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, in the place of James Irish, whose commission expires December 16, 1885.

Isaac M. Kelley, to be postmaster at Ravenna, in the county of Portage and State of Ohio, in the place of Winfield S. Krake whose commission expires December 16, 1885.

Franz Sigel, of New York city, to be pension agent at New York city, State of New York, in place of Charles R. Coster, who has resigned, to take effect February 1, 1886.

Albert B. Stearns, of Massachusetts, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, to succeed Robert K. Darrah, deceased.

William D. Robinson, of New York, to be supervising inspector of steam-vessels for the ninth district, in place of Thomas Van Valkenburgh, suspended.

George Hays, of Minnesota, to be supervising inspector of steam-vessels for the fifth district, in place of Mark D. Flower, suspended.

David R. Asbury, of Missouri, to be supervising inspector of steam-vessels for the fourth district, in place of Frank Burnett, suspended.

William M. Daly, of Michigan, to be supervising inspector of steam-vessels for the eighth district, in place of Joseph Cook, suspended.

Irwin Dugan, of Kentucky, to be supervising inspector of steam-vessels for the sixth district, to succeed Silas S. Garrett, deceased.

Auguste Alers, of California, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, in place of Charles Burrill, suspended.

William G. Austin, of Louisiana, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals in the district of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, in place of Jacob E. Fitch, suspended.

Andrew H. Ward, of Massachusetts, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals, in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, in place of P. Ambrose Young, suspended.

Dennis J. Loughlin, of Pennsylvania, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals, in the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in place of William W. Lamb, suspended.

James E. Tucker, of California, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, in place of William H. Grattan, suspended.

Daniel Z. Yost, of California, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, in place of Charles M. Leavy, suspended.

James F. Griffen, of Louisiana, to be assistant appraiser of mer-

chandise in the district of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, in place of A. Fortuné Riard, suspended.

Oscar Valetón, of Louisiana, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, in place of Benjamin J. Morey, suspended.

Russell D. Woodman, of Maine, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Portland and Falmouth, in the State of Maine, in place of Franklin Sawyer, suspended.

Edgar A. Brown, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Merritt Wickham, suspended.

David C. Halsted, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Joseph C. Biglin, suspended.

Daniel J. Moore, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Edward S. Fowler, suspended.

Edward Rowe, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Immanuel Auerbach, suspended.

Charles E. Scott, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of William H. Gregg, suspended.

George H. Hoffman, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in place of John A. Caldwell, suspended.

George R. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in place of William Gaw, jr., suspended.

Thomas Beck, of California, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, in place of George W. Dent, suspended.

P. Léonce Bouny, of Louisiana, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, in place of Louis J. Souer, suspended.

George V. Brower, of New York, to be general appraiser of merchandise for the port of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Andrew J. Perry, suspended.

Nathan B. Gatchell, of New York, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Buffalo Creek, in the State of New York, in place of William Fleming, suspended.

Lewis McMullen, of New York, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Alexander P. Ketchum, suspended.

Nathaniel Newburgh, of Ohio, to be appraiser of merchandise for the port of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, in the place of Charles A. Santmyer, suspended.

Joseph M. Poe, of Ohio, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Cuyahoga, in the State of Ohio, in place of Adam J. Begger, suspended.

Joseph B. Baker, of Pennsylvania, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in place of Edward B. Moore, suspended.

John S. Hager, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, in place of William H. Sears, suspended.

Jeptha V. Harris, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Key West, in the State of Florida, in place of Dennis Eagan, suspended.

William A. Mahoney, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Fernandina, in the State of Florida, in place of John W. Howell, suspended.

Benjamin F. Jonas, of Louisiana, to be collector of customs for the district of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, in place of Algernon S. Badger, suspended.

Samuel J. Anderson, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Portland and Falmouth, in the State of Maine, in place of Frederick N. Dow, suspended.

Erastus Redman, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Frenchman's Bay, in the State of Maine, in place of John D. Hopkins, suspended.

David S. Presson, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, in place of Fitz J. Babson, suspended.

Leveritt Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, in place of Roland Worthington, suspended.

Isaac B. Poncher, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Oswego, in the State of New York, in place of John J. Lamoree, suspended.

William Reed, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Champlain, in the State of New York, in place of Stephen Moffit, suspended.

Charles H. Robinson, of North Carolina, to be collector of customs for the district of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, in place of Enos J. Pennypacker, suspended.

John Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in place of John F. Hartranft, suspended.

John McWilliams, of Rhode Island, to be collector of customs for the district of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, in place of Cyrus Harris, suspended.

Theodore D. Jervy, of South Carolina, to be collector of customs for the district of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, in place of Thomas B. Johnston, suspended.

Charles F. Bailey, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Corpus Christi, in the State of Texas, in place of Lovell H. Jerome, suspended.

Charles C. Sweeney, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Galveston, in the State of Texas, in place of Adam G. Malloy, suspended.

Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont, to be collector of customs for the district of Vermont, in the State of Vermont, in place of William Wells, suspended.

Peter F. Cogbill, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, in place of James D. Bowie, suspended.

Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Tappahannock, in the State of Virginia, in place of Benjamin Upton, jr., suspended.

Wyndham R. Mayo, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia, in place of George E. Bowden, suspended.

Henry P. Kernochan, of Louisiana, to be naval officer of customs in the district of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to succeed Andrew J. Dumont, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

Henry O. Kent, of Massachusetts, to be naval officer of customs in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, in place of Daniel Hall, suspended.

Silas W. Burt, of New York, to be naval officer of customs in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Charles K. Graham, suspended.

Henry B. Plumer, of Pennsylvania, to be naval officer of customs in the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in place of Edwin H. Nevin, jr., suspended.

Alexander M. Wallace, of Georgia, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, in place of William A. Pledger, suspended.

John T. Gathright, of Kentucky, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, in place of John K. Faulkner, suspended.

Bion Bradbury, of Maine, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Portland, in the State of Maine, in place of Stanley T. Pullen, suspended.

Hans S. Beattie, of New York, to be surveyor of customs for the port of New York, in the State of New York, in place of James L. Benedict, suspended.

Addison D. Cole, of New York, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Albany, in the State of New York, in place of John A. Luby, suspended.

John M. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in place of George F. Leland, suspended.

Alfred C. Egarter, of West Virginia, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Wheeling, in the State of West Virginia, in place of Albert H. Beach, suspended.

Moses Neal, of Humboldt, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Sac and Fox agency, in the Indian Territory, *vice* Isaac A. Taylor, resigned.

Fletcher J. Cowart, of Troy, Pike County, Alabama, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of Mescalero agency, in New Mexico, *vice* W. H. H. Llewellyn, resigned.

Dolores Romero, of Ocaté, Mora County, New Mexico, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Pueblo agency, in New Mexico, *vice* Pedro Sanchez, resigned.

Joseph B. Kinney, of Boonville, Mo., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Uintah agency, in Utah, *vice* Elisha W. Davis, resigned.

E. L. Carson, of Abilene, Taylor County, Texas, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Ouray agency, in Utah, *vice* James F. Gardner, resigned.

Henry E. Williamson, of Holly Springs, Miss., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Crow agency, in Montana, *vice* Henry J. Armstrong, resigned.

Peter Ronan, of Saint Ignatius, Mont., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate (his term of office having expired), to be agent for the Indians of the Flathead agency, in Montana Territory.

James McLaughlin, of Fort Totten, Dak., who was recommissioned during the recess of the Senate, when his former appointment expired, to be agent for the Indians of the Standing Rock agency, in Dakota.

John W. Cramsie, of Fort Totten, Dak., who was recommissioned during the recess of the Senate, when his term of office had expired, to be agent for the Indians of the Devil's Lake agency, in Dakota.

James T. Gregory, of Ashland, Wis., who was commissioned dur-

ing the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the La Pointe agency, in Wisconsin, *vice* William R. Durfee, whose term of office expired May 5, 1885.

Charles Hill, of Santee, Nebr., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Santee agency, in Nebraska, *vice* William H. Spaulding, declined.

Thomas Jennings, of Shawano, Wis., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Green Bay agency, in Wisconsin, *vice* Darwin P. Andrews, declined.

John V. Summers, of El Dorado Springs, Mo., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Quapaw agency, in the Indian Territory, *vice* William M. Ridpath, suspended.

Thomas M. Jones, of Warrenton, Va., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Shoshone agency, in Wyoming Territory, *vice* Sanderson R. Martin, suspended.

Benjamin P. Moore, of New York city, who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Colville agency, in Washington Territory, *vice* Sidney D. Waters, suspended.

Timothy A. Byrnes, of Atlantic City, N. J., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Yakima agency, in Washington Territory, *vice* Robert H. Milroy, suspended.

W. L. Powell, of Winchester, Va., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Neah Bay agency, in Washington Territory, *vice* Oliver Wood, suspended.

Henry R. West, of Woodsfield, Ohio, who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Peck agency, in Montana, *vice* Burton Parker, suspended.

Israel Green, of Mitchell, Dak., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Sisseton agency, in Dakota, *vice* Benjamin W. Thompson, suspended.

Charles E. McChesney, of Dakota, who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Cheyenne River agency, in Dakota, *vice* William A. Swan, suspended.

William W. Anderson, of Elizabethtown, Ky., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agency, in Dakota, *vice* John G. Gasmann, suspended.

John B. McClane, of Salem, Oreg., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Grand Ronde agency, in Oregon, *vice* Patrick B. Sinnott, suspended.

Jason Wheeler, of Albany, Oreg., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Warm Springs agency, in Oregon, *vice* Alonzo Gesner, suspended.

Bartholomew Coffey, of Salem, Oreg., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Umatilla agency, in Oregon, *vice* Edward J. Sommerville, suspended.

Mark W. Stevens, of Flint, Mich., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Mackinac agency, in Michigan, *vice* Edward P. Allen, suspended.

John Bigelow, of New York, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, State of New York, to succeed Thomas C. Acton, whose term of office will expire on the 19th instant.

Ernest P. Baldwin, of Mo., appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be deputy first auditor of the Treasury, *vice* Henry K. Leaver, resigned.

James Q. Chenoweth, of Texas, appointed under a temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, to be First Auditor of the Treasury, *vice* Robert M. Reynolds, resigned.

Israel Lawton, of California, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, in the State of California, in place of Edward F. Burton, suspended.

Leonard Magruder, of Louisiana, to be melter and refiner of the mint of the United States at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, in place of Frank F. Claussen, suspended.

William Stapleton, of Colorado, to be melter of the mint of the United States at Denver, in the State of Colorado, in place of John S. Dormer, suspended.

Allen Thomas, of Louisiana, to be coiner of the mint of the United States at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, in place of Frederick K. Jones, suspended.

John W. Twiggs, of California, to be assayer of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, in the State of California, in place of Oscar D. Munson, suspended.

Posey S. Wilson, of Colorado, to be assayer of the mint of the United States at Denver, in the State of Colorado, in place of Herman Silver, suspended.

Henry F. Wild, of Idaho, to be assayer of the United States assay office at Boise City, in the Territory of Idaho, in place of Norman H. Camp, suspended.

Frank P. Claussen, of Louisiana, to be assayer of the mint of the United States at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, in place of William Christy Wilson, suspended.

Robert P. Waring, of North Carolina, to be assayer and melter of the United States assay office at Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina, in place of Calvin J. Cowles, suspended.

Thomas H. Simms, of Arkansas, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Arkansas, in place of Henry M. Cooper, suspended.

Robert Barnett, of California, to be collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of California, in place of Amos L. Frost, suspended.

William B. Anderson, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the thirteenth district of Illinois, in place of Charles W. Pavey, suspended.

Thomas Cooper, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Illinois, in place of Jacob Wheeler, suspended.

Maurice Kelly, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of Illinois, in place of Richard Rowett, suspended.

William D. H. Hunter, of Indiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Indiana, in place of Horace McKay, suspended.

August H. Kuhlemeier, of Iowa, to be collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of Iowa, in place of John W. Burdette, suspended.

Thomas S. Bronston, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Kentucky, in place of William J. Landram, suspended.

James F. Robinson, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Kentucky, in place of Charles H. Stoll, suspended.

Gabriel Montegut, of Louisiana, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, in place of Andrew W. Smythe, suspended.

Charles H. Chase, of Maine, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Maine, in place of Franklin J. Rollins, suspended.

Frank J. Pratt, of Massachusetts, to be collector of internal revenue for the tenth district of Massachusetts, in place of Edward R. Tinker, suspended.

John B. Malony, of Michigan, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Michigan, in place of James H. Stone, suspended.

Freeman Barnum, of Missouri, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Missouri, in place of Isaac H. Sturgeon, suspended.

Samuel Klotz, of New Jersey, to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of New Jersey, in place of Robert B. Hathorn, suspended.

Robert Black, of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of New York, in place of Rodney C. Ward, suspended.

Isban Hess, of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the fourteenth district of New York, in place of James W. Bentley, suspended.

John A. Sullivan, of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York, in place of Marshall B. Blake, suspended.

Samuel J. Tilden, jr., of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the fifteenth district of New York, in place of James S. Smart, suspended.

William H. Yarborough, of North Carolina, to be collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of North Carolina, in place of Isaac J. Young, suspended.

William T. Bishop, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio, in place of Clark B. Montgomery, suspended.

James W. Newman, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the eleventh district of Ohio, in place of Marcus Boggs, suspended.

Edmund A. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of internal revenue for the twenty-third district of Pennsylvania, in place of Samuel M. Jackson, suspended.

John Dowlin, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of internal revenue for the twenty-second district of Pennsylvania, in place of Frank P. Case, suspended.

Frederick Gerker, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Pennsylvania, in place of William J. Pollock, suspended.

Charles H. Henshaw, of Rhode Island, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Rhode Island, in place of Elisha H. Rhodes, suspended.

D. Frank Bradley, of South Carolina, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina, in place of Ellery M. Brayton, suspended.

John T. Hillsman, of Tennessee, to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Tennessee, in place of Archelaus M. Hughes, suspended.

Robert M. Henderson, of Texas, to be collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of Texas, in place of Webster Flanagan, suspended.

Andrew L. Ellett, of Virginia, to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of Virginia, in place of Asa Rogers, suspended.

George L. Spear, of Vermont, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Vermont, in place of John C. Stearns, suspended.

Joseph M. Morrow, of Wisconsin, to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Wisconsin, in place of Leonard Lott-ridge, suspended.

Alfred C. Parkinson, of Wisconsin, to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of Wisconsin, in place of Henry Harnden, suspended.

Edward C. Wall, of Wisconsin, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Wisconsin, in place of Irving M. Bean, suspended.

Owen A. Wells, of Wisconsin, to be collector of internal revenue for the third district of Wisconsin, in place of Howard M. Kutchin, suspended.

Thomas F. Cowing, of Fergus Falls, Minn., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Fergus Falls, Minn., *vice* Bernt N. Johnson, suspended.

John B. Webb, of La Crosse, Wis., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at La Crosse, Wis., *vice* Henry Espersen, suspended.

William Foxen, of Detroit, Mich., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Detroit, Mich., *vice* Adam E. Bloom, suspended.

Winfield S. Austin, of Seattle, Wash., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Vancouver, Wash., *vice* Frederick W. Sparling, whose term of office had expired.

Robert C. McFarland, of Murray, Shoshone County, Idaho, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, *vice* James E. Putnam, resigned.

Harlan Pefley, of Boise City, Idaho, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Boise City, Idaho, *vice* Edward L. Curtis, resigned.

Mark W. Sheafe, of Elk Point, Dak., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Watertown, Dakota, *vice* C. G. Williams, resigned.

John G. Higgins, of Columbus, Nebr., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Grand Island, Nebr., *vice* Christopher Hostetter, resigned.

Clate M. Ralstin, of Independence, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Independence, Kans., *vice* Melville J. Salter, resigned.

George W. Warner, of Mankato, Minn., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Tracy, Minn., *vice* Charles B. Tyler, whose term of office expired.

Ralph N. Marble, of Duluth, Minn., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Duluth, Minn., *vice* Guildford G. Hartley, resigned.

William Smith, of Red Lake Falls, Minn., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Crookston, Minn., *vice* John Cromb, whose term of office had expired.

Stephen E. Thayer, of Wausau, Wis., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Wausau, Wis., *vice* Myron H. McCord, resigned.

Emmett Horan, of Eau Claire, Wis., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Eau Claire, Wis., *vice* Alexander Meggett, whose term of office had expired.

William E. Russell, of Natchitoches, La., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Natchitoches, La., *vice* Louis Duplex, whose term of office had expired.

James D. Stewart, of Jackson, Miss., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Jackson, Miss., *vice* Richard C. Kerr, whose term of office had expired.

Edmund G. Shields, of Silver City, N. Mex., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Las Cruces, N. Mex., *vice* John R. McFie, suspended.

David Webb, of Covington, Ind., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, *vice* Humphrey McMaster, suspended.

Edgar S. Wilson, of Jackson, Miss., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Cheyenne, Wyo., *vice* Henry W. Rothert, suspended.

Chester H. Warner, of Colfax, Wash., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Walla Walla, Wash., *vice* Joseph Jorgensen, suspended.

James M. Adams, of Yakima, Wash., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Spokane Falls, Wash., *vice* James M. Armstrong, suspended.

Frank W. Beane, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Oxford, Idaho, *vice* August Duddenhausen, suspended.

Samuel W. Langhorne, of Bozeman, Mont., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Helena, Mont., *vice* Francis Adkinson, suspended.

John S. McFarland, of Chicago, Ill., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Huron, Dak., *vice* George B. Armstrong, suspended.

William Bayard, of Pueblo, Colo., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Pueblo, Colo., *vice* Mark L. Blunt, suspended.

Frederick A. McDonald, of Cross Keys, Oreg., who was designated

during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at The Dalles, Oreg., *vice* Ezra L. Smith, suspended.

Henry Rinehart, of Summerville, Oreg., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at La Grande, Oreg., *vice* Samuel O. Swackhamer, suspended.

Joseph D. Bethune, of San Bernardino, Cal., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Los Angeles, Cal., *vice* Charles R. Johnson, suspended.

Sylvester Hull, of Shasta County, Cal., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Shasta, Cal., *vice* John W. Garden, suspended.

Samuel F. Burtch, of Papillion, Nebr., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Valentine, Nebr., *vice* James Morris, suspended.

William Neville, of North Platte, Nebr., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at North Platte, Nebr., *vice* Hanson M. Grimes, suspended.

Frank Dale, of Wichita, Kans., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Wichita, Kans., *vice* Richard L. Walker, suspended.

William R. Brownlee, of Kingman, Kans., who was designated during the recess of the Senate to be register of the land office at Larned, Kans., *vice* William R. Brown, suspended.

Henry C. Tipton, of Melbourne, Ark., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Harrison, Ark., *vice* John Murphy, suspended.

William K. Ramsey, of Camden, Ark., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Camden, Ark., *vice* Samuel W. Mallory, suspended.

William P. Christensen, of Olivia, Minn., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Redwood Falls, Minn., *vice* Everett P. Freeman, suspended.

James Browne, of Las Vegas, N. Mex., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Las Cruces, N. Mex., *vice* Samuel W. Sherfey, suspended.

William M. Garrard, of Lawrenceville, Ill., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Cheyenne, Wyo., *vice* Walter S. Hurlbut, suspended.

John Montgomery, of Blackfoot, Idaho, who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Oxford, Idaho, *vice* Allen W. Eaton, suspended.

Abram Hall, of Miles City, Mont., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Miles City, Mont., *vice* Charles H. Gould, resigned.

Horatio S. Howell, of Virginia City, Mont., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Helena, Mont., *vice* Zachary T. Burton, suspended.

Ezra W. Miller, of Elk Point, Dak., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Huron, Dak., *vice* Robert Lowery, suspended.

James McCluer Ellis, of Denver, Colo., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Denver, Colo., *vice* Warren C. Willits, suspended.

Charles A. Coryell, of Denver, Colo., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Del Norte, Colo., *vice* Charles A. Brastow, suspended.

Jonathan B. Kilbourn, of Pueblo, Colo., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Pueblo, Colo., *vice* Michael H. Fitch, suspended.

John T. Outhouse, of La Grande, Oreg., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at La Grande, Oreg., *vice* George P. Curry, suspended.

John W. Leigh, of California, who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at San Francisco, Cal., *vice* Charles H. Chamberlain, suspended.

William H. Bickford, of Shasta County, California, who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Shasta, Cal., *vice* Adolph Dobrowsky, suspended.

Samuel G. Glover, of Arlington, Nebr., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Valentine, Nebr., *vice* J. Wesley Tucker, suspended.

Oliver Shannon, of North Platte, Nebr., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at North Platte, Nebr., *vice* John D. Seaman, suspended.

John R. Thornton, of Hampton, Ark., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Camden, Ark., *vice* Alfred A. Tufts, suspended.

John J. Hoge, of Boonville, Mo., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Boonville, Mo., *vice* Patrick H. McNulty, suspended.

Lawrence L. Aune, of Fergus Falls, Minn., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Fergus Falls, Minn., *vice* Jacob Austin, suspended.

Colin F. MacDonald, of Saint Cloud, Minn., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Saint Cloud, Minn., *vice* William B. Mitchell, suspended.

Lloyd T. Boyd, of Waukesha, Wis., who was designated during the

recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Bayfield, Wis., *vice* Currie G. Bell, suspended.

J. Massie Martin, of Opelousas, La., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at New Orleans, La., *vice* Morris Marks, suspended.

Wallace McLaurin, of Brandon, Miss., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Jackson, Miss., *vice* John T. Hull, suspended.

Leigh O. Knapp, of Raton, Colfax County, N. Mex., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Santa Fé, N. Mex., *vice* William H. Bailhache, whose term of office had expired.

Hugh C. Wallace, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake City, Utah, *vice* Moses M. Bane, whose term of office expired.

William T. Shaffer, of Evanston, Wyo., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Evanston, Wyo., *vice* Edgar S. Wilson, declined.

John O'Keane, Vancouver, Wash., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Vancouver, Wash., *vice* Albert O. Marsh, resigned.

Henry C. Branstetter, of Boise City, Idaho, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Boise City, Idaho, *vice* Malachi Krebs, whose term of office had expired.

Downer T. Bramble, of Yankton, Dak., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Watertown, Dak., *vice* Henry R. Pease, whose term of office had expired.

John Lafabre, of Chamberlin, Dak., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Deadwood, Dak., *vice* Edward P. Champlin, resigned.

Ariel C. Jones, of Roseburg, Oreg., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Roseburg, Oreg., *vice* James C. Fullerton, whose term of office had expired.

William M. Townsend, of La Fayette, Oreg., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Lakeview, Oreg., *vice* Jerome Knox, resigned.

Tyree H. Bell, of Fresno City, Cal., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Visalia, Cal., *vice* Tipton Lindsey, whose term of office had expired.

John E. Budd, of Stockton, Cal., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Stockton, Cal., *vice* Otis Perrin, whose term of office had expired.

Thomas W. Tipton, of Brownville, Nebr., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Bloomington, Nebr., *vice* Richard W. Montgomery, whose term of office had expired.

Samuel L. Gilbert, of Winfield, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Wichita, Kans., *vice* James L. Dyer, resigned.

Henri W. Young, of Independence, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Independence, Kans., *vice* Henry M. Waters, resigned.

Tully Scott, of Beloit, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Oberlin, Kans., *vice* Charles E. Chandler, whose term of office expired.

Henry M. Bickel, of McPherson, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Larned, Kans., *vice* Henry Booth, resigned.

Andrew Quindley, of Little Rock, Ark., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Little Rock, Ark., *vice* Charles E. Kelsey, whose term of office had expired.

Alfred L. King, of Harrison, Ind., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Harrison, Ark., *vice* Absalom C. Phillips, resigned.

William R. Edgar, of Ironton, Mo., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Ironton, Mo., *vice* George H. Crumb, whose term of office had expired.

Martin D. McHenry, of Des Moines, Iowa, to be receiver of public moneys at Des Moines, Iowa, *vice* Henry M. Griffiths, deceased.

Philip K. Wiser, of Mankato, Minn., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Tracy, Minn., *vice* John Lind, whose term of office had expired.

Ole Christian Hals, of La Crosse, Wis., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at La Crosse, Wis., *vice* John Ulrich, resigned.

Sylvester S. Kepler, of Eau Claire, Wis., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Eau Claire, Wis., *vice* Vincent W. Bayless, resigned.

Matthew H. Maynard, of Marquette, Mich., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Marquette, Mich., *vice* James M. Wilkinson, resigned.

William C. Jordan, of Midway, Bullock County, Alabama, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Montgomery, Ala., *vice* Algernon A. Mabson, resigned.

Received this 17th day of December, 1885.

William L. Alden, of New York city, N. Y., to be consul-general of the United States at Rome, *vice* Samuel H. M. Byers, resigned.

John M. Birch, of Wheeling, W. Va., to be consul of the United States at Nagasaki, *vice* Alexander C. Jones, suspended.

Oscar Bischoff, of Topeka, Kans., to be consul of the United States at Sonneberg, *vice* George F. Mosher, suspended.

Erhard Bissinger, of New York city, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Beirut, *vice* John T. Robeson, suspended.

William J. Black, of New Castle, Del., to be consul of the United States at Nuremberg, *vice* G. Henry Horstmann, resigned.

Benjamin F. Bonham, of Salem, Oreg., to be consul-general of the United States at Calcutta, *vice* J. A. Leonard, resigned.

J. Harvey Brigham, of Louisiana, to be consul of the United States at Paso del Norte, *vice* Eugene O. Fehét, suspended.

Preston L. Bridgers, of North Carolina, to be consul of the United States at Montevideo, to fill a vacancy.

Edmund B. Briggs, of the District of Columbia, to be consul of the United States at Santos, *vice* William T. Wright, suspended.

John Cardwell, of Austin, Tex., to be agent and consul-general of the United States at Cairo, to fill a vacancy.

James U. Childs, of Farmington, Me., to be consul of the United States at Guelph, Canada, *vice* Harry P. Dill, suspended.

William S. Crowell, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Amoy, *vice* W. Elwell Goldsborough, suspended.

Theodore W. Downs, of Bridgeport, Conn., to be consul of the United States at Quebec, *vice* John A. Wasson, suspended.

Ferdinand F. Dufais, of New York city, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Havre, *vice* John B. Glover, suspended.

William C. Emmet, of New York, formerly secretary of the legation at Constantinople, to be consul of the United States at Smyrna, *vice* William E. Stevens, resigned.

Joseph Falkenbach, of Columbus, Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Barmen, *vice* Wolfgang Schoenle, suspended.

Benjamin J. Franklin, of Kansas City, Mo., to be consul of the United States at Hankow, *vice* Isaac F. Shepard, suspended.

William A. Garesché, of Saint Louis, Mo., to be consul of the United States at Martinique, to fill a vacancy.

Lewis Gebhard Reed, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Barbadoes, *vice* Robert Y. Holley, suspended.

Henry W. Gilbert, of Fort Montgomery, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Trieste, *vice* F. W. Hossfeld, suspended.

Warren Green, of Louisville, Ky., to be consul-general of the United States at Kanagawa, *vice* Thomas B. Van Buren, resigned.

E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville, N. C., to be consul of the United States at Manchester, *vice* Albert D. Shaw, suspended.

Albert N. Hatheway, of Hartford, Conn., to be consul of the United States at Nice, *vice* Thomas Wilson, suspended.

Daniel W. Herring, of Purdy, Tenn., to be consul of the United States at Tegucigalpa, to fill a vacancy.

William Hill, of Bloomington, Ill., to be consul of the United States at Port Sarnia, *vice* Samuel D. Pace, suspended.

Joseph D. Hoff, of Keyport, N. J., to be consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, *vice* Bruno Tzschuck, suspended.

Joseph B. Hughes, of Hamilton, Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Birmingham, *vice* Wilson King, suspended.

J. P. Imboden, of Georgia, to be consul of the United States at Yucarán.

Darius H. Ingraham, of Portland, Me., to be consul of the United States at Cadiz, *vice* Ernest L. Oppenheim, suspended.

Henry M. Keim, of Reading, Pa., to be consul of the United States at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, *vice* Warren A. Worden, suspended.

Edward D. Linn, of Victoria, Tex., to be consul of the United States at Piedras Negras, *vice* Bolívar J. Pridgen, suspended.

Albert Loening, of New York city, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Bremen, *vice* John M. Wilson, suspended.

Gustavus Lucke, of Walpole, N. H., to be consul of the United States at Sherbrooke, Canada, *vice* Benjamin S. Parker, suspended.

Beckford Mackey, of South Carolina, formerly consul at Rio Grande do Sul, to be consul of the United States at Nuevo Laredo, *vice* Stephen H. Smith, suspended.

Henry F. Merritt, of Chicago, Ill., to be consul of the United States at Aix-la-Chapelle, *vice* George F. Lincoln, suspended.

Joseph W. Merriam, a citizen of the United States, to be consul of the United States at Iquique, to be accredited to the Government of Chili, instead of Peru, as heretofore.

J. L. McCaskill, of Brandon, Miss., to be consul of the United States at Dublin, *vice* Benjamin H. Barrows, suspended.

Owen McGarr, of Denver, Colo., to be consul-general of the United States in Ecuador, *vice* Horatio N. Beach, suspended.

J. C. Monaghan, of Providence, R. I., to be consul of the United States at Mannheim, to fill a vacancy.

James M. Morgan, of South Carolina, to be consul-general of the United States, for the British colonies in Australasia, at Melbourne, *vice* O. M. Spencer, suspended.

James Murray, of New York city, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Saint John, New Brunswick, *vice* Darius B. Warner, suspended.

D. J. Partello, of the District of Columbia, to be consul of the United States at Dusseldorf, to fill a vacancy.

Frank H. Pierce, of Hillsborough, N. H., to be consul of the United States at Matanzas, *vice* David Vickers, suspended.

James W. Porch, of Saint Joseph, Mo., to be consul-general of the United States at the City of Mexico, to fill a vacancy.

John H. Putman, of Chillicothe, Ohio, to be consul-general of the United States at Honolulu, *vice* David A. McKinley, suspended.

Otto E. Reimer, of New York city, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, *vice* John C. Landreau, suspended.

Frank W. Roberts, of Biddeford, Me., to be consul of the United States at Coaticook, to fill a vacancy.

James M. Rosse, of Tarrytown, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Three Rivers, Canada, *vice* Frederick F. Farmer, suspended.

Victor A. Sartori, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be consul of the United States at Leghorn, *vice* Charles P. Barnard, suspended.

Jacob Schoenhof, of New York city, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Tunstall, *vice* Edward E. Lane, suspended.

Alexander H. Shipley, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Auckland, to fill a vacancy.

Jasper Smith, of the District of Columbia, formerly commercial agent at Nottingham, to be consul of the United States at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *vice* Robinson Locke, resigned.

John M. Strong, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Belleville, Canada, *vice* Frederick W. Prince, suspended.

Peter Staub, of Knoxville, Tenn., to be consul of the United States at St. Galle, *vice* Emory P. Beauchamp, suspended.

Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States at Rotterdam, *vice* John F. Winter, suspended.

George C. Tanner, of Spartanburg, S. C., formerly consul at Tegucigalpa, to be consul of the United States at Chemnitz, *vice* Jehu L. Parish, suspended.

Francis H. Underwood, of Boston, Mass., to be consul of the United States at Glasgow, *vice* Bret Harte, suspended.

William D. Wamer, of Charleston, S. C., formerly consul at Dusseldorf, to be consul of the United States at Cologne, *vice* Samuel Spackman, resigned.

Thomas R. Welch, of Little Rock, Ark., to be consul of the United States at Hamilton, Canada, *vice* John F. Hazleton, suspended.

Charles H. Wills, of Glymont, Md., to be consul of the United States at Managua, *vice* H. H. Leavitt, suspended.

Arthur B. Wood, of New York, formerly consul at Belfast, to be consul of the United States at Dundee, *vice* Willard B. Wells, suspended.

Bayless W. Hanna, of Crawfordsville, Ind., to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to the Argentine Republic, *vice* Thomas O. Osborn, resigned.

Charles L. Scott, of Monroe County, Alabama, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Venezuela, *vice* John Baker, resigned.

William B. Webb, of Billings, Montana Territory, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be secretary of the Territory of Montana, *vice* John S. Tooker, resigned.

Nathaniel H. Harris, of Vicksburg, Miss., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Aberdeen, Dak., *vice* Charles T. McCoy, resigned.

George W. Glick, of Atchison, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Topeka, Kans., *vice* Nathaniel A. Adams, whose term of office expires December 19, 1885.

Robert L. Taylor, of Johnson City, Tenn., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn., *vice* Henry R. Gibson, suspended.

William W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, Pa., who was designated during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Philadelphia, Pa., *vice* A. Wilson Norris, suspended.

N. A. Wade, to be postmaster at Butler, in the county of Bates and State of Missouri, in the place of Omar D. Austin, whose commission expired October 17, 1885.

John W. Crosby, to be postmaster at Milford, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

John J. Dudley, to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Sullivan and State of New Hampshire, in place of George W. Nourse, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Charles W. Howe, to be postmaster at Rochester, in the county of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, in place of Osmon B. Warren, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William M. Hunnewell, to be postmaster at Exeter, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, in place of George S. Leavitt, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Harry S. Parker, to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, in the place of William H. Hayes, resigned.

Fred. B. Bardon, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, in the place of Edward C. Tunis, whose commission expired October 14, 1885.

William H. Bennett, to be postmaster at Long Branch, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, in the place of Matthias Woolley, resigned.

Thomas G. Bunnell, to be postmaster at Newton, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey, in the place of William R. Mattison, whose commission expired October 29, 1885.

James J. Casey, to be postmaster at Weehawken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, in place of Sophia Marklein, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

George W. Evans, to be postmaster at Ocean Grove, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, in the place of Henry B. Beagle, resigned.

John Fothergill, to be postmaster at Perth Amboy, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, in the place of John F. Van Broek, whose commission expired October 24, 1885.

Augustus W. Irons, to be postmaster at Tom's River, in the county of Ocean and State of New Jersey, in the place of James W. Cowperthwait, whose commission expired October 24, 1885.

Jacob G. Van Riper, to be postmaster at Rutherford, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, in the place of William H. Stevens, whose commission expired May 16, 1885.

Charles Rittenhouse, to be postmaster at Hackettstown, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey, in the place of Robert Rushing, jr., whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

William K. Vansciver, to be postmaster at Beverly, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1885.

Tranquilino Labadie, to be postmaster at Las Vegas, in the county of San Miguel and Territory of New Mexico, in the place of Serapio Romero, resigned.

William A. Walker, to be postmaster at Albuquerque, in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico, in the place of Thomas Hughes, resigned.

Thomas H. Beal, to be postmaster at Hamilton, in the county of Madison and State of New York, in the place of Edwin W. Cushman, resigned.

Charles A. Burke, to be postmaster at Malone, in the county of Franklin and State of New York, in the place of William H. Barney, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

Nicholas Best, to be postmaster at Millerton, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York, in the place of John H. Templeton, deceased.

Ledett A. Bostwick, to be postmaster at Lowville, in the county of Lewis and State of New York, in the place of Louis A. Scott, resigned.

Horace S. Crittenden, to be postmaster at Glens Falls, in the county of Warren and State of New York, in the place of William H. Van Cott, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

George Donnalley, to be postmaster at Waterloo, in the county of Seneca and State of New York, in the place of Luke Johnson, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Henry Eldredge, to be postmaster at Union Springs, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, in the place of Manson F. Backus, whose commission expired May 16, 1885.

Docteur L. La Grange, to be postmaster at Port Richmond, in the county of Richmond and State of New York, in place of Thomas J. Butler, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Ward Gregory, to be postmaster at Ithaca, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, in the place of E. C. Van Kirk, resigned.

David G. Hackney, to be postmaster at Fort Plain, in the county of Montgomery and State of New York, in place of Abram Hoffman, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Jonah T. Howe, to be postmaster at Trumansburg, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, in place of David S. Biggs, resigned.

James R. Howard, to be postmaster at Castile, in the county of Wyoming and State of New York, in the place of George H. Bush, whose commission expired May 6, 1885.

James M. Hubbell, to be postmaster at Potsdam, in the county of Saint Lawrence and State of New York, in place of George R. C. Smith, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Orlando Humphrey, to be postmaster at Nyack, in the county of Rockland and State of New York, in place of Sarah L. Christie, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Charles H. Kavanaugh, to be postmaster at Waterford, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York, in the place of Joseph Harriman, whose commission expired March 23, 1885.

Henry Kingsley, to be postmaster at Schoharie, in the county of

Schoharie and State of New York, in the place of Peter S. Clark, resigned.

W. Edgar Lawrence, to be postmaster at Sing Sing, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, in the place of James Williamson, resigned.

Jerome La Due, to be postmaster at Westfield, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, in the place of Frank A. Hall, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

Abram L. Mace, to be postmaster at Walton, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, in the place of Lewis Marvin, whose commission expired May 6, 1885.

James F. Maybury, to be postmaster at Cortland, in the county of Cortland and State of New York, in the place of James A. Nixon, resigned.

Robert J. McNally, to be postmaster at Keeseville, in the county of Essex and State of New York, in the place of H. C. Stevens, resigned.

Otto R. Miller, to be postmaster at Brighton, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1885.

Richard Mooney, to be postmaster at Rondout, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, in place of Andrew N. Barnes, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Andrew J. Odell, to be postmaster at Rhinebeck, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York, in place of John N. Cramer, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Jacob Odell, to be postmaster at Tarrytown, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, in the place of Marcius D. Raymond, whose commission expired March 23, 1885.

John Keyes Paige, to be postmaster at Schenectady, in the county of Schenectady and State of New York, in the place of John A. De Remert, whose commission expired May 18, 1885.

David Quackinbush, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, in place of Andrew Bridgman, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mrs. Amanda Quinlan, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of Sullivan and State of New York, in the place of Richard Oakley, resigned.

Frank W. Rogers, to be postmaster at Norwich, in the county of Chenango and State of New York, in the place of James K. Spaulding, resigned.

Benjamin Ryall, jr., to be postmaster at Port Jervis, in the county of Orange and State of New York, in the place of Charles St. John, jr., resigned.

George W. Sembler, to be postmaster at City Island, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, in the place of Jerome Bell, whose commission expired May 18, 1885.

Andrew W. Smith, to be postmaster at Flushing, in the county of Queens and State of New York, in place of John W. Rickey, resigned.

Henry Stowell, to be postmaster at Seneca Falls, in the county of Seneca and State of New York, in place of Stephen Weatherlow, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Conrad F. Suderly, to be postmaster at Saugerties, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, in the place of Thomas Maxwell, resigned.

William H. Swan, to be postmaster at Mount Morris, in the county of Livingston and State of New York, in the place of Hathorn Burt, resigned.

Lemuel B. Treadway, to be postmaster at Port Henry, in the county of Essex and State of New York, in the place of Charles L. Palmer, whose commission expired May 6, 1885.

Joseph H. Allen, to be postmaster at Durham, in the county of Durham and State of North Carolina, in place of De Witt C. Mangum, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Warren J. Barrett, to be postmaster at Kinston, in the county of Lenoir and State of North Carolina, in place of William A. Coleman, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

J. A. Bennett, to be postmaster at Reidsville, in the county of Rockingham and State of North Carolina, in place of Richard H. Wray, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

T. B. Douthit, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Forsyth, and State of North Carolina, in place of Jacob Bleckenderfer, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William M. Gay, to be postmaster at Wilson, in the county of Wilson and State of North Carolina, in place of Mrs. Virginia Sharp, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

George H. Gregory, to be postmaster at Greensborough, in the county of Guilford and State of North Carolina, in place of Jonathan D. White, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John H. Hill, to be postmaster at Goldsborough, in the county of Wayne and State of North Carolina, in place of Hiram L. Grant, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William G. Lewis, to be postmaster at Statesville, in the county of Iredell and State of North Carolina, in the place of Silas A. Sharpe, resigned.

Oscar G. Parsley, to be postmaster at Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, in place of Edwin R. Brink, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mrs. M. F. Pender, to be postmaster at Tarborough, in the county of Edgecombe and State of North Carolina, in place of Walter P. Williamson, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

James B. Smith, to be postmaster at Fayetteville, in the county of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, in place of Robert M. Orrell, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Samuel H. Smith, to be postmaster at Winston, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, in place of Wiley A. Walker, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

J. A. Taylor, to be postmaster at Oxford, in the county of Granville and State of North Carolina, in place of Manly B. Jones, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

W. T. Weaver, to be postmaster at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe and State of North Carolina, in place of Henry L. Gudger, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Charles W. Roby, to be postmaster at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, in the place of George A. Steel, whose commission expired October 21, 1885.

George W. Bell, to be postmaster at Cardington, in the county of Morrow and State of Ohio, in the place of Thomas C. Thomson, deceased.

C. S. Brady, to be postmaster at Newark, in the county of Licking and State of Ohio, in place of William C. Lyon, resigned.

William Clevenger, to be postmaster at Wilmington, in the county of Clinton and State of Ohio, in place of C. N. Browning, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Robert W. Cowan, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Ashland and State of Ohio, in the place of Alfred O. Long, resigned.

J. P. Cook, to be postmaster at Kenton, in the county of Hardin and State of Ohio, in the place of Herman Sagebiel, resigned.

Russell T. Dobson, to be postmaster at Bowling Green, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio, in place of Julius D. Bowles, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

B. F. Ellsberry, to be postmaster at Ironton, in the county of Lawrence and State of Ohio, in place of S. Brady Steece, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Wilson W. Forney, to be postmaster at Leetonia, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, in the place of Mathew E. Taggart, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

M. M. Gaunce, to be postmaster at Xenia, in the county of Greene and State of Ohio, in place of Thomas G. Brown, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Martin V. Gibson, to be postmaster at Upper Sandusky, in the county of Wyandot and State of Ohio, in place of J. F. Rieser, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Samuel C. Haag, to be postmaster at Napoleon, in the county of Henry and State of Ohio, in place of L. G. Randall, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Winfield S. Hammaker, to be postmaster at Findlay, in the county of Hancock and State of Ohio, in place of Eli J. De Wolfe, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Henry Hollberg, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Ohio, in the place of Bradford F. Holcomb, resigned.

Joseph S. Laughlin, to be postmaster at Sidney, in the county of Shelby and State of Ohio, in the place of Joseph E. Wilkinson, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

John W. Morris, to be postmaster at Troy, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio, in the place of Frank M. Sterrett, resigned.

L. P. Ohliger, to be postmaster at Wooster, in the county of Wayne and State of Ohio, in the place of Peter C. Given, resigned.

Cary T. Pope, to be postmaster at Hillsborough, in the county of Highland and State of Ohio, in place of James W. Patterson, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

James I. Pritchard, to be postmaster at Nelsonville, in the county Athens and State of Ohio, in the place of Jacob W. Frost, resigned.

F. S. Reefy, to be postmaster at Elyria, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio, in place of Frank E. Bishop, resigned.

Charles Rose, to be postmaster at Logan, in the county of Hocking and State of Ohio, in the place of F. S. Pursell, resigned.

John C. Seeva, to be postmaster at Mechanicsburg, in the county of Champaign and State of Ohio, in the place of Thomas E. Shepherd, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Samuel L. P. Stone, to be postmaster at Urbana, in the county of Champaign and State of Ohio, in place of Samuel B. Price, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Daniel C. Stearns, to be postmaster at Berea, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, in place of William H. James, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

J. R. Thorne, to be postmaster at Piqua, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio, in place of La Roy S. Jordan, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

W. E. Touvelle, to be postmaster at Celina, in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio, in the place of John W. Dickman, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Bartholomew Tristram, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county Marion and State of Ohio, in the place of Valentine Lapham, resigned.

Gustavus A. Van Horn, to be postmaster at New London, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1885.

Gardner A. Wilder, to be postmaster at Circleville, in the county of Pickaway and State of Ohio, in place of H. E. Lutz, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Jacob J. Zeller, to be postmaster at Ottawa, in the county of Putnam, and State of Ohio, in the place of Thomas D. Campbell, resigned.

S. N. McCloud, to be postmaster at Marysville, in the county of Union and State of Ohio, in the place of Dwight Webb, resigned.

Henry G. Ashmead, to be postmaster at Chester, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John A. Wallace, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Michael D. Baker, to be postmaster at Uniontown, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Orin J. Sturgis, resigned.

S. B. Bennett, to be postmaster at Pittston, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Jeremiah B. Shiffer, whose commission expired October 25, 1885.

Henry S. Benner, to be postmaster at Gettysburg, in the county of Adams and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of John M. Kronth, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

David R. Boyer, to be postmaster at Tamaqua, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Mary B. McGuigan, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Joseph K. Bogert, to be postmaster at Wilkes Barre, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Albert S. Orr, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Thomas Chalfant, to be postmaster at Danville, in the county of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Charles W. Eckman, resigned.

George A. Clark, to be postmaster at Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Daniel A. Beckley, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Frank P. Crotzer, to be postmaster at Nanticoke, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of John H. James, resigned.

Alexander M. Dick, to be postmaster at West Newton, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Harman D. Smith, resigned.

James H. Dobbins, to be postmaster at Bellefonte, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of John T. Johnson, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

James Drury, to be postmaster at Bristol, in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William B. Baker, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

J. E. Eichholtz, to be postmaster at Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Jacob Rohrbach, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

L. R. Erdice, to be postmaster at Brookville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, in place of F. A. Weaver, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

J. H. Fulmer, to be postmaster at Muncy, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of George L. I. Painter, whose commission expired October 29, 1885.

James G. Hasson, to be postmaster at Ebensburg, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Edmund James,

suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William F. Harritt, to be postmaster at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Henry S. Hudekoper, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Frank Harvey, to be postmaster at Renovo, in the county of Clinton and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Newton Wells, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

George F. Herman, to be postmaster at Bethlehem, in the county of Northampton and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Owen A. Lukenbach, resigned.

Isaac Horton, to be postmaster at North East, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Oscar W. Davis, resigned.

James B. Hutchison, to be postmaster at Hazleton, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of James James, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

Samuel P. Kindt, to be postmaster at Shenandoah, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of James Wooley, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Maurice Litsch, to be postmaster at Mahanoy City, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Jacob L. Bricker, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

William McFarlan, to be postmaster at Downingtown, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Richard D. Wells, whose commission expired October 14, 1885.

James McKinney, to be postmaster at Susquehanna, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Isaac W. Jones, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

James H. Moore, to be postmaster at Monongahela City, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Chillion C. W. Hazzard, resigned.

Augustus Owen, to be postmaster at Canton, in the county of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Allen M. Ayres, resigned.

Elijah A. Parsons, to be postmaster at Towanda, in the county of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Jackson P. Keeney, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Frank H. Piatt, to be postmaster at Tunkhannock, in the county of Wyoming and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Hiram W. Bardwell, resigned.

J. F. Rayen, to be postmaster at Sandy Lake, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1885.

William C. Schultze, to be postmaster at Reynoldsville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Tilton C. Reynolds, resigned.

Jacob B. Shale, to be postmaster at McKeesport, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Samuel E. Carothers, whose commission expired October 29, 1885.

Henry E. Slaymaker, to be postmaster at Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, in place of James N. Marshall, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William Strohmeier, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William H. Lieb, resigned.

John Swan, to be postmaster at Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John A. Myler, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Joseph P. Taylor, to be postmaster at Du Bois, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Jesse E. Dale, resigned.

Robert S. Wagner, to be postmaster at Bangor, in the county of Northampton and State of Pennsylvania, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1885.

Alexander Wentz, to be postmaster at Mechanicsburg, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Miss Catherine Singer, whose commission expired May 18, 1885.

John McWilliams, to be postmaster at Coatesville, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Francis G. Parke, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

Stephen S. Crittenden, to be postmaster at Greenville Court-House, in the county of Greenville and State of South Carolina, in the place of Mitchell K. Robertson, resigned.

James E. Crosland, to be postmaster at Aiken, in the county of Aiken and State of South Carolina, in the place of Benjamin P. Chatfield, whose commission expired October 14, 1885.

Wade H. Gibbes, to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Richland and State of South Carolina, in the place of Charles M. Wilder, whose commission expired May 11, 1885.

Charles W. Webb, to be postmaster at Anderson Court-House, in the county of Anderson and State of South Carolina, in the place of Mrs. Grace C. Cochran, whose commission expired May 19, 1885.

W. R. Andrews, to be postmaster at Union City, in the county of Obion and State of Tennessee, in place of William P. Richards, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

B. F. Cheatham, to be postmaster at Nashville, in the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, in the place of William P. Jones, whose commission expired October 27, 1885.

James M. King, to be postmaster at Knoxville, in the county of Knox and State of Tennessee, in the place of Oliver P. Temple, whose commission expired October 21, 1885.

Thomas J. Lane, to be postmaster at Greeneville, in the county of Greene and State of Tennessee, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1885.

Henry Clay McLaurine, to be postmaster at Pulaski, in the county of Giles and State of Tennessee, in the place of John D. Lewis, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

William L. Norton, to be postmaster at Tullahoma, in the county of Coffee and State of Tennessee, in the place of George W. Davidson, resigned.

Samuel W. Shields, to be postmaster at Morristown, in the county of Hamblen and State of Tennessee, in the place of John H. Trent, resigned.

Frank White, to be postmaster at Murfreesborough, in the county of Rutherford and State of Tennessee, in the place of Reese K. Henderson, resigned.

Willis H. Bates, to be postmaster at Denton, in the county of Denton and State of Texas, in the place of John B. Nicholas, whose commission expired May 20, 1885.

Robert Burns, to be postmaster at Houston, in the county of Harris and State of Texas, in the place of Henry D. Johnson, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

H. T. Davis, to be postmaster at Orange, in the county of Orange and State of Texas, in the place of Lilburn C. R. Scott, confirmed February 20, 1885, but not commissioned.

John W. Duncan, to be postmaster at Bonham, in the county of Fannin and State of Texas, in the place of Henry E. Taylor, resigned.

Thomas A. Gary, to be postmaster at Galveston, in the county of Galveston and State of Texas, in place of William H. Griffin, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

C. A. Gildea, to be postmaster at Brackettsville, in the county of Kinney and State of Texas, in the place of William W. Lambert, whose commission expired May 13, 1885.

George A. Giddings, to be postmaster at Wichita Falls, in the county of Wichita and State of Texas, in the place of A. D. Acres, resigned.

R. E. Harris, to be postmaster at San Angelo, in the county of Tom Green and State of Texas, in the place of William E. Ellis, resigned.

Henry P. Howard, to be postmaster at San Antonio, in the county of Bexar and State of Texas, in place of James P. Newcomb, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John O. Johnson, to be postmaster at Austin, in the county of Travis and State of Texas, in the place of Jacob C. De Gress, whose commission expired October 15, 1885.

Fidelia Kilgore, to be postmaster at Longview, in the county of Gregg and State of Texas, in the place of John T. Kilgore, deceased.

E. P. Rutherford, to be postmaster at Clarksville, in the county of Red River and State of Texas, in the place of Henry S. Sander-son, resigned.

John Snoddy, to be postmaster at Big Spring, in the county of Howard and State of Texas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1885.

John Q. Tabor, to be postmaster at Bryan, in the county of Brazos and State of Texas, in place of J. Allen Meyers, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Andrew J. Ward, to be postmaster at Beaumont, in the county of Jefferson and State of Texas, in the place of George E. Vallade, resigned.

Dudley C. Brown, to be postmaster at Brandon, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, in place of John L. Knight, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Clark Holden, to be postmaster at Barre, in the county of Washington and State of Vermont, in place of William A. Perry, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

W. L. Howard, to be postmaster at Fair Haven, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, in the place of Harris Whipple, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

George F. O. Kimball, to be postmaster at Vergennes, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, in the place of Hiram C. Johnson, resigned.

George W. Morse, to be postmaster at Waterbury, in the county of Washington and State of Vermont, in the place of Justin W. Moody, resigned.

Charles C. Peck, to be postmaster at Middlebury, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, in the place of George Hammond, whose commission expired May 6, 1885.

Jerome W. Pierce, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, in place of Loren B. Hurd, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Lyman W. Redington, to be postmaster at Rutland, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, in place of Albert H. Tuttle, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

A. P. Bibb, to be postmaster at University of Virginia, in the county of Albemarle and State of Virginia, in place of Robert H. Fife, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mattie K. Chisman, to be postmaster at Hampton, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia, in the place of Hunter R. Booker, resigned.

William H. Cullingworth, to be postmaster at Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, in the place of George K. Gilmer, whose commission expired May 13, 1885.

Oscar D. Derr, to be postmaster at Roanoke, in the county of Roanoke and State of Virginia, in place of Alexander S. Asberry, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Frank T. Forbes, to be postmaster at Fredericksburg, in the county of Spotsylvania and State of Virginia, in place of Lawrence Talliaferro, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

M. Glennan, to be postmaster at Norfolk, in the county of Norfolk and State of Virginia, in place of James W. Long, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

George R. Head, to be postmaster at Leesburg, in the county of Loudoun and State of Virginia, in place of Owen T. Holmes, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William W. Herbert, to be postmaster at Alexandria, in the county of Alexandria and State of Virginia, in place of David A. Windsor, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Alexander S. Haller, to be postmaster at Wytheville, in the county of Wythe and State of Virginia, in place of William F. Slater, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

H. B. Linney, to be postmaster at Gordonsville, in the county of Orange and State of Virginia, in place of Joseph H. Yager, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Thomas R. McDearman, to be postmaster at Danville, in the county of Pittsylvania and State of Virginia, in place of Algar M. Wheeler, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John N. Shepherd, to be postmaster at Berryville, in the county of Clarke and State of Virginia, in the place of John W. Beemer, resigned.

J. T. Burns, to be postmaster at Dayton, in the county of Columbia and Territory of Washington, in the place of William O. Matzger, resigned.

Arthur D. Glover, to be postmaster at Olympia, in the county of Thurston and Territory of Washington, in place of James N. Gale, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Daniel Stewart, to be postmaster at Walla Walla, in the county of Walla Walla and Territory of Washington, in the place of William Stine, whose commission expired October 18, 1885.

Richard J. Ashby, to be postmaster at Charleston, in the county of Kanawha and State of West Virginia, in place of Alvaro F. Gibbens, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Patrick J. Rogers, to be postmaster at Piedmont, in the county of Mineral and State of West Virginia, in place of George T. Gosorn, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Robert Simpson, to be postmaster at Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of West Virginia, in place of Hugh Sterling, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John A. Bardon, to be postmaster at Superior, in the county of Douglas and State of Wisconsin, in place of Sidney E. Tubbs, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

James W. Beattie, to be postmaster at Marshfield, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin, in place of Edward S. Renne, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Oscar F. Blakely, to be postmaster at Darlington, in the county of La Fayette and State of Wisconsin, in place of Sylvester W. Osborne,

suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William Brown, to be postmaster at Lake Geneva, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Charles A. Noyes, resigned.

Charles A. Burroughs, to be postmaster at La Crosse, in the county of La Crosse and State of Wisconsin, in place of Benjamin F. Bryant, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William H. Canon, to be postmaster at Merrill, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin, in place of Spencer Wiley, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William N. Carter, to be postmaster at Viroqua, in the county of Vernon and State of Wisconsin, in place of Robert S. McMichael, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Edward Van De Castele, to be postmaster at De Pere, in the county of Brown and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Pembroke R. Proctor, resigned.

Drummond G. Craig, to be postmaster at Fort Atkinson, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin, in place of Monmouth H. Ganong, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John Dawe, to be postmaster at Edgerton, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, in place of Edward A. Burdick, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Walter H. Dawley, to be postmaster at Antigo, in the county of Langdale and State of Wisconsin, in place of Henry Smith, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Charles B. Draper, to be postmaster at Oconomowoc, in the county of Waukesha and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Warham Parks, resigned.

A. Everhard, to be postmaster at Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac and State of Wisconsin, in place of Calvin H. Upham, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

William T. Hall, to be postmaster at Beloit, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, in place of Chalmers Ingersoll, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

R. P. Hitchcock, to be postmaster at Tomah, in the county of Monroe and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Hiram S. Beardsley, resigned.

Henry C. Hunt, to be postmaster at Reedsburg, in the county of Sauk and State of Wisconsin, in place of John Kellogg, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

J. E. Jones, to be postmaster at Portage, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin, in place of Charles C. Dow, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

James M. Keys, to be postmaster at Richland Centre, in the county of Richland and State of Wisconsin, in place of David G. James, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Peter McCamley, to be postmaster at Grand Rapids, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin, in the place of George F. Witter, whose commission expired October 14, 1885.

M. H. Mould, to be postmaster at Baraboo, in the county of Sauk and State of Wisconsin, in place of David E. Welch, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John Pepper, to be postmaster at Boscobel, in the county of Grant and State of Wisconsin, in the place of William E. De Lap, resigned.

Adolph Piening, to be postmaster at Manitowoc, in the county of Manitowoc and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Charles Esslinger, whose commission expired March 22, 1885.

Curtis Reed, to be postmaster at Menasha, in the county of Winnebago and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Selden M. Bronson, whose commission expired May 5, 1885.

Valentine Ringle, to be postmaster at Wausau, in the county of Marathon and State of Wisconsin, in place of Robert H. Johnson, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Michael W. Ryan, to be postmaster at Medford, in the county of Taylor and State of Wisconsin, in place of Solomon H. Keeler, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

J. H. Donkersley, to be postmaster at Laramie City, in the county of Albany and Territory of Wyoming, in place of Charles W. Spaulding, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

John C. Friend, to be postmaster at Carbon, in the county of Carbon and Territory of Wyoming, in place of Harvey T. Snively, suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.