

SEC. 24. That the office of Territorial superintendent of district schools created by the laws of Utah is hereby declared vacant; and it shall be the duty of the supreme court of said Territory to appoint a Territorial superintendent of district schools, who shall possess and exercise all the powers and duties imposed by the laws of said Territory upon the Territorial superintendent of district schools, and who shall receive the same salary and compensation, which shall be paid out of the treasury of said Territory; and the laws of the Territory of Utah providing for the method of election and appointment of such Territorial superintendent of district schools are hereby suspended until the further action of Congress shall be had in respect thereof. The said superintendent shall have power to prohibit the use in any district school of any book of a sectarian character or otherwise unsuitable. Said superintendent shall collect and classify statistics and other information respecting the district schools in said Territory, showing their progress, the whole number of children of school age, the number who attended school in each year in the respective counties, and average length of time of their attendance, the number of teachers and the compensation paid to the same, the number of teachers who are Mormons, the number who are so-called Gentiles, the number of children of Mormon parents and the number of children of so-called Gentile parents, and their respective average attendance at school. All of which statistics and information shall be annually reported to Congress, through the governor of said Territory and the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 25. (a) A widow shall be endowed of the third part of all the lands whereof her husband was seized of an estate of inheritance at any time during the marriage, unless she shall have lawfully released her right thereto.

(b) The widow of any alien who at the time of his death shall be entitled by law to hold any real estate, if she be an inhabitant of the Territory at the time of such death, shall be entitled to dower of such estate in the same manner as if such alien had been a native citizen.

(c) If a husband seized of an estate of inheritance in lands exchanged them for other lands, his widow shall not have dower of both, but shall make her election to be endowed of the lands given or of those taken in exchange; and if such election be not evinced by the commencement of proceedings to recover her dower of the lands given in exchange within one year after the death of her husband, she shall be deemed to have elected to take her dower of the lands received in exchange.

(d) When a person seized of an estate of inheritance in lands shall have executed a mortgage on such estate before marriage, his widow shall nevertheless be entitled to dower out of the lands mortgaged as against every person except the mortgagee and those claiming under him.

(e) Where a husband shall purchase lands during coverture, and shall at the same time mortgage his estate in such lands to secure the payment of the purchase-money, his widow shall not be entitled to dower out of such lands, as against the mortgagee or those claiming under him, although she shall not have united in such mortgage; but she shall be entitled to her dower as against all other persons.

(f) Where in such case the mortgagee, or those claiming under him, shall, after the death of the husband of such widow, cause the land mortgaged to be sold, either under a power of sale contained in the mortgage or by virtue of the decree of a court of equity, and if any surplus shall remain after payment of the moneys due on such mortgage and the costs and charges of the sale, such widow shall nevertheless be entitled to the interest or income of the one-third part of such surplus, for her life, as her dower.

(g) A widow shall not be endowed of lands conveyed to her husband by way of mortgage unless he acquire an absolute estate therein during the married period.

(h) In case of divorce dissolving the marriage contract for the misconduct of her wife, she shall not be endowed.

SALLIE JARRATT.

Mr. HARRIS. Yesterday the Senate passed a bill (S. 16) for the relief of Sallie Jarratt, executrix of Gregory Jarratt, deceased. I desire to enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed and the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading, because of the fact, which I learn to-day, that Sallie Jarratt died a short time since, and I want to amend the bill so as to pass it for the relief of the administrator *de bonis non* instead of Sallie Jarratt, who is dead.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Tennessee wishes the motion to reconsider entered?

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to enter both motions, and if the Senate will indulge me, as it will take but a moment to reconsider the vote and amend, I ask that it may be done at this time.

Mr. EDMUNDS. If the Senator will just enter the motion, then it will be a motion that can be taken up Monday morning in the morning hour, and we can look at it.

Mr. HARRIS. Then I wish to enter both motions, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed and the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The motions will be entered.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 11, 1886.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. D. HUNTLEY, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* presented a resolution adopted by the American Metrological Society of New York city, favoring the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SAWYER presented resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Wis., in favor of the suspension of the compulsory coinage of the standard silver dollar; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, presented the petition of E. H. Brodie,

late ordnance sergeant, United States Army, of Astoria, Oreg., praying for the passage of a bill awarding him a certificate of merit for distinguished bravery and good conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HARRISON presented the petition of Veite, Stockwell & Co., and 10 other wholesale grocers at Evansville, Ind., praying for the appointment of commissioners on the part of the United States to confer with those of Canada for the settlement of the fisheries question; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HALE. I present the petition of J. Eglinton Montgomery, late United States consul at Leipsic, Germany, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred in obedience to orders from the United States. This paper is not in the form of a petition addressed to Congress, but is addressed to the Committee on Claims, though evidently intended for Congress. I therefore ask leave to present it, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The petition will be received, if there be no objection, and so referred.

Mr. HALE presented the memorial of R. I. Wooster and others, citizens of Maine; the memorial of Joseph Wood and others, citizens of Maine; the memorial of Charles F. Eaton and others, citizens of Maine; the memorial of G. H. Condon and others, citizens of Maine; and the memorial of F. L. Hodgkins and others, citizens of Maine, remonstrating against any action by the executive department or Congress which will fail to protect the New England fisheries; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WILSON, of Maryland, presented the petition of William H. Haines and others, citizens of Cecil County, Maryland; the petition of Thomas C. Crouch and others, citizens of Cecil County, Maryland; and the petition of William H. Barton and others, citizens of Dorchester County, Maryland, praying for the suspension of the coinage of the standard silver dollar; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BUTLER presented the petition of E. R. Wallace, president of the Merchants and Planters' National Bank, Union, S. C.; George Munro, cashier; J. D. Arthur, book-keeper; I. D. Jones, J. C. Hunter, A. H. Foster, J. H. Bartles, W. D. Bewley, and 22 others, merchants and business men, citizens of Union, S. C.; and the petition of Charles O. Witte, president of the People's National Bank of Charleston, S. C.; E. H. Sparkman, cashier; Andrew Simonds, president of the First National Bank; Andrew Simonds, vice-president; George W. Williams, president of the Carolina Savings Bank; Bank of Charleston; South Carolina Loan and Trust Company, and 26 other mercantile firms and business men of Charleston, S. C., praying for the repeal of the law requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to coin not less than 2,000,000 of standard silver dollars per month; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., in favor of an appropriation for a new revenue-cutter to be stationed at that port; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Edgar O. Murdon, a native of South Carolina, praying for the removal of his political disabilities; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented a memorial of citizens of Kentucky, remonstrating against the passage of a bill to establish the eastern judicial district of Kentucky; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BLAIR. I present the petition of Stephen C. Hoops, late of Company C, One hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and 8 other ex-Union soldiers, representing the volunteer service in Pennsylvania, Ohio, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, one or two other States, and the regular Army, praying for the establishment of national homes for indigent and maimed ex-confederate soldiers. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BLAIR presented the petition of W. S. Wrenn and others, of Savoy, Tex., and the petition of W. S. Cole and others, of Limaburg, Ky., praying for the passage of a bill granting temporary aid to common schools; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of Hays Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Pittsburgh, Pa., praying for the passage of a bill granting public lands to the soldiers and sailors of the late war; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. COLQUITT presented a petition of citizens of Georgia, praying for the repeal of the so-called silver coinage law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SPOONER, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 296) for the relief of Alfred G. Hatfield, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 85) for the relief of B. Jennings, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PLUMB, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 218) to confirm the title to certain lands in Platte

County, Missouri, and authorize patents to be issued therefor to Kinsey B. Cecil, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 149) forfeiting a part of certain lands granted to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads in that State, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

Mr. PLUMB. I ask unanimous consent that at some future day I may make a written report to accompany the bill which has just been reported (S. 149); and I give notice to the Senate that at an early day I shall ask the Senate to consider the bill.

ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.

Mr. HARRISON. I am directed by the Committee on Territories, to whom the subject was referred, to submit a report, accompanied by an original bill, relating to the admission of Dakota.

The bill (S. 967) to provide for the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union, and for the organization of the Territory of Lincoln, was read twice by its title, and ordered to be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. HARRISON. I desire also, in order that it may be disposed of, to report adversely and ask the indefinite postponement of Senate bill 578 on the same subject.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Indiana moves the indefinite postponement of the bill (S. 578) providing for the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union and for the organization of the Territory of North Dakota. If there be no objection that motion will be considered as agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President—

Mr. HARRISON. I was going to say that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] was not present when the bill was acted upon by the committee, and if there is any desire to reserve the right of the minority to present their views I ask that it may be done.

Mr. BUTLER. I simply rose for the purpose of saying that I would ask that privilege. I have had no time to examine the report and know nothing about it. I shall therefore be glad, after examining it, to have the opportunity of submitting a minority report if it be deemed necessary.

Mr. HARRISON. In connection with this matter I desire to ask to have printed an additional number of copies, more than the ordinary number, of the report. The ordinary number, I believe, is 1,900, of which, if I am rightly informed, something less than 300 copies remain in the Senate for distribution. I think there should be an additional number of copies of the report printed, as there will be perhaps a somewhat wide desire to see it.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. What number does the Senator propose?

Mr. HARRISON. I would ask for information whether I am right in supposing that 1,900 is the usual number printed?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Nineteen hundred is the usual number of a document printed. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY] can answer.

Mr. HARRISON. I ask the Senator from Connecticut what is the usual number of copies of reports printed?

Mr. HAWLEY. Nineteen hundred; and two or three hundred of that number are at the disposal of the Senate.

Mr. HARRISON. Nineteen hundred, I am advised, is the usual number. I think it would be well that as many as 5,000 copies of this report should be printed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Indiana asks unanimous consent of the Senate for an order to print 5,000 extra copies of the report on the bill in respect to the State of Dakota.

Mr. BUTLER. I shall be constrained to object to that for the present until I can have an opportunity of examining the report.

Mr. ALLISON. The motion must go to the Committee on Printing, and let that committee report upon it.

Mr. INGALLS. Let it go to the Committee on Printing under the rules.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Objection being made to the unanimous consent for printing extra copies, the question will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. HARRISON. I suppose that the resolution or order will go to the Committee on Printing to report. I shall put it in the form of a resolution, so that it may be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The order to print the usual number is made as a matter of course. The order proposed to print an extra number of copies will go to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. HARRISON. I am also directed by the Committee on Territories to report adversely on two resolutions, one submitted by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] and one by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST], relating the one to the proceedings taken by the people of Dakota in the formation of a State government, and the other to the communication accompanying the constitution as it was laid before the Senate by the presiding officer. If the Senator from South Carolina desires his resolution to go upon the Calendar, I will ask that that be done, and as the Senator from Missouri is not in his place, perhaps that resolution also had better go upon the Calendar.

Mr. BUTLER. May I inquire what action was taken by the committee upon these resolutions? I did not hear the Senator.

Mr. HARRISON. I was directed to report them adversely. I will say to the Senator from South Carolina that we have not submitted a written report upon these resolutions, for the reason that the report accompanying the bill was thought by the committee to contain all necessary references to the reasons upon which the adverse reports were based in reference to the resolutions.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Indiana, from the Committee on Territories, reports adversely the resolutions which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A resolution by Mr. BUTLER instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire under what authority a so-called State legislature has been organized in the Territory of Dakota.

A resolution by Mr. VEST relative to the memorial of certain persons calling themselves the State executive committee of the State of Dakota.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. These resolutions, with the adverse reports, will take their place on the Calendar.

Mr. HARRISON subsequently submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate, That there be printed 5,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee on Territories accompanying the bill (S. 967) to provide for the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union and for the organization of the Territory of Lincoln.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. VANCE introduced a bill (S. 968) to provide for the erection of a public building in Statesville, N. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. JACKSON introduced a bill (S. 969) to authorize the employment of law clerks or stenographers for the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 970) for the relief of Agnes and Maria De Leon, heirs at law of Rebecca L. De Leon, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He (by request) also introduced a bill (S. 971) relating to the pay and retirement of the mates in the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 972) for the relief of Thomas P. Morgan, jr.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 973) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Sarah P. McKean; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 974) to amend section 5 of the act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1880; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MILLER, of New York, introduced a bill (S. 975) for the relief of Mathilda Victor; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HARRISON introduced a bill (S. 976) for the relief of certain officers of the Signal Service; 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. 977) granting a pension to Elizabeth Barker; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 978) for the relief of Henry Head, of Quincy, Ill.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 979) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary J. Saunders; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 980) granting the right of way to the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railroad Company; which was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Railroads if there be no objection.

Mr. HARRISON. I think the reference should be to the Committee on Territories. It is a question of the granting of a right of way through the Yellowstone Park to a railroad company. That subject has been considered by the Committee on Territories heretofore. Several bills of the same purport as this have been introduced at previous sessions of the Senate and they have always gone to the Committee on Territories, as has all legislation proposed in regard to the Yellowstone National Park; and that is evidently the appropriate reference.

Mr. McMILLAN. I think the Senator from Indiana is mistaken in the impression he conveys to the Senate that a similar bill has been referred to the Committee on Territories before. Such a bill as this was reported favorably after full consideration, as I understand, by the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. HARRISON. Possibly I may be mistaken as to the reference at the last Congress, and if so, as I understand the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY] also to be of the opinion of the Senator from Minnesota, I shall not interpose any objection to the present reference of this bill to the Committee on Railroads.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The reference is so made.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 981) for the relief of purchasers and other grantees of the United States of certain swamp and overflowed lands and to reimburse and indemnify certain States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 982) granting the right of way to the Wyoming Central Railway Company across the Fort Fetterman military reservation, in the Territory of Wyoming; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 983) granting a pension to Michael Daly; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 984) to regulate the foreclosure of mortgages and deeds of trust in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 985) to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge by the Dakota Central Railway Company across the Missouri River at Pierre, Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 986) authorizing the Quartermaster-General and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to examine and pass upon the claims of Frederick Martin and Mark Newell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SABIN introduced a bill (S. 987) for the relief of William H. Whiting; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. STANFORD introduced a bill (S. 988) for the relief of William R. Wheaton and Charles H. Chamberlain, of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 989) to authorize the adjustment of certain accounts arising in the Indian service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 990) to enable the State of California to take lands in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections found to be mineral lands; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 991) for the relief of settlers under the desert-land act; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 992) for the relief of Jerome Madden, of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 993) to appropriate the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated by Congress for the suppression of Indian hostilities in the State of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 994) granting to the State of California 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands in said State; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 995) to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill (S. 996) for the relief of Leslie Barrett; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. COKE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 997) to create the judicial district of North Texas and Indian Territory; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 998) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the owner of the bark General Berry, destroyed when in the service of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 999) to provide for the extension of letters patent for an improvement in insulating submarine cables; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1000) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to Albert V. Conway, substituted trustee, for certain registered United States bonds redeemed or assigned by the Government upon forged assignments; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MAHONEY introduced a bill (S. 1001) for the relief of Arthur Connell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LOGAN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1002) for the relief of the officers and crew of the light-house tender Lily and the inspector of the fourteenth United States light-house district; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 1003) relating to pilotage; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1004) to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen, and owners of vessels, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SAWYER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1005) for the relief of the heirs at law of John Graham; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1006) for the relief of James W. Schaumburg; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 1007) to divide the State of Nebraska into two judicial districts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON, of Maryland, introduced a bill (S. 1008) to empower the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Protestant Church to hold property in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, introduced a bill (S. 1009) providing an appropriation for the speedy completion of the improvements at the entrance to Yaquina Bay, Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1010) providing an appropriation for continuing the improvements at the entrance to Coos Bay, Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1011) providing an appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Coquille River, Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1012) providing an additional appropriation for the purpose of continuing work on the canal and locks at the Cascades of the Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 1013) providing for the establishment of a port of entry at Mount Desert Ferry, in the town of Hancock, in the State of Maine; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1014) granting a pension to Ella I. Small; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1015) for the relief of the owners and officers of the brig Olive Frances, and others on board said brig; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 1016) to grant an increase of pension to Abel Comstock; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill (S. 1017) to increase the pension of John F. Stuke; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1018) for the relief of Patrick Cook; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1019) granting a pension to Charlotte McCay; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1020) authorizing the District of Columbia to convey the alley, 15 feet wide, running east and west, between lots 6 and 7, in square 635, comprising an area of 3,480 square feet of land, to the owner of said lots; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1021) for the relief of Wilbur F. Cogswell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 1022) granting a pension to Hoy Cooper; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present, to accompany the bill, a petition and sundry affidavits and a letter from the Secretary of War to me in regard to it. I move that the bill, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MAHONEY introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 25) for the relief of William B. Isaacs & Co.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 26) relative to a certain accepted draft in the Department of State; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PAPERS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the case of Thomas P. Morgan, jr., be withdrawn

from the files of the Senate, under the rules, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM, it was

Ordered, That the papers now on the files in the matter of the claim of Henry Head be withdrawn and referred to the Committee on Claims, no report having been made in the case.

On motion of Mr. MAHONEY, it was

Ordered, That the petition and papers in support of the claim of Arthur Connell be withdrawn from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Ordered, That the papers in support of the claim of William B. Isaacs & Co. be withdrawn from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the case of the heirs at law of John Graham be withdrawn from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Ordered, That the papers in the case of James W. Schaumburg be withdrawn from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. PALMER, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the case of John Burt, of Michigan, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON, it was

Ordered, That the papers accompanying the bill for the relief of John A. Runyan be withdrawn from the Committee on Military Affairs and referred to the Committee on Pensions, to accompany the bill (S. 800) granting an increase of pension to John A. Runyan.

On motion of Mr. COCKRELL, it was

Ordered, That the papers relating to the claims of J. A. Ralston, E. E. Rawson, A. Pike, and the trustees of Odd Fellows' Hall, Pulaski, Tenn., be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, it was

Ordered, That the petition and papers of Cornelius Connell be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Claims.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Mr. MORGAN submitted the following resolution; which was read:

Whereas the union of church and state in the conduct of a joint administration of the temporal or spiritual affairs of any church or religious sect or society is dangerous to the freedom of religious worship and opinion and violates the principles of the Constitution of the United States:

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate it is not within the power of Congress to appoint officers of the United States, by whatever name they may be called, who shall in the name of, or on behalf of, the United States be required to participate with the officers of any church or religious sect or society, whether or not the same is incorporated, in the joint conduct and administration of the spiritual or temporal affairs of such church, sect, or society.

2. That it is a practical violation of the Constitution for the President of the United States to appoint any such officer under any law which assumes to confer such power on him and that requires such duties to be performed by such appointee as are mentioned in the first resolution, and that fixes upon them a direct accountability or responsibility to the executive or legislative department of the Government of the United States for their conduct in office.

3. That it is not the constitutional function of the executive or legislative department of the Government of the United States to exert control in the direction and administration of the religious or temporal affairs of any church or religious sect or society, but such power, if it may be in any case lawfully exerted by any department of the Government of the United States, can only be exercised by the judicial department.

4. That the power of Congress to grant charters of incorporation to religious societies in localities under its exclusive jurisdiction does not extend to and include the right or authority to participate in the administration of the affairs of such incorporations through the agency of officers of the United States appointed for such purpose and accountable to the Government for their conduct in office.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask that the resolution may be printed and lie over. I desire to submit some remarks upon it before it is referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Alabama asks for an order to print the resolution and that it may lie over. If there be no objection that order will be entered.

COIN DUTIES ON IMPORTED GOODS.

Mr. COKE. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock, I shall ask the Senate to take up and consider the resolution submitted by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BECK] relative to the payment of customs dues and the disbursements thereof, and I shall ask permission to submit some remarks upon it.

MONUMENTS TO LINCOLN AND GRANT.

Mr. BLAIR. Several days since, when I introduced bills relating to the construction of monuments to Lincoln and Grant, I desired to say a few words in explanation of the bills not exceeding three or four minutes, but in the rush of business I thought it best at that time not to ask the courtesy of the Senate for that purpose. If I could have at this time not over five minutes to do so I should be very much obliged.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bills referred to are not on the Calendar.

Mr. BLAIR. No, but I ask unanimous consent simply to be allowed to make a statement at this time in regard to them.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from New Hampshire asks the unanimous consent of the Senate to submit some remarks upon bills which have been referred to one of the standing committees. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BLAIR. I am partly led to do this from the fact that I have received many letters on the subject which would require considerable correspondence, and therefore I take this occasion to reply.

The bill (S. 817) to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for ten years next after the passage of this act there shall be annually appropriated from the money in the Treasury \$100,000, which several sums shall be expended, under the direction of the President, in the erection of a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

SEC. 2. That said monument shall be located in the center of Lincoln Square, east of the Capitol, in the city of Washington, D. C.

SEC. 3. That the whole cost of said monument shall be \$1,000,000; the work thereon shall begin within one year after the passage of this act; and said monument shall be similar in general style to that erected to the memory of George Washington in the city of Washington, and built in accordance with plans and estimates to be approved by the President before the commencement of the work.

SEC. 4. That this monument shall be built under the direction of the President, and without resort to the contract system, so called, any further than shall be unavoidable in obtaining materials and decorations which cannot be constructed by labor and skill at the place of erection; and none but American citizens, native or naturalized, shall be employed in the performance of labor on said monument, and, so far as shall be consistent with the progress and fitness of the work, a rigid preference shall be given to the employment of soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the United States.

The bill (S. 818) to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Ulysses S. Grant is the same, with the exception of the second section, which is as follows:

That said monument shall be located due north of the Capitol, within the limits of the District of Columbia.

It is conceded that the great names in our history so far are Washington, Lincoln, and Grant. They are a brotherhood, a trinity, conceived of in the popular mind not alone as equals, but as actual associates, consulting still and forever, to preside over the destiny of the nation and the Government which, by their wise and patriotic deeds while living, they preserved.

Washington's monument has been erected—a sublime and unequalled shaft, which more and more impresses one as the most appropriate design that could have been selected. To adopt any other design save in the surroundings and minor things in the way of statues about the base and other mere adornments for his brethren and associates, Lincoln and Grant, would mar the unity of that tribute which the three monuments as a whole would constitute to the patriotic virtues and high deeds to which these men consecrated their lives.

The experience of our people in the effort to erect the monument to Washington (which cost substantially a million) demonstrates that no like and suitable memorial will ever be erected in this city, if indeed in any other, to Lincoln and Grant by private effort alone.

Yes, the nation ought to build them, and the nation will build them, or they will not be built at all. It is already plain that Lincoln, dead now twenty-one years, will receive no adequate tribute from the nation if private effort be relied upon; while the struggle to obtain a few dollars by private subscription shows the hopelessness of the task in the case of Grant even now, when the heart of the people is full of a recent grief. The simple truth is that the numerous calls for less imposing memorials than would be appropriate in the capital of the nation very heavily taxes the utmost capacity of local communities, and it is a shabby thing on the part of the nation to wait for private enterprise to move or to leave these monuments here longer unbuilt.

As to the location, Washington Monument is due west from the center of the Capitol, the center of Lincoln Square is due east from the center of the Capitol about the same distance. Go now to the north front of the Senate wing and look up North Capitol street to the horizon about the same distance. There is apparently the highest point of the hills that environ the city, a city like Zion of old, which by hills surrounded stands beautiful for situation—the joy of the whole earth. Here, then, erect the monument to Grant among the soldiers whom he led and under the North Star.

Conceive, now, these unequalled pillars climbing with equal step nearer to heaven than any others on the face of the earth; conceive of them as completed, and you will find it impossible long to believe them to be lifeless rock—but instinct, rather, with the life-blood of the nation and with the personal presence of the heroes and statesmen they commemorate. There they would stand forever, dominating the great cardinal points of our history and destiny. The power of these great monuments as educators over those who behold them or even think of them will be very great. But whatever style or location be adopted, let appropriate monuments be erected. The fourth section of the bill is in strict keeping with the sentiments which inspire the main idea. American citizens, native or naturalized (those who have declared their intention to be naturalized are held to be entitled to protection as citizens), should build these monuments. The expenditure should be for the benefit of those who need employment, and more and more the money paid out on public works must be given to those who are unable to command work in any other way, and thus something be done to insure wages and support to our surplus laboring population; while the long-sanctioned principle that preference shall be given to the soldier and sailor who has been honorably discharged from the service is to be rigidly complied with so far as it can be consistently with the progress and fitness of the work. One hundred thousand dollars appropriated annually to each monument for ten years would be but a slight expenditure, while it certainly would insure uniformity in amount of

employment, thoroughness of inspection, and consequent stability and perfection of the work.

SALLIE JARRATT.

Mr. MANDERSON. On Thursday last I gave notice that at this hour I would desire to address the Senate upon the bill (S. 137) to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the Army. I ask unanimous consent that that bill be now taken from the table and read.

Mr. HARRIS. Would it inconvenience the Senator from Nebraska to allow me to dispose of a motion to reconsider before he proceeds?

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly not; I yield for that purpose.

Mr. HARRIS. As the Senator from Nebraska yields for that purpose, I ask the Senate now to consider the motion I entered on the last day's session to reconsider the vote by which the bill (S. 16) for the relief of Sallie Jarratt, executrix of Gregory Jarratt, deceased, was passed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Tennessee moves to reconsider the vote by which the bill indicated by him was passed.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. I also entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Tennessee also moves that the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading be reconsidered.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. Now I wish to strike out the name of Sallie Jarratt and to insert the name which I have sent to the desk as administrator *de bonis non*.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. In line 4, after the word "to," strike out the words "Sallie Jarratt, executrix," and insert in lieu thereof the words "J. A. Wilson, administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of Gregory Jarratt, deceased," so as to read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to J. A. Wilson, administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of Gregory Jarratt, deceased, late of Hardeman County, Tennessee, &c.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of J. A. Wilson, administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of Gregory Jarratt, deceased."

EFFICIENCY OF THE INFANTRY.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] asks the unanimous consent of the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 137) to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the Army. If there be no objection that motion will be considered as agreed to, and the bill is before the Senate.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask that the bill be read at length.

The Chief Clerk read the bill (S. 137) to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the Army, as follows:

Whereas experience has shown that the three-battalion organization of the cavalry and artillery branches of the Army is the most useful in time of peace and best adapted to expansion in time of war: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1106 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America be amended so as to read as follows:

"Each infantry regiment shall consist of twelve companies, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, and one chief musician, who shall be instructor of music, and two principal musicians. The adjutant and the quartermaster shall be extra lieutenants, selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment: *Provided*, That all appointments to the original vacancies above the grade of second lieutenant created by this act shall be filled by seniority in the infantry arm of the service."

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, the Constitution of the United States, framed by the people for the purposes expressed in its preamble, among which are to insure domestic tranquillity and provide for the common defense, grants to the Congress the power to raise and support armies, provide and maintain a navy, provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for calling them forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. These grants were the natural incidents flowing from the great power vested in the Congress, the right that is the highest prerogative of sovereignty, to declare war. The wise men who draughted the sacred instrument, coming to their labor fresh from the scenes of the war of the Revolution, realized the necessity for the maintenance in highest efficiency of a body of men selected from the best citizens of the country, trained and educated to arms, who should form the rallying-point, when danger threatened, for that well-regulated militia declared to be so necessary to the security of a free state that the right of the people to bear arms should not be infringed. Realizing fully the onerous burden to the people of the support of the non-producing, much-consuming soldier, alive to the dangers of a large standing army, they realized just as fully that successful outcome to the governmental experiment just launched, and the maintenance of the new union of weak States as a nation upon the earth meant a condition of preparation for evils likely to threaten and the remaining in position to strike sturdy blows in vigorous attacks upon the traitor within or the foe without.

I submit, in view of these grants of power thus hurriedly sketched, there came to the Congress of the United States not only power but duty, and

duty most high and imperative. Unforeseen and unexpected circumstances within our own borders in the intercourse among States, or arising from contact with foreign nations, might render it necessary for the national preservation at any time to declare war. This fact made it the duty of Congress at all times to support an army and maintain a navy, that we might be prepared for either attack or defense—be ready to give or to receive blows. There is not in constitution or statute a higher instance of where the optional *may* means the imperative *shall*.

And not only is it its duty to support and maintain the Army and Navy, but it should see to it that by means of the finest armament, the best equipment, and the highest organization it is sufficient for the purposes for which it is to be used, affording the assurance of security in time of peace, and be the efficient, instructive nucleus to which our volunteer and militia organizations shall adhere in time of war.

The fact that the Army is to be a small one, compared with the arms-bearing population, is greater and more abundant reason for the highest order of organization and the best approved methods. The timid soul, afraid of a standing army, who sees in it a constant menace to the liberties of the people, and who fears the coming of the military dictator, held in usurping place by the bayonets of his hero-worshipping followers, has almost ceased to exist. But from the earliest days of the Republic his dismal forebodings have been heard, and I presume always will be until nations shall war no more. As long ago as when Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, was Secretary of War these words were spoken by that far-seeing student of history:

To consider the present Army as dangerous to our liberty partakes, it is conceived, more of timidity than wisdom. Not to insist on the character of the officers, who as a body are high-minded and honorable men, attached to principles of freedom by education and reflection, what well-grounded apprehension can there be from an establishment distributed on so extended a frontier, with many thousand miles intervening between the extreme points occupied? But the danger, it may be said, is not so much from its numbers as a spirit hostile to liberty by which it is supposed all regular armies are actuated. This observation is probably true when applied to standing armies collected into large and powerful masses; but disposed as ours is over so vast a surface the danger, I conceive, is of an opposite character—that both officers and soldiers will lose their military habits and feelings by sliding gradually into those purely civil.

Mr. Calhoun had limited experience bearing upon this subject, however, compared with those here to-day who saw the country pass safely through the dark days of the war of rebellion and witnessed the vast contending hosts disappear so magically. And yet the veterans of both sides, Union and confederate, what thorough soldiers had they become! Many of them so youthful that they knew no other calling but "the pride and pomp and circumstance of glorious war;" the rest with civil pursuits completely abandoned and their places in the busy marts of the world filled by others; all inured to the field, with the habits of the military life fixed upon them; full of love for their old leaders, for they had followed Grant and Sherman, Lee and Johnson—these men disappeared among the ranks of civilians, losing their identity, except as they were known as the most liberty-loving of citizens. A most distinguished soldier, equally prominent as civilian, who passed to his reward but a few months ago and who had exceptional opportunity to know whereof he spake, General George B. McClellan, writes in 1877:

All the incidents of the past prove that the Army will never have the disposition to jeopardize the free institutions of the country. Our nation would be safe indeed for all time did the mass of its citizens place upon its institutions the same intelligent appreciation as that in which they are held by the Army, and were honor, integrity, and respect for the laws as much the rule among the people as they are in the regular Army, which has given too many proofs of heroism, of integrity, of devotion to the country to be regarded as a source of danger. On the contrary, he who understands its history must regard it with pride and satisfaction as one of the chief ornaments of the nation, as a school wherein are taught and practiced the virtues of valor, self-denial, obedience, and patriotism, and as an institution which has never called the blush of shame to the face of an American.

The indorsement of this gallant soldier and pure-minded gentleman is not a whit too strong, and I submit that the objection to a standing army of proper numbers and a high degree of efficiency can be dismissed as one unworthy of serious consideration.

Had the Congress of the United States always performed its duty as enjoined by the Constitution in this behalf, many of the darkest pages of our history would never have been written. When war has come it is always the unexpected that has happened. When it does come, fortunate the nation that finds itself prepared for the dreadful trial and its adversary lacking in knowledge of the wisdom that in peace prepares for war.

To the disgrace of the American Republic it is to be said that no declaration of war with a foreign power and no rebellion to be grappled at home has ever found it prepared for the conflict. The same lamentably defenseless condition that exists to-day has usually existed, and nothing except dread disaster and criminal sacrifice of blood and treasure have ever seemed to arouse us from our lethargy. We have then been saved, not through the wisdom of the law-making power, but because of abundant resources that the early loss, horrible as it was, could only temporarily embarrass, and because of the endurance, skill, and self-sacrificing patriotism of the citizen soldiers of the country. It is also a historic fact that many of the civil leaders of the past have permitted this unfortunate condition of affairs under a pretense of virtue, and have pleaded that their action was a proper and commendable economy. The false economists of this country have been its greatest curse. They have

saved in "filthy dress" at the sacrifice of the best blood of the nation. Mr. Calhoun well expresses it when he says:

Economy is certainly a very high political virtue, intimately connected with the power and public virtue of the community. In military operations, which under the best management are so expensive, it is of the utmost importance; but by no propriety of language can that arrangement be called economical which, in order that our military establishment in peace should be rather less expensive, would, regardless of the purposes for which it ought to be maintained, render it unfit to meet the dangers incident to a state of war.

Bear with me for a few moments, while I recall some of the disgrace and loss resulting from the false economy that did not permit us to keep apace with the times in matters military. In 1812 we suffered insult after insult to the flag, ship after ship was searched upon the high seas, and the declaration of war, that meant the maintenance of our national honor, was so long delayed, because of our being wholly unprepared for war, that the blush of shame mantled the cheek of many a patriot of that day. The war came at last; but how bitter the recollection of Hull's surrender, the capture of the capital by a force of but thirty-five hundred men, and the burning of the public buildings. Disasters continued, save upon the high seas, thanks to our bold privateersmen, and at last a peace was patched up that left the right of search an open question. The only bright spot in the history was the victory at New Orleans, won after the terms of peace had been made. It would have gone hard with us if the great Napoleon had not been giving Mother England so much to do that she did not have the time to look after us very closely. Says a Secretary of War of the United States, commenting some years after the war of 1812:

The disadvantages of inexperience in the officers and men without the means of immediate instruction was the fatal error at the commencement of the late war that cost us so much treasure and blood. The peace establishment which preceded it was very imperfectly organized, and did not admit of the necessary augmentation.

Senators, I suggest to you that our position to-day is the same. And now let General McClellan tell the story of the Mexican war and that of the rebellion. I quote from his article upon the Army of the United States, written in 1877:

When the Mexican war broke out the actual strength of the regular Army was about 5,300. The force with which General Taylor reached the Rio Grande was 3,000, and that with which he fought the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma only 2,100. There can be no doubt that if the strength of the Army had sufficed to enable him to move to the Rio Grande with 10,000 men the Mexicans would not have crossed the river and in all human probability the war would have been avoided. The cost of maintaining the 7,000 additional men during the whole period from the close of the war of 1812 to the commencement of the Mexican war would not have amounted to two-thirds of the direct expenses of the latter war, not taking into account the large cost of the Seminole and other Indian wars, or the heavy losses by disease and in battle or the indirect losses inseparable from all wars.

But the most instructive case of all is that of the civil war. We do not doubt that 15,000 regulars on the field of the first Manassas would have insured the complete rout of the raw confederates, and, in all probability, put an end to the war. They would certainly have enabled us to drive the confederate government out of Virginia and have cleared the eastern portion of the State as completely as the work was accomplished a little earlier in West Virginia. The cost of maintaining these 15,000 additional troops from the close of the Mexican war to the commencement of the war of secession would not have amounted to one-fiftieth part of the war debts of the General Government, the States, counties, and municipalities. Should we compare it with the total amount of direct and indirect expenditures by both parties to the war, the losses of the two sections in lives, in property destroyed, business ruined, and capital sunk, we should be at a loss to express the relation, so absurdly small would be the relative cost of those additional troops.

In the face of these lessons of the past shall we continue a false economy so destructive of the best material of the country? Pursuing the same subject to its legitimate conclusion General McClellan says:

If it be true that it is the duty of every government to prepare in time of peace the means adequate to defend its territory and its people, the statesman-like method of proceeding is clear enough. Weighing the probabilities of the future in the light of the experience of the past, with due regard to the changes produced by them, the proper strength of the Army should be determined; and once fixed it should not be changed without good and sufficient cause. Then it should be so organized, posted, and administered as to insure the greatest possible efficiency in the performance of its duties and in its instruction, while economy is insisted upon to the greatest extent consistent with that efficiency. If an army is necessary at all, it should, like any other necessary thing, be made in every respect efficient; and there is no true economy, but, on the contrary, real extravagance, in the policy of practicing ill-judged parsimony either by reducing the Army below the requisite force or crippling its instruction and usefulness to save a few dollars.

But we are told international disputes are to be settled hereafter not by the arbitrament of arms but by peace congresses. God speed the time when this shall be so, but it will not be in our day or generation. I do not believe, with Hobbes, that war is the natural state of man, or, with Von Moltke, that the world would stagnate without it; but I do believe that while so many domestic ills are breeding discontent with the existing, while American citizens' rights abroad are trampled upon, while our interests political and commercial continue to clash with those of the other nations of the earth that support large armies, grim-visaged war is a necessity that must and will come. To quote from a sagacious observer, whose able article upon the military necessities of the United States is one of the best contributions to our stock of practical knowledge:

The epoch of peace and prosperity with which our land is now blessed can not last forever. Until human nature shall rise above its present weaknesses the selfish aggressions of one people will occasionally clash against the interests of another; the policies of different nations will come into collision and the sword

will be used to cut the knot diplomacy can not untie. However peaceable and non-aggressive a nation may be, circumstances may present it with the choice of several evils of which war will be the least.—Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner, U. S. A., in prize essay of 1884.

The apathy of Congress upon the grave questions of increasing the efficiency of the Army and Navy and the bettering, or rather the creating, of seacoast defenses, is to me inexplicable. Repeated and oft-repeated recommendations from the Presidents of the United States, from experienced Secretaries of War and Navy, and warning words from the veterans who led our hosts to victory during the late war, all fall unheeded upon ears usually quick to hear that which may prove advantageous to the country we love. The parting words of the last General of the Army before he passed into retirement were:

I can not help pleading to my countrymen at every opportunity to cherish all that is manly and noble in the military profession, because peace is enervating and no man is wise enough to foretell when soldiers may be in demand again.

The signs of the times are that they will very soon be in demand. They are now called for on our southwestern boundary, where the murderous Apache lies in ambush among the rocks or sweeps from his mountain hiding-place to murder the settler. The telegrams from New Mexico speak of the restlessness of many other bands of Indians, notably the Navajos, thousands of whom have grown to manhood since the last outbreak and keenly desire to rival the deeds of bravery recited by the older warriors about the nightly dance-fires. Prosperous Southwestern Kansas lives in hourly dread of an outbreak among the wild tribes just over the border. Upon the northern boundary of the fair State that I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor are nearly 25,000 of the savage Sioux Nation, the stalwart and sinewy braves, armed to a man with the deadly Winchester. Within a short time I visited them at a few places on the 34,000 square miles devoted to their abuse rather than use.

I rejoiced to see some evidences of advancing civilization, and have hope for their future; but as I heard them, in the council-room by day and in the wild dance at night, recounting their deeds of war, boast of the murderous part taken at the Custer and other massacres, saw the envious admiration gleaming from the faces of the listening young bucks, and the evidences of jealousy and desire for leadership on the part of contending chiefs, I feared for the safety of the white men and women who are so rapidly building charming villages and making thrifty farm-homes throughout all that wonderfully beautiful New West. I am not one of those who feel hatred for the Indian. With the vast majority of my fellow-citizens of Nebraska I would accord to him more than his rights; would protect him from all evils, including himself as the greatest of all; would educate, civilize, Christianize him into capable citizenship; but it will take years, if not generations, to change the Indian nature, and while it exists these periodic outbreaks, with their attendant indescribable horrors of homes desolated, children captured or brained, men tortured and killed, and mothers and wives worse than murdered will occur. It is the clear duty of the Government to meet them by reaching the highest point of efficiency for the small Army that must stand between the frontier citizen and the disaster to be feared above all others.

But there be other threatening dangers worthy consideration. Far removed from the thickly-settled East, almost isolated in their fertile mountain valleys, live a wealthy people claiming to owe a higher allegiance than to the Government of the United States—living in open defiance of the laws of the country, hating our institutions, defying the officials appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and visiting vile vengeance upon the heads of those officers who try to obey their oaths and sustain the laws. The attitude of the Mormon Church, with its leaders preaching defiance and its 25,000 of arms-bearing adult males ready to follow where these apostles of crime may lead, is a constant threat and standing menace to the peace of the nation. Nothing but fear on their part of the final outcome prevents the outbreak, and what man can predict the moment when religious fanaticism will cause them to forget the fear. This great nation of Christian people would soon crush the rebellion, but it would save much blood and great treasure if its small Army was made more efficient. There are other elements threatening internal disturbance, but we can only glance at them in passing to the consideration of the bill before us. The riots in New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and other places within the last few years are the simple mutterings of a discontented condition liable to break out in widespread destruction and anarchy. The socialists and nihilists have planted their seed in what they consider rich soil in this land of free speech. I believe the laborers of the Republic, uniting as they are for the consideration of evils under which they suffer, will not be deceived by these foul conspirators. Ultimately existing wrongs will be righted, and the millions of toilers, who are of the country's best citizenship, industrious, intelligent, the fathers of its families and the owners of its homes, who have the greatest stake in the welfare of the Republic, will see to it that the needed reforms are peaceably wrought out within the law and not in defiance of it. But before the desired end is reached there will be much of conflict with the devils incarnate, whose synonym for reformation is destruction.

Time will not permit me to speak of complications that may arise with foreign nations. Sufficient is it simply to refer to our position with reference to the Isthmian canal; the importance of our maintain-

ing a complete neutrality in interoceanic communication across the narrow neck of land connecting the great American continent; the necessity that Cuba, by passing from the hand of Spain, should not be added to the Bermudas and Jamaica, as another threat at our Atlantic seaboard by the great power that constitutes our chief rival; the investment of fifty millions of money by our citizens in nearly 2,000 miles of railway in the Republic of Mexico, inviting lawless confiscation and interference with our commercial rights by our next neighbor; complications likely to arise from interference by European powers with the rights of our adopted citizens visiting their old homes, and the disputes attendant upon the sharp struggle with all competing nations as we seek markets abroad for the surplus products of our vast territory—these and others that will suggest themselves to you are the fertile causes that may at any time "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

It was undoubtedly such considerations as these that prompted the Chief Executive in his annual message to Congress and the leaders of both political parties to urge in forcible language the bettering of the Army, the building of seacoast defenses, the securing of the necessary plant to forge and weld the mighty guns needed to pierce the armored sides of the modern steelclads, and the construction of the ships required to protect our seaboard cities, save our commerce, and carry the American flag victoriously over all oceans. Many bills to bring about these desirable results have been introduced into both Houses during this session. I will not take the time to refer to them or to speak of the many meritorious schemes presented to aid in bringing the cavalry and artillery arms of the service to a point approaching that of perfection.

This bill is designed to make more efficient the infantry of the Army of the United States, Mr. President. By the training and experience that come from commanding a regiment of infantry during the last war I feel better qualified to speak of that branch than of the others. The days of my early manhood were given to the study of its tactics, and I hope the day may never come when I shall cease to be interested in and to love it. In numbers, in the varied duties required at its hands, in the important part to be played by it in time of war, the infantry is the main arm of the service. Says Colonel Home, of the British army, in his much-esteemed work on modern tactics:

In armies, infantry undoubtedly takes the lead, and to its action that of the other arms must be subordinated. It is the main-stay and backbone of all, whether it be viewed in the light of numbers or its action upon the field of battle. Its fire is more deadly than that of artillery; its action is sure, while that of cavalry is fitful; upon it the brunt of the battle falls; it suffers more in action and more on the line of march, and on its tactics the whole superstructure of military operations must be built.

The following is an interesting table in this connection, showing the loss in the various arms of the service, during the Franco-Prussian war, of the German army, the percentage given being the loss of the whole force:

	Officers.	Men.	Per cent.
Infantry.....	4,458	112,029	17.6
Cavalry.....	279	4,342	6.3
Artillery.....	422	5,597	6.5

Similar statistics of the armies engaged during our late war would undoubtedly show a much stronger comparative loss in the infantry arm.

And yet while the other arms of the service have been materially aided toward perfection of organization during the last twenty years the infantry branch has been permitted to stand still, and to-day is as far behind in tactical organization as though it was armed with the flint-lock musket, carrying the buck-and-ball cartridge instead of the Springfield breech-loader with its deadly missile. It retains the ten-company single-battalion organization that seems to have been adopted in 1821, and which would bring death, defeat, and disaster to our arms in any field engagement upon which we would enter, meeting, as we would, the changed conditions of tactics and armament of armies framed upon modern and approved methods.

The bill under consideration proposes to change from the single battalion, now composing a regiment, to a regimental line composed of three battalions. Before passing to the tactical effect of this change, the causes that produced it, and the authority for it, let us investigate as to the present make-up of armies proper for us to look upon as models. In the very nature of things, a nation like ours, maintaining a small and comparatively inexpensive army during times of peace, must be an imitator and copy from powers expending largely in costly experiments. It has ever been so. In 1775 Col. Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, afterward distinguished in the military and civil history of the United States, compiled a "plan and discipline for the militia," which gave such of the British battalion movements as were adapted to American service.

When Baron Steuben came to this country and began to drill the Continental troops he published, in 1782, his "Rules of Discipline," which were almost literally translated from the drill and discipline which had been introduced by Frederick the Great. In March, 1789, Congress approved and established this system of tactics, which remained in use until the resolution was repealed in 1820. The tactics in use since then,

whether of Scott, Hardee, or Upton, have all been adapted from the German and French systems. The existing and convincing fact is that not a single European power retains the single-battalion organization of infantry regiments, all having abandoned it years ago as not adapted to a state of war, and therefore not fit to be maintained in time of peace.

Nearly ten years ago the United States sent efficient officers, representing the three great branches of its army—General Emory Upton, Maj. George A. Forsyth, and Capt. J. P. Sanger—to visit Europe and Asia and report, after full investigation, what changes should be made in our Army to modernize and perfect it. The very valuable report of these gentlemen was made to Congress and published to the world in 1877, and the first and seemingly the most important recommendation made by them was that we should change to the three-battalion organization for infantry as we had already done for the cavalry and artillery. They did this because they found the following to be the condition of the advanced nations abroad, and I quote from the report known as "Upton's Armies of Asia and Europe:"

The infantry of the German Empire consists in time of peace of one hundred and forty-eight regiments of three battalions each. (Page 192.)

The influence of the Franco-Prussian war in producing modification in military organization is nowhere more perceptible than in the French infantry. Four companies were substituted for six in the composition of a battalion, and a regiment was ordered to be made of four battalions. Since that time the three-battalion organization has been adopted by France. (Page 226.)

In Russia the regiments of the three divisions of the guard and the six divisions of the army of the Caucasus have four battalions of four companies each. All other regiments have three battalions of five companies each. (Page 149.)

The Austrian infantry is organized into regiments composed of five field battalions of four companies each and one depot battalion of five companies. In case of war the six battalions are organized into two regiments of three battalions each, the fifth company of the depot battalion remaining as a common depot for both regiments. (Page 162.)

In Italy a battalion consists of four companies and a regiment of three battalions and a depot. The rifle regiments are composed of four battalions each. (Page 102.)

How completely the army of Japan has been Europeanized may be inferred from the organization of the infantry. A regiment consists of three battalions of four companies each. (Page 9.)

The infantry regiments of England are composed of eight companies, forming two battalions of four companies each. Even this organization, so much better than ours, is severely condemned by her own military critics, notably by the most eminent general, Sir Lumley Graham, who insists that the Prussian three-battalion formation is much better. General Upton condemns it in the following terms:

The adherence of England to a military system inherited from the last century can only be explained by her insular position and the security from invasion afforded by a powerful navy. * * * Should England assail any of her formidable neighbors, we may safely anticipate that the war will be followed either by a speedy reorganization of her army or by the total abandonment of the policy of armed intervention in foreign affairs. (Pages 268, 269.)

I might continue to quote and show conclusively that every warlike power has advanced beyond us and is ready to meet improved arms with improved organization.

But how stands the other side? What nations cling to the dangerous, obsolete, single-battalion formation? When our commission returned from abroad it declared that it knew no worse army than that of Persia; and as to another Eastern nation, it said:

The decline in military organization from India to Persia is scarcely less marked than from Japan to China. * * * The Chinese army is as backward in its tactics as in its armament. * * * Its officers have not the slightest appreciation of the amount of instruction required for troops in modern war, nor do they possess any knowledge of the methods of arranging and conducting troops in battle. * * * The instruction witnessed at Peking was a mere burlesque of infantry drill. * * * It is the only country where the profession of arms is not honored. For ages a proverb to the effect that "as you would not use good iron to make a nail, so you would not use a good man to make a soldier," has hung like a millstone about the necks of the officers and soldiers of the Chinese army.

The infantry organizations of these two uncivilized pagan nations, whose armies are laughed at by the world, is, that regiments shall be composed of a single battalion of ten companies, with each company of one hundred men commanded by one captain and two subalterns. This is the present formation of the United States infantry, and to the shame of the Congress be it said that because it will not do its duty, as clearly enjoined by the Constitution, this great Republic stands, so far as the formation of its chief military arm is concerned, with the countries I have last described—Persia, China, and the United States. We are in proud company, truly. Senators, it is for us as one branch of Congress to say whether we will remain there.

This bill brings nothing new for your consideration. Its provisions, have been desired by General Grant. Generals Sherman and Sheridan have often urged it. Let me show you how much it has been sought for by the generals of our armies and how often recommended by Secretaries of War. In General Sherman's memoirs, published in 1875, referring to the organization of the Army during the war, he says:

To the new regiments of infantry was given an organization differing from many that had heretofore prevailed in this country—of three battalions of eight companies each; but at no time did more than one of these regiments attain its full standard; nor in the vast army of volunteers that was raised during the war were any of the regiments of infantry formed on the three-battalion system, but these were universally single battalions of ten companies; so that on the reorganization of the regular Army at the close of the war Congress adopted the form of twelve companies for the regiments of cavalry and artillery, and that of ten companies for the infantry, which is the present standard.

Inasmuch as the regular Army will naturally form the standard of organization for any increase or for new regiments of volunteers, it becomes important to study this subject in the light of past experience and to select that form which is best for peace as well as war. A cavalry regiment is now composed of twelve

companies, usually divided into six squadrons of two companies each or, better, subdivided into three battalions of four companies each. This is an excellent form, easily admitting of subdivision as well as union into larger masses.

A single battalion of four companies, with a field officer, will comprise a good body for a garrison, for a separate expedition, or for a detachment; and in war three regiments would compose a good brigade, three brigades a division, and three divisions a strong cavalry corps, such as was formed and fought by Generals Sheridan and Wilson during the war.

In the artillery arm the officers differ widely in their opinion of the true organization. A single company forms a battery, and habitually each battery acts separately, though sometimes several are united or "massed," but these always act in concert with cavalry or infantry. Nevertheless, the regimental organization for artillery has always been maintained in this country for classification and promotion. Twelve companies compose a regiment, and though probably no colonel ever commanded his full regiment in the form of twelve batteries, yet in peace they occupy our heavy seacoast forts or act as infantry; then the regimental organization is both necessary and convenient. But the infantry composes the great mass of all armies, and the true form of the regiment or unit has been the subject of infinite discussion, and, as I have stated, during the civil war the regiment was a single battalion of ten companies. In olden times the regiment was composed of eight-battalion companies and two flank companies. The first and tenth companies were armed with rifles and were styled and used as "skirmishers," but during the war they were never used exclusively for that special purpose, and in fact no distinction existed between them and the other eight companies.

The ten-company organization is awkward in practice, and I am satisfied that the infantry regiment should have the same identical organization as exists for the cavalry and artillery, namely, twelve companies, so as to be susceptible of division into three battalions of four companies each. These companies should habitually be about one hundred men strong, giving twelve hundred to a regiment, which in practice would settle down to about one thousand men. Three such regiments would compose a brigade, three brigades a division, and three divisions a corps. Then by allowing to an infantry corps a brigade of cavalry and six batteries of field artillery, we would have an efficient *corps d'armée* of thirty thousand men, whose organization would be simple and most efficient, and whose strength should never be allowed to fall below twenty-five thousand men.

In 1869, when General Sherman was in command of the Army, he made similar recommendations to the Secretary of War, who approved the same. In 1880 and again in 1882 attention was called to the matter. In 1883 the general says:

On the 8th of February, 1884, I will attain the limit of age fixed by Congress for military service in the Army, and I purposely asked of the President the privilege of anticipating this date to enable my successor to make such recommendations as he may deem necessary; but before leaving I beg to record an expression of opinion that it will be found wise to provide a common organization for all arms of the service, namely:

That each regiment of infantry be composed of twelve companies, the same as now with the artillery and cavalry, making three battalions, each of four companies, in time of peace and of eight in time of war; that each company shall have a hundred men; and that in time of peace two of these battalions (eight companies) shall be maintained on a perfect war footing, while the other battalion (four companies) may be a mere skeleton, with its complement of officers, and used as a nucleus for recruits. In this battalion can be placed the officers and soldiers invalided by hard service or sickness, and such as are not weaned of home influence or family importunity.

Were such an organization (thus briefly sketched, but more elaborately described in former reports) to be sanctioned by Congress, the military peace establishment could, I believe, be maintained on the present estimates, and would possess the inestimable advantage of admitting of an increase without "disorder or confusion" to 6,000 artillery, 12,000 cavalry, and 30,000 infantry by the mere scratch of a pen and the magic wand of money; and afterward, by doubling the enlisted strength of each company, without the further addition of a single officer, we should have the respectable force of 96,000 men, a force large enough for any probable necessity during the remainder of this century.

The militia and volunteers of the States would soon follow suit, and we should have throughout the country these small handy battalions of four companies, instead of the large cumbersome regiments of ten companies—a bad tactical unit, and in practice always scattered.

As to this the Secretary of War, Mr. Lincoln, says:

The report of the General of the Army has a special interest in being the last annual report that General Sherman will make. At his own request he has been relieved from the command of the Army, preparatory to his retirement from active service under the act of 1882. He has, therefore, thought it best to refrain from making any new recommendations in his report, leaving that duty to his successor in the command of the Army, Lieutenant-General Sheridan. He, however, calls attention to and renews a former recommendation that a new organization be adopted for the regiments of infantry, so that each shall be composed of twelve companies, making three battalions of four companies each, each company having one hundred men; and that in time of peace two of these battalions shall be maintained on a perfect war footing, while the other battalion may be a mere skeleton, with its complement of officers, and be used as a nucleus for recruits. The great advantage of this change, as suggested by the general, is the important one of being able to put a large and effective force in the field, on short notice, by merely enlisting a sufficient number of additional private soldiers, the officers and organization being always ready to receive them.

In 1884 General Sheridan, being in command of the Army, says:

Were I called upon to recommend any change whatever, it would be simply to make a uniform organization for the three arms of the service by adding two companies and the corresponding majors to each regiment of infantry.

And in this the Secretary of War again concurs. In his report for 1885 he again says he would "increase the number of men in the companies and add two more companies and two majors to each regiment of infantry;" and Secretary Endicott hopes it may be done and "the three arms of the service be made uniform."

Ignoring, however, these well-considered recommendations, and casting aside "the European intelligence that discards and the Oriental obtuseness that retains" the old-time ten-company battalion, let us examine the case upon its merits. General Graham, than whom there is no better authority, says:

The formation of infantry for battle must be such as to favor to the utmost the effect of its own fire and to minimize the damage done by that of the enemy.

So, first considering the change in arms since the late war, let us then pass to the change in line of battle that must follow to enable the infantry, the bone and sinew of the Army, to be effectively used on the field of battle.

In a quarter of a century we have progressed from the muzzle-loading, smooth-bore musket to the breech-loading rifle. The muzzle-loader meant at most two, and usually one, shot a minute, with uncertainty of aim, execution at not exceeding 400 and no assurance of a death-dealing shot at over 200 yards. The breech-loader means firing six times a minute, with accuracy of aim, carrying the deadly missile 2,000 yards. The increase of effective range is therefore over five times; which means that if it would take an advancing line four minutes to pass over the shorter space of 400 yards it would take it twenty minutes to pass over the greater distance of 2,000 yards. Practically, however, it could not pass over the greater space at so rapid a gait, and it is safe to say that the power of the present arm for inflicting loss of life upon an advancing line is at least 10, and perhaps 20, to 1 in relation to the weapon used during the late war.

In the same tactical formation of infantry probably fifteen men would be killed where one was killed with the former fire-arm. Add to this the powerful machine guns now used, such as the Gatling and Hotchkiss, and the rate of death to the closed files of double rank would be terribly increased. This it is that makes the present single-battalion, double-rank formation a suicidal one and that has caused its abandonment in other civilized nations. For a line to live under these changed conditions means that it shall be a single line, with intervals or spaces between the men who are to receive attack or make assault. The length of line of the present one thousand men of a regiment, in double rank, without intervals, is about 300 yards, and in single rank 600 yards. Every regimental commander of our late war will appreciate the difficulty of commanding even this length of line. In the din of battle neither voice nor bugle-note can easily be heard. The noise of conflict has been greatly intensified by the introduction of the breech-loading repeating fire-arm.

Von Scherff, the great German military writer, referring to the Franco-Prussian war, says:

It was very difficult for officers to keep their men together, because of the noise of a close conflict between breech-loader and breech-loader.

Let the single line be lengthened by intervals between the files, as it must now be, and how powerless would any colonel be to control and command his regiment. He absolutely needs the three-battalion formation with a subordinate commander, a major, for each battalion. He can not even personally command one and supervise the action of the others, for with the battalions properly placed according to modern tactics, each in rear of the other, the first with its skirmishers and supporting lines and columns holding a front of 200 yards and a depth of 400, the second and third battalions in column with spaces of about 250 yards intervening, with a total depth (owing to the far-penetrating power of the modern arm) of about 1,000 yards—being about the depth of a division prepared for battle as it was formed in the three-line brigade organization during our war—the colonel commanding could not only not be heard, but in most cases he could not see his command. The lieutenant-colonel, as the title implies, is needed as the lieutenant or general assistant of the colonel, and the majors commanding battalions become an absolute necessity for successful warfare.

To sum up the tactical matter, the old line-of-battle formation used during our civil war "now belongs to the past as completely as the Macedonian phalanx, and the general who would use it would simply invite the murder of his army and sacrifice the cause of his country on the altar of imbecile conservatism." The present organization is objectionable in that it has no expansive power and must be totally changed in time of war, thus violating a familiar military maxim that "the plan of an army should be the same in time of peace as in time of war." The bill before us proposes a regiment in time of peace of twelve companies of fifty men each, comprising the three battalions so urgently needed. It would have its full complement of officers at the outbreak of war and would simply need the order of the Secretary of War to recruit its ranks to the maximum, and the force of six hundred would become twelve hundred men. A war footing would be reached promptly, without the delay incident to calling new battalions into life, and, as compared with the formation of new regiments, with great economy. This rapid expansion would permit the speedy crushing out of any hostile demonstration.

An important incident flowing from the passage of this bill is promotion to the infantry branch of the service. Fifty captains will be made majors, one hundred first lieutenants will be made captains, one hundred and fifty second lieutenants will be made first lieutenants, and two hundred second lieutenants would be commissioned, provided it is deemed best to fully officer the third battalion of each regiment. Since the reorganization of the Army, immediately after the war, promotion has been at a halt in the infantry branch, to its great injury. In the other arms, except as to lieutenants of artillery, it has been reasonably rapid. In the Staff, Engineer, and Ordnance Corps it has been quite so.

Every second lieutenant of engineers of 1861-'62 reached major's rank over ten years ago, and many graduates since the war in that corps are majors to-day. No fault can be found with this, but by reflection it acts injuriously upon the infantry, the officers of which, as one of them has observed, "have apparently received the tactical command 'Mark time! march!' which, while it simulates marching, admits of no progression." Promotion is needed to keep up a proper *esprit de corps*. It broadens an officer's experience and gives him an

incentive to do good work. No business man would feel that he was doing right in keeping an efficient employé in the same grade for a quarter of a century. Advancing years mean increased family and other cares and greater responsibility. It has been well said by a naval officer, writing upon a subject akin to this:

The enforced continuance in subordinate stations can not fail to tell upon even the best men. The tendency of such a system is to make mere routine men, to substitute apathy and indolence for zeal and energy. * * * Officers who grow old in one grade and without promotion are but little encouraged to exercise their own powers of volition. They come to regard themselves as part of a machine. * * * Self-reliance, resolute action, readiness of resource, and the exercise of individual judgment are all trampled out by this stagnation.

There are lieutenants of infantry to-day who served during the war of rebellion who, under the existing circumstances, will consider themselves fortunate if on reaching the age of sixty-four they will be able to retire as captains. With children grown to manhood these officers, some of them grandfathers, hold a rank always associated with youth and its physical activity. I have one officer in mind, and I mention his case simply because he is a type of many, who served with distinction during all the late war; has been on the frontier ever since faithfully performing his duty; been in the Indian wars, and stands to-day beyond the number 200 on the list of captains. In but little over twenty years he will be retired with the bars and not the leaf or eagle upon his shoulders. This gallant officer is in the Slough of Despond. The passage of this bill will lift him out.

I would not urge this bill simply because of the incident of promotion, but the existing stagnation is so great that many bills are before Congress endeavoring to recognize that necessity alone, whereas this bill in accomplishing the proper construction of the physical machine of the Army pays attention also to that axiom of war that without promotion an army can not be effective.

A few words upon the cost incident to this change and I will leave the subject upon which I have been unnecessarily prolix. The cost of maintaining the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, is:

Pay of officers and enlisted men.....	\$12,205,000
Rations of enlisted men.....	1,800,000
Clothing of enlisted men.....	1,250,000
	15,255,000

But little additional expenditure will bring about the great good to the country that I have endeavored to set forth to-day. Responding to my request, Lieutenant-General Sheridan has furnished me with a detailed statement of the total cost of adding the full complement of officers and the twenty-five hundred enlisted men needed to bring every company up to the full peace standard on the three-battalion formation. I give it in full:

Analysis and summary of the annual increase in pay of officers and pay, rations, and clothing allowance, of enlisted men under the provisions of the Manderson bill (S. 137).

OFFICERS.

Increase in pay of each officer promoted to higher grade:	
Captains of over twenty years' service to majors.....	\$920
First lieutenants of over twenty years' service to captains.....	420
First lieutenants of between fifteen and twenty years' service to captains.....	390
First lieutenants of between ten and fifteen years' service to captains.....	360
Second lieutenants of over twenty years' service to first lieutenants.....	140
Second lieutenants of between fifteen and twenty years' service to first lieutenants.....	130
Second lieutenants of between ten and fifteen years' service to first lieutenants.....	120
Second lieutenants of between five and ten years' service to first lieutenants.....	110
Second lieutenants of less than five years' service to first lieutenants.....	100

The annual pay of each of the newly-appointed second lieutenants would be \$1,400.

All of the fifty captains who would be promoted to majors have served over twenty years; the total increase in their pay would then be \$46,000.

Of the one hundred first lieutenants promoted to be captains seventy-two have over twenty years of service, twenty-three between fifteen and twenty years' service, and five between ten and fifteen years' service; the total increase in their pay would then be \$41,010.

Of the one hundred and fifty second lieutenants promoted to be first lieutenants, two have over twenty years of service, eight between fifteen and twenty years, forty-six between ten and fifteen years, eighty-seven between five and ten years, and seven less than five years of service; the total increase in their pay would then be \$17,110.

The grand total or increase of pay for the officers promoted would then be \$104,120. Two hundred second lieutenants would be added to the Army; their pay would be \$280,000. The aggregate of these two last sums, or \$384,120, expresses the total annual increase chargeable to officers' pay as affected by the bill.

ENLISTED MEN.

Each company of infantry as constituted by law contains one first sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner, and thirty-six privates; their pay and allowances are given in the following table:

	Monthly pay.	Clothing.*
First sergeant.....	\$22 00	\$39 13
Sergeant.....	17 00	38 25
Corporal.....	15 00	37 45
Artificer.....	15 00	35 70
Musician.....	13 00	36 65
Wagoner.....	14 00	35 70
Private.....	13 00	35 70

* Average annual value of allowance.

NOTE.—Daily value of rations averages 20 cents for each non-commissioned officer and private.

As a matter of fact many infantry companies do not contain more than forty instead of fifty men, as stated in the organization given above; the computation as to the cost of maintenance of a company is therefore, in the following table, given upon the basis of fifty and also of forty enlisted men for one year:

	Pay.	Rations.	Clothing.	Total.
One company, fifty men.....	\$8,256	\$3,520	\$1,897 53	\$13,583 53
Fifty companies, fifty men.....	412,800	176,000	90,376 50	679,176 50
One company, forty men.....	6,696	2,816	1,450 53	10,962 53
Fifty companies, forty men.....	334,800	140,800	72,526 50	548,126 50

The total cost for officers and fifty companies, of fifty men each, would then be \$1,063,296.50.

If the companies were of only forty men each it would be \$932,246.50.

Thus an expenditure of \$1,000,000 would place us where we should be as to the infantry arm of the United States Army. The actual cost of the full complement would be less, in fact. The graduating class at the West Point Academy this year is declared to be the largest in number and the highest in efficiency that that institution has ever graduated. There will be seventy-eight young men, fairly grounded in the science of war, at great expense to the Government, to be placed where they can do their country some service. There will be but thirty-nine vacancies for them to fill, but the other thirty-nine will undoubtedly be added to the Army as additional lieutenants. The pay of these, amounting to nearly \$110,000, should be deducted, thus leaving the amount \$900,000. Still further reductions might be made in the estimate. If the companies are left at forty men each the cost is \$932,000. Suppose it should be deemed advisable to promote but one hundred second lieutenants to be first lieutenants and commission but one hundred second lieutenants, leaving the two additional companies without that subaltern officer, the saving would be about \$140,000, thus obtaining a fair measure of improvement at an increase of \$800,000 per annum.

We should not confound parsimony with economy. True economy consists not in penurious expenditures, but in exercising care that one gets the full value of money expended. Spending as we do \$15,000,000 annually to maintain our Army, we do not get the worth of our money; for the obsolete organization I have described makes it inefficient, a broken staff to lean upon in the hour of danger. Let us spend \$1,000,000 more, and we will get the worth of the entire amount expended, and the first war will show the economical wisdom of having thus prepared for it. An army officer has given me a homely but apt illustration that I will present.

Let us suppose that a frontiersman needs a rifle to protect himself from savage foes. We will say that for \$15 he can get one of old model, with defective mechanism, which at the critical moment may miss fire. For \$16 he can get a rifle of approved pattern, true to its aim and sure to deal death to any assailant. To buy the former would be to save a dollar and risk destruction, but should the frontiersman make such a choice his mistaken economy would be characterized as the grossest stupidity. I need not make the application. Do not let us be so stupid, but pursue the course that has every military authority worthy of consideration to support it and none against it.

Mr. President, I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

PRINTING OF A BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I move that the bill (S. 10) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March 22, 1882, as passed by the Senate, be printed as passed. It was printed in the RECORD as passed, but I am applied to, as other gentlemen are, for copies. Therefore, I move that the bill be printed for the use of the Senate as it was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORGAN in the chair). The Senator from Vermont moves that Senate bill No. 10 be printed for the use of the Senate as it was passed.

The motion was agreed to.

COIN DUTIES ON IMPORTED GOODS.

Mr. PUGH. Mr. President, some days ago I gave notice that when the Utah bill was disposed of I should call up the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BECK] for the purpose of addressing the Senate. It is but a few minutes before 2 o'clock, when the regular order will be taken up, and if it is in order now, I will move that the regular order be temporarily laid aside so as not to lose its place.

Mr. HARRIS. Ask unanimous consent.

Mr. PUGH. Well, I ask unanimous consent that the regular order be laid aside and that the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky be taken up for consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would remark that the regular order at this time is the bill which was under consideration in the morning hour on Friday, the bill (S. 506) for the relief of Emerson Etheridge and William B. Stokes. Does the motion apply to that?

Mr. PUGH. Yes; I move to lay that aside temporarily.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama asks unanimous consent that Senate bill 506 be laid aside for the purpose of enabling him to submit some remarks on the resolution of the Senator

from Kentucky which he proposes to submit for the consideration of the Senate. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The same order will be regarded as applying to the unfinished business coming up at 2 o'clock, the judicial salary bill.

The Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution submitted by Mr. BECK December 18, 1885:

Whereas the laws of the United States require that all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin; and

Whereas it is provided by section 3694 of the Revised Statutes that "the coin paid for duties on imported goods shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: First, to the payment, in coin, of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States; second, to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time direct; third, the residue to be paid into the Treasury:"

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire whether the laws above stated now are, or have heretofore, been obeyed; and if they have not, to report by bill, or otherwise, such measures as will secure their enforcement.

Mr. PUGH proceeded to address the Senate. Having spoken nearly two hours,

Mr. EDMUNDS. With the consent of the Senator from Alabama, I will move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. PUGH. I give way.

Mr. VANCE. I give notice that at the conclusion of the speech of the Senator from Alabama to-morrow I shall ask for the continuation of the consideration of the pending resolution, in order that I may submit a few remarks on the subject.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I first call for the regular order that it may be the unfinished business to-morrow, the judicial salary bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PLATT in the chair). The Chair will lay before the Senate the unfinished business.

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.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I now move 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 one hour and thirty-seven minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

Received the 11th day of January, 1886.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

James Shields, for the district of Montana, *vice* Thomas P. Fuller, suspended.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

J. Gideon Harris, at Montgomery, Ala., *vice* Thomas J. Scott, resigned.

POSTMASTERS.

Thomas Ryan, at Sault de Ste. Marie, Mich., *vice* Myron W. Seranton, suspended.

Charles Holliday, at Saint Louis, Mich., *vice* John M. Church, suspended.

J. C. Morgan, at Kearney, Nebr., *vice* Ralph M. Grimes, resigned.

John J. Simmler, at San Luis Obispo, Cal., *vice* John J. Simmler, commission expired.

James T. Blam, at Brunswick, Ga., *vice* David T. Dunn, resigned.

T. O. Carlisle, at Missouri Valley, Iowa, *vice* Samuel L. Berkley, resigned.

Henry O. Goodrich, at Jerseyville, Ill., *vice* W. H. Edgar, commission expired.

Charles I. Haskell, at Virginia, Ill., *vice* John N. Wilson, commission expired.

J. S. R. Scoville, at Morris, Ill., *vice* William A. Jordan, deceased.

F. A. Trousdale, at Metropolis City, Ill., *vice* Thomas Moore, resigned.

Charles W. Lebon, at Wamego, Kans., *vice* John L. Browne, resigned.

William B. Mead, at Oberlin, Kans., his office having become Presidential.

John Wright, at Sedgwick, Kans., the office having become Presidential.

Edward L. Garcelon, at Winchester, Mass., *vice* George P. Brown, commission expired.

Martin L. Harlow, at South Abington, Mass., *vice* Albert Davis, resigned.

Samson Levy, at Newburyport, Mass., *vice* Isaac P. Noyes, commission expired.

George C. Lincoln, at North Brookfield, Mass., *vice* Harriet A. Poland, commission expired.

Reuben K. Sawyer, at Wellesley, Mass., *vice* William H. Flag, commission expired.

John B. Turner, at Newtonville, Mass., *vice* Jeremiah B. Lovett, commission expired.

William J. Wallace, at Norwood, Mass., the office having become Presidential.

Noah Wadsworth, at Northborough, Mass., the office having become Presidential.

Paron C. Young, at Provincetown, Mass., *vice* Paron C. Young, commission expired.

James Rutherford, at Milford, Mich., *vice* John Crawford, deceased.

Addison S. Clark, at Westfield, N. J., *vice* Frederick Decker, commission expired.

Frederick G. Wilse, at Bordentown, N. J., *vice* Henry Netteroth, commission expired.

Samuel B. Whittaker, at Fulton, N. Y., *vice* Newell C. Gilbert, commission expired.

Frank D. Travis, at Holdrege, Nebr., the office having become Presidential.

Homer C. Bair, at Punxsutawney, Pa., the office having become Presidential.

L. L. Maughs, at Denison City, Tex., *vice* Charles T. Daugherty, commission expired.

W. J. F. Ross, at Waxahachie, Tex., *vice* Thomas W. Florence, resigned.

A. A. Lewis, at Gallatin, Tenn., *vice* Thomas H. Prince, commission expired.

James B. Tolliver, at Lebanon, Tenn., *vice* Edgar Waters, resigned.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

William H. McArdle, of Mississippi, to be consul of the United States at San Juan del Norte, he having declined the appointment.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed January 11, 1886.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Alfred P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, Ind., to be Civil Service Commissioner.

William L. Trenholm, of Charleston, South Carolina, to be Civil Service Commissioner.

Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, to be Civil Service Commissioner.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Benjamin F. Jonas, of Louisiana, to be collector of customs for the district of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 11, 1886.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 7.

Mr. PAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of so much of the Journal as refers to the introduction of bills be dispensed with.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The Clerk then resumed and concluded the reading of the Journal, which was approved.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of privilege.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. House bill 596 was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims. I move to have it referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It has been considered by that committee in two preceding Congresses and favorably reported.

The SPEAKER. If the reference made be erroneous the Chair has the power to correct it and will do so.

Mr. HENLEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] who introduced that bill?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. It was introduced by me in this Congress.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

CLERK'S OFFICE,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of papers on file in the Clerk's office of the House of Representatives in relation to contested-election cases in the House of Representatives of the Forty-ninth Congress, to wit:

F. T. Campbell vs. J. B. Weaver, from the State of Iowa.
Frank H. Hurd vs. Jacob Romeis, from the State of Ohio.

Merideth H. Kidd vs. George W. Steele, from the State of Indiana.
 Charles H. Page vs. William A. Pierce, from the State of Rhode Island.
 Alexander M. McKay vs. Barclay Henley, James A. Loutitt, Jos. M. McKenna,
 Charles N. Felton, W. W. Morrow, and H. H. Markham, from the State of California.
 Montague R. Levenson and Archibald McGreer vs. Charles N. Felton and H.
 H. Markham, from the State of California.
 George B. Merriam vs. Barclay Henley, from the State of California.
 James Patterson vs. W. W. Morrow, from the State of California.
 And a protest of citizens of California against the swearing in of Messrs.
 Henley, Loutitt, McKenna, Morrow, Felton, and Markham as Representatives
 in Congress from California.
 Very respectfully,

JOHN B. CLARK, JR.,
 Clerk of House of Representatives.

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

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection the papers referred to in the communication just read will be referred to the Committee on Elections.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

REPORT OF VISITORS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the report of the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. LAIRD, by unanimous consent, obtained indefinite leave of absence, on account of the death of his mother.

CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON THE POST-OFFICE AND POST-ROADS.

Mr. ADAMS, of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to present a privileged report from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The report will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Accounts make the following report:
 That your committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. DOCKERY, of January 5, 1886, to wit: "That the clerkship of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads be, and the same is hereby, declared an annual clerkship, with compensation at \$2,000 per annum, and that the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized and directed to pay the clerk of said committee out of the contingent fund for the present session compensation at the above rate," respectfully report that they are of the opinion that said committee should have an annual clerk, but such action can not be had by resolution of the House. We, therefore, recommend a reference of said resolution to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to provide for an annual clerk to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads for the next fiscal year, in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, at the rate of \$2,000 per annum. We further recommend the adoption of the following resolution as a substitute:
 "Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads be allowed a clerk, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until June 30, 1886, at the rate of \$2,000 per annum."

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think this is a privileged report. As the Chair understands it, the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads has now, under the law, no annual clerk. This resolution proposes to instruct the Committee on Appropriations to provide for an annual clerk for that committee, and then—

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, there is no objection on the part of the Committee on Appropriations to the instruction; but it is proper for me to say that, if my memory serves me, the session clerk to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads is provided for at \$6 per day, which up to the end of this session would be a higher rate of compensation than \$2,000 per annum.

Mr. ADAMS, of Illinois. I am aware that if there is any objection to the consideration of the resolution now—

The SPEAKER. The Chair was about to ask whether there is objection. If there be no objection the resolution will be considered.

Mr. CANNON. If the committee represented by my colleague [Mr. ADAMS] sees proper to report a joint resolution giving the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads an annual clerk at \$2,000 a year, I am content that the House should consider such a joint resolution and pass it; but under our new rules, it occurs to me, a reference of a resolution of this kind to the Committee on Appropriations is hardly proper.

The SPEAKER. The proposition is not to refer the resolution to the Committee on Appropriations but to pass a resolution instructing that committee.

Mr. RANDALL. That is the better way.

Mr. CANNON. Why not make it a joint resolution and let the House pass it? The Senate will no doubt do the same thing.

Mr. REAGAN. I do not think we ought to instruct that committee absolutely; let them have discretion to consider the question.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the clerkships of all these different committees ought to be annual. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RANDALL] has suggested, these clerks now get very good pay for a long session under the per diem arrangement; but at the short session of only three months it does not pay a clerk to come here and serve at the per diem compensation. There is no good reason which can justify the distinction made between the different officers of this House, such as messengers and committee clerks. They ought all be on the annual roll; and I hope this resolution will be so amended as to instruct the Com-

mittee on Appropriations to make all the committee clerkships of this House annual.

Mr. RANDALL. I should object to that.

Mr. DOCKERY. I hope the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REAGAN] will withdraw the objection he has interposed. The course now suggested is that which has been pursued by the House heretofore in creating annual clerkships. Such action is usually in the form of a resolution adopted by the House directing the Committee on Appropriations to provide for an annual clerkship in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. REAGAN. I do not want the matter referred to the Committee on Appropriations in such a shape that the committee will have no discretion, but must make merely a formal report in accordance with instructions.

Mr. DOCKERY. This has already been considered by a committee.

Mr. REAGAN. I am aware of that; but it is proposed now to send it to the Committee on Appropriations, and I do not propose to withhold from that committee the right to investigate the question.

Mr. DOCKERY. It is proposed to determine the question now by the action of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has frequently decided heretofore that to entitle the report of a committee to be treated as privileged the whole matter of the report must be privileged; otherwise, it would be in the power of any committee having the right to make privileged reports to secure advantage for other matters than those which are privileged under the rules of the House.

The first resolution reported by the Committee on Accounts is a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Appropriations, which the Chair thinks is not a privileged report under any rule of the House. The last resolution, providing for payment out of the contingent fund of the House, might properly be considered a privileged matter.

Mr. DOCKERY. But the gentleman from Illinois asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was about to state that request, having first decided the question of order. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that both these resolutions be considered by the House at the present time. Is there objection?

Mr. RANDALL. If this matter be brought before the House in that form it will be open to amendment?

The SPEAKER. It will.

Mr. RANDALL. And in view of the suggestion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MILLS] that all the committee clerks should be made annual, an amendment of that character might be presented. Now, while I think the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads ought to have an annual clerk, and am perfectly ready to vote for that proposition, yet if we are to open the door to having every committee allowed an annual clerk, I should be inclined to object.

Mr. REAGAN. If this matter is now open for discussion, I desire to say—

The SPEAKER. It is not now open for debate.

Mr. RANDALL. I hope, if consent be given for the consideration of this matter, the gentleman from Illinois will call the previous question.

Mr. REAGAN. If we wish to consult the interests of individuals and pay them for work they do not perform, we can do that by making the appointment of these committee clerks annual. If we wish to consult public economy, we shall pay them only for the time they serve, and not make their salaries annual.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this report of the Committee on Accounts? The Chair hears none, and it is before the House.

Mr. ADAMS, of Illinois. The importance of considering this resolution now arises from the fact that it will facilitate the action of the Committee on Accounts on the general scheme of committee clerkships. I am justified, I think, in demanding the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions embodied in the report, unless a separate vote be called for. The Clerk will report the resolutions again.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads be allowed a clerk, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until June 30, 1886, at the rate of \$2,000 per annum.

Mr. ADAMS, of Illinois. There was no other resolution, Mr. Speaker, only a recommendation of the Committee on Accounts that the report be referred to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions.

The SPEAKER. The question is then on the adoption of the report, which recommends the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Appropriations with the instructions which have already been read.

The question was decided in the affirmative, there being—ayes 111, noes 4.

Mr. ADAMS, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote just taken; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

PRINTING OF PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

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

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the following resolution: "Resolved, That there be printed — thousand copies of the President's last annual message for the use of the House," have recommended that the resolution be amended by filling the blank with "twenty-five," so as to make the number of copies twenty-five thousand. The estimated cost is \$612.50.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on Printing was agreed to; and the resolution as amended was adopted.

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

The latter motion was agreed to.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. SCOTT. I move by unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the bill (H. R. 1994) for the relief of the International Navigation Company, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, be referred to the Select Committee on Ship-building and Ship-owning Interests, where it properly belongs.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection, and the bill will be so referred.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. This being Monday, the Chair will proceed to call the States and Territories for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions for reference to appropriate committees. Under this call joint resolutions and memorials from State and Territorial Legislatures will be in order; also resolutions calling for information from the heads of Departments.

ALIENS PROHIBITED FROM ACQUIRING TITLE TO LANDS.

Mr. OATES introduced a bill (H. R. 3183) to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to or owning lands within the United States of America; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ENTRY OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. OATES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3184) to repeal sections 3480 and 4716 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

BREACH OF CONTRACTS.

Mr. OATES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3185) to require the circuit courts and the Supreme Court of the United States to decide all cases predicated upon contracts for the breach thereof coming within their respective jurisdiction according to the law of the State or place where the contract was made or to be performed; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

NEW ORLEANS, BATON ROUGE AND VICKSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. OATES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3186) to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company to confirm title to certain lands, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

LIMITATION OF SPEECHES.

Mr. OATES also submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That no member shall occupy more than thirty minutes in debate on any question in the House or in committee, except that the member reporting the measure under consideration may have also thirty minutes to close where general debate has been had thereon; and no member shall after the recognition of the Speaker, for the purpose of debate, yield any part of his time to more than one other member.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. OATES also submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That section 1 of Rule XV be so amended as to read as follows: "1. Upon every roll-call the names of the members shall be called alphabetically by surname, except when two or more have the same surname, then the whole name shall be called; and after the roll has been once called the Clerk shall call in their alphabetical order the names of those not voting on first call, except such as are paired or absent by leave of the House; and thereafter the Speaker shall not entertain a request to record a vote or announce a pair."

GIRARD AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

Mr. HERBERT introduced a bill (H. R. 3187) to declare forfeited a grant of land in aid of the Girard and Mobile Railroad in Alabama; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. SARAH P. WATSON.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3188) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah P. Watson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BONDS OF EXECUTORS.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3189) to amend the law

relating to the bonds of executors in the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES A. SIBLEY.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3190) for the relief of Charles A. Sibley, guardian of Lloyd M. Stevens; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM C. EDMONSTON.

Mr. JONES, of Alabama, introduced a bill (H. R. 3191) to adjust and pay the account of William C. Edmonston; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. JONES, of Alabama, also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 72) to provide for the settlement of accounts with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. JONES, of Alabama. I should like by unanimous consent to have that joint resolution referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SPRINGER. I must object if it involves money payment from the Treasury.

Mr. JONES, of Alabama. I think the gentleman will withdraw his objection when he is informed that the resolution is merely supplementary to the act passed in 1875 providing for the settlement of these accounts. That act originated with the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SPRINGER. Does it provide for the settlement of these accounts and allowances merely?

Mr. JONES, of Alabama. It simply authorizes the Secretary of War and Attorney-General to adjust these accounts.

Mr. SPRINGER. I have no objection if it does not involve money payment from the Treasury.

The joint resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ENTRY OF HOMESTEADS BY FEMALES.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill (H. R. 3192) to authorize females to enter lands under the homestead law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. EDNA ROBERTS.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3193) granting a pension to Mrs. Edna Roberts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LEWIS CARGYLE.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3194) for the relief of Lewis Cargyle; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES CARGYLE.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3195) for the relief of James Cargyle; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

P. W. CARGYLE.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3196) for the relief of P. W. Cargyle; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JESSIE CARGYLE.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3197) for the relief of Jessie Cargyle; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MARY HASTINGS.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3198) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Hastings; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FRANK M. SANGFORD.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3199) for the relief of Frank M. Sangford; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CAPT. JAMES H. BONE.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3200) for the relief of Capt. James H. Bone; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FLORENCE (ALA.) MASONIC LODGE.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3201) for the relief of the Florence Masonic Lodge, No. 14, at Florence, Ala.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM A. MILAM.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3202) for the relief of the heirs of William A. Milam; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ANDERSON MERCHANT.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3203) to remove the political disabilities of Anderson Merchant; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN JONES.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3204) for the relief of John Jones; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. GUYSE.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3205) granting a pension to George W. Guyse; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MAHALA H. PORTLOCK.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3206) for the relief of Mahala H. Portlock; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

W. P. SHELTON.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3207) for the relief of W. P. Shelton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MICHAEL J. O'BARR.

Mr. FORNEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3208) granting a pension to Michael J. O'Barr, late sergeant of Captain Shelley's company, First Regiment Alabama Volunteers in the war with Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

J. G. FELL AND OTHERS.

Mr. FORNEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3209) for the relief of J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Mr. PEEL introduced a bill (H. R. 3210) to equalize and allow additional homestead entries of the public lands of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McCook, its Secretary, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested, namely:

A bill (S. 10) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March 22, 1882;

A bill (S. 22) for the relief of Martha Murphy and P. B. Murphy;

A bill (S. 68) for the relief of S. B. Cranston, of Oregon;

A bill (S. 82) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1880;

A bill (S. 141) to extend the provisions of the act of June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," to the port of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska;

A bill (S. 208) for the relief of Alexander Swift & Co. and the Niles Works;

A bill (S. 416) for the relief of J. W. Lobban; and

A bill (S. 633) to change the name of Uniontown to Anacostia.

JURISDICTION UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. ROGERS introduced a bill (H. R. 3211) conferring jurisdiction in certain civil cases arising in the Indian Territory to the United States courts for the western district of Arkansas, northern district of Texas, and the district of Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT RESERVATION, HOT SPRINGS.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3212) for the improvement of the Government reservation at Hot Springs, in Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH DODSON.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3213) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Dodson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. WALTERS.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3214) for the relief of John H. Walters, late of Company A, First Kentucky Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BENJAMIN S. FOX.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3215) for the relief of Ben-

jamin S. Fox; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

TRES ALAMOS LAND GRANT.

Mr. FELTON (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3216) to confirm the title to that certain land grant "Tres Alamos," in Arizona Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS P. MADDEN.

Mr. HENLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3217) for the relief of Thomas P. Madden; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS IN INDIAN SERVICE.

Mr. HENLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3218) to authorize the adjustment of certain accounts arising in the Indian service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

COLORADO DESERT.

Mr. HENLEY (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3219) to promote the introduction of fresh water on the Colorado Desert; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. HENLEY (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3220) for the relief of the State University of California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES MURPHY.

Mr. HENLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3221) to pay Charles Murphy \$3,000; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Mr. HENLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3222) to extend certain provisions of an act approved March 2, 1855, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

FIRE AT BENICIA WORKSHOPS.

Mr. HENLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3223) to make an appropriation to pay the laborers and mechanics for their tools destroyed by fire in the Government workshops at Benicia, State of California, on the 2d day of November, 1880; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CUTHBERT WHITE.

Mr. HENLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3224) for the relief of Cuthbert White; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON GRAPE SPIRITS.

Mr. HENLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3225) to relieve pure grape spirits from taxation in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JEROME MADDEN.

Mr. HENLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3226) for the relief of Jerome Madden, of California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

W. R. WHEATON AND C. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. HENLEY (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3227) for the relief of William R. Wheaton and Charles H. Chamberlain, of California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Mr. MORROW introduced a bill (H. R. 3228) making an appropriation for establishing a light-house and fog-signal at San Luis Obispo, Cal.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT POINT SUR.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 3229) making an appropriation for the commencement of a light-house and fog-signal at Point Sur, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

FOG-SIGNAL AT ANGEL ISLAND.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 3230) making an appropriation for the completion of the fog-signal station at Angel Island, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-STATION ON CALIFORNIA COAST.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 3231) for the continuation of the light-station at Northwest Seal Rock, coast of California;

which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

CAPE ORFORD LIGHT STATION.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 3232) making an appropriation for the purchase of the right of way to Cape Orford light-station; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE DESTRUCTION ISLAND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 3233) making appropriation for the establishment of a light-house at Destruction Island, Washington Territory, which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SAN DIEGO SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. MARKHAM introduced a bill (H. R. 3234) granting lands to the San Diego Society of Natural History for scientific purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE LAND GRANTS, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Mr. MARKHAM (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3235) to confirm title to certain private land grants in Arizona Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MAY HELENA MAHAN.

Mr. HENLEY (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3236) granting a pension to May Helena Mahan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSION LAWS.

Mr. LOUTITT introduced a bill (H. R. 3237) extending the provisions of the invalid-pension laws in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 4700 REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. LOUTITT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3238) to amend section 4700 Revised Statutes relating to invalid pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BRYAN TYSON.

Mr. LOUTITT (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3239) for the relief of Bryan Tyson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

A. P. JACKSON.

Mr. MCKENNA introduced a bill (H. R. 3240) for the relief of A. P. Jackson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MATERIAL FOR ORDNANCE, ETC.

Mr. MCKENNA also introduced a bill (H. R. 3241) to establish a board to encourage the manufacture of material for modern ordnance, armor, and other Army and Navy purposes, and to provide heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARAGES OF PENSIONS.

Mr. MCKENNA also introduced a bill (H. R. 3242) to provide arrearages of pensions to persons mutilated in the civil war and pensioned for other than highest disability; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DUTIES ON TOBACCO.

Mr. BUCK introduced a bill (H. R. 3243) relating to duties on tobacco; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. BUCK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3244) for the appointment of letter-carriers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL S. LADD.

Mr. BUCK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3245) granting a pension to Samuel S. Ladd; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY A. ORCUTT.

Mr. BUCK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3246) granting a pension to Mary A. Orcutt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WATERMAN CLIFT AND ROBERT MAY.

Mr. SEYMOUR introduced a bill (H. R. 3247) for the relief of Waterman Clift and Robert May; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FRANK P. MURPHY.

Mr. SEYMOUR also introduced a bill (H. R. 3248) for the relief of

Frank P. Murphy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

STEAM CRUISING VESSEL BY CHARLES G. LUNDBORG.

Mr. LORE introduced a bill (H. R. 3249) to provide for the construction of a steam cruising vessel of war of 20-knot speed, by Charles G. Lundborg, of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HARRISON T. MARTIN, EXECUTOR.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (H. R. 3250) for the relief of Harrison T. Martin, executor of Robert Martin, Troup County, Georgia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES W. HIGHTOWER.

Mr. HARRIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3251) for the relief of James W. Hightower, of Muscogee County, Georgia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

C. M. BETHUNE.

Mr. HARRIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3252) for the relief of C. M. Bethune, former postmaster at Talbotton, Ga; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

TO AMEND SECTION 1090 REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill (H. R. 3253) to amend section 1090 of the Revised Statutes relating to interests on judgments rendered by the Court of Claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

STAFFORD SEYMOUR AND OTHERS.

Mr. HAMMOND also introduced a bill (H. R. 3254) for the relief of Stafford Seymour and sundry other parties therein named for Indian depredations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

V. RICHARDS & BROTHERS.

Mr. HAMMOND (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3255) for the relief of V. Richards & Brothers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BENJAMIN P. ROGERS.

Mr. HAMMOND (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3256) for the relief of Benjamin P. Rogers, of Douglas County, Georgia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

S. E. SCARBOROUGH.

Mr. CRISP introduced a bill (H. R. 3257) for the relief of S. E. Scarborough, of Georgia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSES IN FLORIDA.

Mr. CRISP (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3258) making an appropriation for the completion of the light-house at Mosquito Inlet, Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRISP (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3259) making an appropriation for the protection of Hunting Island light-house site, South Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRISP (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3260) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house at Hillsborough Inlet, Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRISP (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3261) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house at Anclote Keys, Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS P. MORGAN, JR.

Mr. CLEMENTS (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3262) for the relief of Thomas P. Morgan, jr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. SPRINGER introduced a bill (H. R. 3263) to repeal section 1656 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES W. BEEMAN.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3264) granting a pension to Charles W. Beeman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PRINTING OF COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 73) authorizing the printing of committee reports; which was read a first and

second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

SUITS IN EQUITY.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3265) to regulate the trial of suits in equity in the circuit courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3266) to retire from active service officers of the Army who served during the war of the rebellion as general officers of volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY SCRIP.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3267) to authorize the several States in certain cases to locate swamp-land indemnity scrip, and to surrender the swamp-land indemnity scrip which may have been, or may be, issued in pursuance of law, and receive in lieu thereof \$1.25 per acre for said scrip so surrendered; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Mr. SPRINGER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Claims:

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing general laws for the ascertainment of the facts in all private measures by some judicial tribunal before action by Congress; and also the propriety of prohibiting the adjudication of private claims or relief measures by Congress, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. THOMAS, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. 3268) for regulating promotions and retirements in the Navy, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Mr. THOMAS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3269) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to fit out an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun which occurs on the 29th of August, 1886; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NEW NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Mr. THOMAS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3270) authorizing the building of a new naval observatory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRISON introduced a bill (H. R. 3271) to repeal certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations; which was read a first and second time, referred by unanimous consent to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

TERMINATION OF TREATY WITH HAWAII.

Mr. MORRISON also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 74) to give notice to terminate the treaty of the convention of June 3, 1875, with His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CHITTENDEN BROTHERS.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3272) for the relief of Chittenden Brothers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Mr. TOWNSHEND introduced a bill (H. R. 3273) providing for the issue by the United States Treasury of silver certificates in denominations of one, two, and five dollars each; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. TOWNSHEND. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, does not that bill properly go to the Committee on Banking and Currency?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore* (Mr. SPRINGER in the chair). The bill will be read.

The bill was read.

Mr. DINGLEY. Should not that bill be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency? It does not refer to coinage, but to the issue of currency.

Mr. TOWNSHEND. It is an amendment to the act remonetizing silver, which bill emanated from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. It has been the custom of the House heretofore to refer bills relating to silver certificates and to silver to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Mr. BLAND. That question was raised and decided at the last ses-

sion of Congress. A bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency for the recoinage of trade-dollars and for the issue of silver certificates, but that bill was taken from the Committee on Banking and Currency and referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Another measure was also referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, providing for the issue of silver certificates—no other matter being in the bill save that—and that measure was placed in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. It was reported back from that committee and voted on. It has been the practice of that committee to take jurisdiction of questions pertaining to silver and silver certificates and gold and gold certificates. The Committee on Banking and Currency has nothing to do with the matter.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. This debate is not in order under the rules, which provide that bills must be referred without debate. The gentleman introducing the bill moved its reference to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and it seemed to the Chair that would be the proper reference. However, a motion will be entertained for reference to any other committee.

Mr. DINGLEY. I am not particular about its reference.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

PILOTS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a bill (H. R. 3274) for the relief of pilots who served in the war of the late rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ISAAC WILLIAMS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a bill (H. R. 3275) granting a pension to Isaac Williams, Company G, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NAPOLEON CURTIS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a bill (H. R. 3276) granting a pension to Napoleon Curtis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PATRICK FLYNN AND JOHN DIENST.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. 3277) for the relief of Patrick Flynn and John Dienst; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3278) to promote the efficiency of the Army of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RESTORATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. PAYSON introduced a bill (H. R. 3279) to restore to the public domain certain lands upon which the cost of survey shall not be paid, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

OWNERSHIP OF LANDS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3280) to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

S. A. ST. JOHN.

Mr. RIGGS introduced a bill (H. R. 3281) for the relief of S. A. St. John; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AMOS W. BAGLEY.

Mr. RIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3282) granting a pension to Amos W. Bagley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

IDA B. LITHICUM.

Mr. RIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3283) granting a pension to Ida B. Lithicum; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH LITTLE.

Mr. RIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3284) for the relief of Joseph Little; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. ARTA HEATON.

Mr. CANNON introduced a bill (H. R. 3285) for the relief of Mrs. Arta Heaton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES H. M'GEE.

Mr. CANNON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3286) for the relief of Charles H. McGee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SILAS CORZATT.

Mr. CANNON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3287) for the relief of Silas Corzatt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELMER DECKER.

Mr. CANNON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3288) for the relief of Elmer Decker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

TRANSPORTATION OF DUTIABLE GOODS.

Mr. DUNHAM introduced a bill (H. R. 3289) to amend section 5 of the act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to the transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1880; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PEORIA, ILL., A PORT OF DELIVERY.

Mr. WORTHINGTON introduced a bill (H. R. 3290) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," so as to make the city of Peoria, Ill., a port to which merchandise may be transported in bond; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REBATE OF TAX ON SPIRITS.

Mr. WORTHINGTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3291) for the rebate of the tax on all spirits used in manufacturing, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

WEIGHING AND GAUGING SPIRITS.

Mr. WORTHINGTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3292) to provide for weighing and gauging all spirits subject to the internal-revenue tax; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH F. WILSON.

Mr. WORTHINGTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3293) for the relief of Joseph F. Wilson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD B. HUGHES.

Mr. WORTHINGTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3294) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Edward B. Hughes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CONDEMNED CANNON, WARREN, ILL.

Mr. HITT introduced a bill (H. R. 3295) to authorize the Secretary of War to transfer a condemned cannon to the Grand Army of the Republic (Warren Post, No. 315), at Warren, Ill., for monumental purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ALBERT WOOD.

Mr. HITT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3296) for the relief of Albert Wood; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Mr. ADAMS, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. 3297) to provide for the case of removal by death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MARY A. MITCHELL.

Mr. LAWLER introduced a bill (H. R. 3298) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN WELLS.

Mr. MATSON introduced a bill (H. R. 3299) for the relief of John Wells; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM MABEE.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3300) for the relief of William Mabee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ALEXANDER STURGEON.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3301) granting a pension to Alexander Sturgeon (war with Mexico); which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM E. HARDY.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3302) granting a pension to William E. Hardy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH M'MILLAN.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3303) to restore to the pension-roll the name of Joseph McMillan, late of Company K, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ABNER MOREHEAD.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3304) to restore the name of Abner Morehead to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. HAMLET.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3305) granting a pension to William H. Hamlet; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ANDREW HARRIS.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3306) granting a pension to Andrew Harris; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL LAMBERTSON.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3307) granting a pension to Samuel Lambertson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN R. CRAVENS.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3308) to increase the pension of John R. Cravens; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS WARD.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3309) to increase the pension of Thomas Ward; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JENNIE M. PARKS.

Mr. FORD (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3310) granting a pension to Jennie M. Parks, child of Edward R. Parks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PHILIP TRAPP.

Mr. FORD (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3311) granting a pension to Philip Trapp; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

Mr. BYNUM introduced a bill (H. R. 3312) for the relief of Samuel Davis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE, VIGO COUNTY, INDIANA.

Mr. BYNUM also introduced a bill (H. R. 3313) for the relief of the Sisters of Providence of St. Mary's of the Woods, Vigo County, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JULIUS R. FREDRICK.

Mr. BYNUM also introduced a bill (H. R. 3314) granting a pension to Julius R. Fredrick; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM SEARS.

Mr. BYNUM also introduced a bill (H. R. 3315) granting a pension to William Sears; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LEWIS J. TRASPER.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Indiana, introduced a bill (H. R. 3316) for the relief of Lewis J. Trasper; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY JOHNS.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3317) granting an increase of pension to Henry Johns; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ENOLS LOYD.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3318) for the relief of Enols Loyd; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEADS TO UNION SOLDIERS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3319) granting homesteads to Union soldiers of the late war and to their widows; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3320) granting a pension to all United States soldiers of the war of the rebellion,

and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL C. FISHER.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3321) for the relief of Samuel C. Fisher; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN AFFALTER.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill (H. R. 3322) for the relief of John Affalter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FRANKLIN R. M. GILBERT.

Mr. HOWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3323) for the relief of Franklin R. M. Gilbert; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. M. L. VAN DEVENTER.

Mr. HOWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3324) for the relief of Mrs. M. L. Van Deventer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE L. KEY.

Mr. HOWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3325) for the relief of George L. Key; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS SIMPSON.

Mr. HOWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3326) granting a pension to Thomas Simpson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3327) granting a pension to Thomas Simpson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MATILDA STOCKDALE.

Mr. HOWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3328) for the relief of Matilda Stockdale; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB GING.

Mr. HOWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3329) for the relief of Jacob Ging; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

TO REIMBURSE MESSRS. CRUMBO AND MELCHER.

Mr. HOWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3330) making an appropriation of \$1,958 to reimburse Messrs. Crumbo & Melcher for moneys lost on their contract to construct a roadway from New Albany, Ind., to the national cemetery near that place, caused by change of grade; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN A. DEAN.

Mr. HOWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3331) granting a pension to John A. Dean; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Mr. HOWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3332) for the relief of Thomas Crawford; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MILTON HAZZARD.

Mr. HOWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3333) for the relief of Milton Hazzard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SOLOMON DAVIS.

Mr. HOWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3334) for the relief of Solomon Davis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FIXING RATE OF PENSION FOR DISABILITY OF DEAFNESS.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, introduced a bill (H. R. 3335) fixing a pension rate for the disability of deafness incurred in the military service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LOTTERIES, LOTTERY ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3336) to prohibit lotteries, lottery advertisements, and the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and matters connected therewith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3337) to prohibit the mailing of letters and circulars concerning lotteries, or newspapers or other periodical publications containing lottery advertisements, and prescribing a penalty therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN E. M'GAUGHEY.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3338) granting a pension to John E. McGaughey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL B. JONES.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3339) granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. Jones; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELI HOUSER.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3340) for the relief of Eli Houser; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. OWEN (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3341) granting pensions for service in the Army and Navy of the United States during the war of the rebellion, 1861 to 1865, and those having a pension rating of \$8 per month shall have their rating increased to \$12 per month; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PERRY B. BOWSER.

Mr. OWEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3342) to pay Perry B. Bowser \$500 as back pay for recruiting and for expenses borne in the military service of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. OWEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3343) directing payment of postmasters' and late postmasters' claims adjusted under act approved March 3, 1883; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARY KISER.

Mr. OWEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3344) to grant a pension to Mary Kiser; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ABRAHAM HEILMAN.

Mr. OWEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3345) to increase the pension of Abraham Heilman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH WOODFILL.

Mr. STEELE introduced a bill (H. R. 3346) for the relief of Elizabeth Woodfill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS LEVI.

Mr. HOLMAN introduced a bill (H. R. 3347) for the relief Thomas Levi; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DONATION OF CONDEMNED CANNON.

Mr. HOLMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3348) granting condemned cannon and cannon-balls for monumental purposes to John A. Platter Post, No. 82, Grand Army of the Republic, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM N. SEYMOUR.

Mr. HOLMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3349) granting a pension to William N. Seymour; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill (H. R. 3350) to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals, approved May 29, 1884;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. H. B. REHKOPF.

Mr. CONGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3351) granting a pension to Mrs. H. B. Rehkopf; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. CONGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3352) increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost the hearing of both ears; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

C. H. STIBOLT.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill (H. R. 3353) for the relief of C. H. Stibolt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WELTY M. JONAS.

Mr. MURPHY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3354) granting a pension to Welty M. Jonas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS FAGAN.

Mr. MURPHY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3355) granting a pension to Thomas Fagan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill (H. R. 3356) to amend the pension laws granting arrears of pension to those pensioned by special acts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY BOLCOM.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3357) granting a pension to Mary Bolcom; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HIRAM L. WAIT.

Mr. FULLER introduced a bill (H. R. 3358) granting a pension to Hiram L. Wait, Company C, Third Regiment Iowa Infantry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY S. MORGAN.

Mr. FULLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3359) granting a pension to Henry S. Morgan, Company D, First United States Infantry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. HOLMES introduced a bill (H. R. 3360) repealing the limitation of the arrears of pensions and defining the payment of the same; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ABBIE SHARP.

Mr. HOLMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3361) for the relief of Abbie Sharp, formerly Abbie Gardner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

B. J. EVERETT.

Mr. HOLMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3362) for the relief of B. J. Everett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JENNETTE DOW.

Mr. HOLMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3363) granting a pension to Jennette Dow; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ASAHEL MIDDLETON.

Mr. HOLMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3364) granting a pension to Asahel Middleton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF SAMUEL H. MOER.

Mr. HEPBURN (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3365) for the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of Samuel H. Moer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY BOLLMAN.

Mr. HEPBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3366) granting a pension to Henry Bollman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY FOSTER.

Mr. HEPBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3367) granting a pension to Mary Foster, widow of Grigsby Foster; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL D. HARPER.

Mr. HEPBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3368) granting relief to Samuel D. Harper; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Mr. LYMAN introduced a bill (H. R. 3369) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER, KEITHSBURG, ILL.

Mr. LYMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3370) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Keithsburg, in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; which was read a first and

second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS ILLINOIS RIVER, ILLINOIS.

Mr. LYMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3371) authorizing the construction of bridges across the Illinois River in the State of Illinois, and the Des Moines River in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB BOGERT.

Mr. LYMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3372) for the relief of Jacob Bogert, of the city of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY RECORD OF WILSON B. GEORGE.

Mr. LYMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3373) to correct the military record of Wilson B. George, late a private of Company L, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PENSION LAWS.

Mr. LYMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3374) to extend the benefits of the pension laws of the United States granting pensions to the soldiers of the late civil war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN D. CLARK.

Mr. LYMAN (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3375) granting a pension to John D. Clark, late a private of Company D, Twenty-eighth New York Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, introduced a bill (H. R. 3376) to retire national bank notes and to prevent fluctuations of the currency by substituting Treasury notes in lieu of bank notes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

ISSUE OF FRACTIONAL PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3377) to provide for the issue of fractional paper currency; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3378) for the relief of the soldiers and sailors who served in the Army and Navy of the United States in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and to restore to them equal rights with the holders of Government bonds; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE G. EARLY.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3379) granting a pension to George G. Early, late of Company I, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SIMPSON SPARKS.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3380) granting a pension to Simpson Sparks, late of Company E, Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL HANSON.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3381) granting a pension to Samuel Hanson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES F. HOGAN.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 3382) for the relief of James F. Hogan, of the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CAPT. S. C. CRAWFORD.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3383) granting a pension to Capt. S. C. Crawford, late of Company I, Indiana Volunteers, in the war with Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M. BACON.

Mr. STRUBLE introduced a bill (H. R. 3384) for the relief of James M. Bacon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH R. BENJAMIN.

Mr. STRUBLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3385) for the relief of Joseph R. Benjamin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

W. W. NORRIS.

Mr. STRUBLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3386) for the relief of W. W. Norris; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SIDNEY SHERWOOD.

Mr. STRUBLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3387) granting a pension to Sidney Sherwood; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, KANSAS.

Mr. FUNSTON introduced a bill (H. R. 3388) making appropriations for the completion of Haskell Institute, an Indian school at Lawrence, Kans.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, KANSAS.

Mr. FUNSTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3389) to divide the State of Kansas into judicial districts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM G. SCHOONOSER.

Mr. FUNSTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3390) to place the name of William G. Schoonoser on the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pension, and ordered to be printed.

A. H. VON LUETTITZ.

Mr. RYAN introduced a bill (H. R. 3391) for the relief of A. H. von Luettwitz; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TITLE TO CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS, KANSAS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3392) to confirm the title of *bona fide* purchasers of certain lands heretofore granted to the State of Kansas for certain purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK SCHRUMPP.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3393) granting a pension to Frederick Schrumpp; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN B. CHILDS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3394) granting a pension to John B. Childs; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM FREDERICK SCHLOEGEL.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3395) for the relief of William Frederick Schloegel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB R. CRITTEN.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3396) granting a pension to Jacob R. Critten; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN WATERS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3397) to grant a pension to John Waters; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ANDREW HOUSER.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3398) granting a pension to Andrew Houser; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PHILIP WAGNER.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3399) to grant a pension to Philip Wagner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BOTTLERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. RYAN (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3400) to protect the bottlers of the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

ANNA HOLBORN.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill (H. R. 3401) for the relief of Anna Holborn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LIZZIE E. COONEY.

Mr. MORRILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3402) granting a pension to Lizzie E. Cooney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHANNA DORMAN.

Mr. PETERS introduced a bill (H. R. 3403) granting a pension to Johanna Dorman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DANIEL SETTLES.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3404) for the relief of Daniel Settles; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE MAXWELL.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (H. R. 3405) for the relief of George Maxwell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB COPEES.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3406) granting a pension to Jacob Copes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ADAM STUBER.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3407) granting a pension to Adam Stuber; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

TOWN SITE OF WALLACE, KANS.

Mr. HANBACK introduced a bill (H. R. 3408) relative to the location of the town site of Wallace, Kans.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER.

Mr. HANBACK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3409) authorizing the printing of 2,500 extra copies of the report of the health officer of the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

S. H. HARRISON.

Mr. HANBACK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3410) for the relief of S. H. Harrison; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MUSTER AND PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. HANBACK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3411) to provide for the muster and pay of officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. HANBACK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3412) to increase pensions in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LORENZO D. AUSTIN.

Mr. HANBACK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3413) granting a pension to Lorenzo D. Austin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ISAAC F. MOORE.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (H. R. 3414) for the relief of Isaac F. Moore, of Laurel County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

G. W. HERD.

Mr. McCREARY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3415) for the relief of G. W. Herd, of Madison County, Ky.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL BAILEY.

Mr. McCREARY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3416) for the benefit of Samuel Bailey, of Owsley County, Ky.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT N. DOUGHTY.

Mr. McCREARY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3417) to restore the name of Robert N. Doughty to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ADMINISTRATOR OF I. D. M'KENZIE.

Mr. McCREARY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3418) for the relief of the administrator of I. D. McKenzie, of Lincoln County, Ky.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

C. W. I. PUGH.

Mr. TAULBEE introduced a bill (H. R. 3419) granting a pension to C. W. I. Pugh; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

G. W. FRALEY.

Mr. TAULBEE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3420) granting a pension to G. W. Fraley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN BURNAM.

Mr. HALSELI introduced a bill (H. R. 3421) for the benefit of John

Burnam; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EDWIN T. ROBERTS.

Mr. HALSELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3422) for the relief of Edwin T. Roberts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID B. ENGLAND.

Mr. HALSELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3423) granting a pension to David B. England; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM P. RIDDEL.

Mr. HALSELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3424) granting a pension to William P. Riddel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 3357 REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. WILLIS introduced a bill (H. R. 3425) to amend section 3357 Revised Statutes United States, title "Internal Revenue;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3426) to incorporate the American College for the Blind; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

SOUTHERN EXPOSITION, LOUISVILLE, 1886.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3427) relative to the Southern Exposition to be held in the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, in the year 1886; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID MERIWETHER.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3428) for the relief of David Meriwether; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MORRIS.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3429) granting a pension to Mrs. Morris, widow of James Morris, late private Company G, Third Indiana Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EMMA COLEMAN.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3430) for the relief of Emma Coleman, widow of Milton J. Coleman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES J. LIPSCOMB.

Mr. LAFFOON introduced a bill (H. R. 3431) for the relief of James J. Lipscomb; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GANO HENRY, SR.

Mr. LAFFOON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3432) for the relief of Gano Henry, sr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

H. B. MATTHEWS.

Mr. LAFFOON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3433) for the relief of H. B. Matthews; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GREENBURY LYNCH.

Mr. LAFFOON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3434) granting a pension to Greenbury Lynch; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

B. P. HOWARD, ADMINISTRATOR.

Mr. LAFFOON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3435) for the relief of B. P. Howard, administrator of Finley McGrew; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

W. A. EASTEN.

Mr. LAFFOON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3436) for the relief of W. A. Easten; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY AT BATON ROUGE, LA.

Mr. IRION introduced a bill (H. R. 3437) making an appropriation to construct a road and approaches from the Mississippi River through the city of Baton Rouge, La., to the national military cemetery, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TRANSFER OF UNITED STATES BARRACKS.

Mr. IRION also introduced a bill (H. R. 3438) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to transfer the United States barracks at Baton

Rouge, La., to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College at said place for educational purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

O. L. BLANCHARD.

Mr. ST. MARTIN introduced a bill (H. R. 3439) for the relief of the legal representatives of O. L. Blanchard, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY CEMETERY, CHALMETTE, LA.

Mr. ST. MARTIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3440) making an appropriation to construct a macadamized road from the United States barracks in Saint Bernard Parish, Louisiana, to the national military cemetery at Chalmette, in said parish; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES.

Mr. ST. MARTIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3441) authorizing all persons, firms, and corporations against whom internal-revenue taxes have been erroneously assessed and collected to file their claims in the United States Court of Claims for investigation and report; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS G. MACKIE.

Mr. HAHN introduced a bill (H. R. 3442) for the relief of Thomas G. Mackie and the heirs at law of William A. Hyde, deceased, late of New Orleans, La.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RANE C. HUTCHISON.

Mr. HAHN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3443) to enable the Secretary of War to pay Rane C. Hutchison for services rendered and expenses incurred in the military service of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF MARTIN KENOFKY.

Mr. HAHN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3444) for the relief of the heirs of Martin Kenofsky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

COMMANDANT OF NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VA.

Mr. BOUTELLE. I present a resolution, which I ask may be reported in full.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to this House such information as he possesses concerning the truth or falsity of certain statements which have appeared in the public prints, as follows:

First. That the commandant at the United States navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., has caused the honorable inscriptions heretofore borne upon the cannon captured by the United States military or naval forces to be obliterated.

Second. That said commandant has caused to be removed from the dry-dock at that navy-yard the tablet placed there at the time of its reconstruction and bearing the inscription:

Destroyed by the rebels in 1862. Rebuilt by the United States Government in 1863.

J. W. LIVINGSTON,
Commandant.
W. H. LYONS,
Superintendent of Machinery.

Third. That because of his protest against the removal of said inscription the superintendent who was in charge of the work of rebuilding said dock, and who had faithfully served the Government for many years, has been removed from his position and a person who engaged in military service against the Government appointed in his place.

Fourth. That in disregard of that "grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices, and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the country," invoked by sections 1753 and 1754 of the Revised Statutes, a number of such honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of the United States have been dismissed from employment at said navy-yard and their places filled by men who fought against the Government during the late rebellion.

And be it further resolved, That if said foregoing allegations are true, the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, requested to inform this House by whose order, upon what authority, and in pursuance of what public policy, if any, said honorable inscriptions were obliterated and said persons dismissed from the employment of the United States.

THE SPEAKER *pro tempore* (Mr. SPRINGER). This resolution will be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BOUTELLE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution may be immediately put on its passage.

THE SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair can not entertain a request of that kind during this call. The resolution can only be presented now for reference to the appropriate committee without debate. If the gentleman desires to submit a request for unanimous consent it should be withheld until after the call of States has concluded. Does the gentleman desire to withdraw the resolution for that purpose?

Mr. BOUTELLE. No, sir.

Mr. RANDALL. Let it take the usual course.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

Mr. BOUTELLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3445) making an appropriation for the erection of a light-house at Lubec Narrows, Maine;

which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BOUTELLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3446) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house on Moose Peak, Mistake Island, west entrance to Bay of Fundy, Maine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

JACKSON WHITEHOUSE.

Mr. DINGLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3447) for the relief of Jackson Whitehouse; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH E. PURINGTON.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3448) for the relief of Joseph E. Purington; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM P. FARMER.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3449) to remove the charge of desertion against William P. Farmer, late of the United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DENNIS B. MUNSEY.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3450) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Dennis B. Munsey, late of the United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DENNIS CARTY.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3451) granting a pension to Dennis Carty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MARY E. SAWYER.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3452) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary E. Sawyer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3453) to encourage American ship-building; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Ship-building and Ship-owning Interests, and ordered to be printed.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3454) to abolish compulsory pilotage of sailing vessels in the coastwise trade; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Ship-building and Ship-owning Interests, and ordered to be printed.

FISHERIES.

Mr. DINGLEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Select Committee on American Ship-building and Ship-owning Interests:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Ship-building and Ship-owning Interests be, and hereby, is directed to inquire what, if any, legislation will promote the interests of the American marine engaged in the fisheries, and to report by bill or otherwise.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSE ON GREEN ISLAND, MAINE.

Mr. MILLIKEN introduced a bill (H. R. 3455) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house on Green Island, Maine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE AND FOG-SIGNAL AT GREAT DUCK, MAINE.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3456) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house and fog-signal at Great Duck, Maine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

CONTRACT SURGEONS OF LATE WAR.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3457) for the relief of contract surgeons of the late war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HIRAM K. CHOATE.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3458) granting a pension to Hiram K. Choate; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILSON SCOTT.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3459) for the relief of Wilson Scott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CATHERINE STEVENS.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3460) granting a pension to Catherine Stevens; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ANSEL POTTER.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3461) granting a pension to Ansel Potter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. LAURA F. PUSEY.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3462) granting a pension to Mrs. Laura F. Pusey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. HANNAH BABB HUTCHINS.

Mr. REED, of Maine, introduced a bill (H. R. 3463) granting a pension to Mrs. Hannah Babb Hutchins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DUTY ON SUGAR.

Mr. REED, of Maine, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3464) relating to duty on sugar; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES HOOPER.

Mr. FINDLAY introduced a bill (H. R. 3465) for the relief of James Hooper; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ADDIE B. BACON.

Mr. FINDLAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3466) referring the claim of the owners of the schooner Addie B. Bacon to the Court of Claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DISCHARGED EMPLOYÉS.

Mr. FINDLAY also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 75) to allow discharged employés a month's extra pay; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

MARINE CORPS.

Mr. GIBSON, of Maryland, introduced a bill (H. R. 3467) to give the commandant of the Marine Corps of the United States the rank of a brigadier-general of the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RANK OF ENGINEER OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY.

Mr. GIBSON, of Maryland, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3468) to regulate the rank of engineer officers of the United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ORVILLE HORWITZ.

Mr. GIBSON, of Maryland, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3469) for the relief of Orville Horwitz, assignee in trust of C. D. DeFord & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM C. SPENCER.

Mr. GIBSON, of Maryland, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3470) for the relief of William C. Spencer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES K. REMSBERG.

Mr. McCOMAS (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3471) for the relief of Charles K. Remsberg; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GREENBURY POINT SHOAL, MARYLAND.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3472) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light on Greenbury Point Shoal, Maryland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

FRANCIS MARION HALE.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3473) for the relief of Francis Marion Hale; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BAMFORD AND BURKE.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3474) for the relief of Bamford and Burke; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM TALBERT.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3475) for the relief of William Talbert; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES H. COFFMAN.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3476) granting a pension to James H. Coffman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ABRAM T. SHERTZER.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill (H. R. 3477) for the relief of Abram T.

Shertzer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ALONZO MAYNARD.

Mr. WHITING introduced a bill (H. R. 3478) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Maynard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS WARNER.

Mr. WHITING also introduced a bill (H. R. 3479) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Warner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DESIRE B. JOHNSON.

Mr. WHITING also introduced a bill (H. R. 3480) for the relief of Desire B. Johnson, sister of Isaac Johnson, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PHILOMENA E. NOLAN.

Mr. LOVERING introduced a bill (H. R. 3481) granting a pension to Philomena E. Nolan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SETH WILMARTH.

Mr. LOVERING also introduced a resolution providing that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to appoint a commission of naval officers to make inquiry as to the compensation to be made Seth Wilmarth for his invention and extra services in the construction of a certain metal planer; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

LIGHT-HOUSE, DEER ISLAND, MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. COLLINS introduced a bill (H. R. 3482) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house and fog-signal at Deer Island Harbor, Boston, Mass.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE SUPPLY STEAMER.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (H. R. 3483) making an appropriation for the construction of a light-house supply steamer for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

OIL-HOUSES AT LIGHT STATIONS.

Mr. DAVIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3484) making appropriations for the erection of oil-houses at certain light-stations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE TENDER FOURTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

Mr. DAVIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3485) making an appropriation for the construction of a steam light-house tender for use in the fourth light-house district; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE-LIGHT, NEW BEDFORD AND FAIR HAVEN, MASS.

Mr. DAVIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3486) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light on the bridge between New Bedford and Fair Haven, Mass.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Mr. DAVIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3487) establishing additional life-saving stations on the seacoast of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN Q. A. TRIPP.

Mr. DAVIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3488) granting a pension to John Q. A. Tripp; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AMELIA J. GILL.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill (H. R. 3489) granting a pension to Amelia J. Gill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FORT BRADY, MICHIGAN.

Mr. MOFFATT introduced a bill (H. R. 3490) to provide for the sale of the old site of Fort Brady, Michigan, and for a new site and the erection of suitable buildings thereon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS CHAMBERS.

Mr. MOFFATT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3491) for the relief of Thomas Chambers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT SEUL CHOIX POINT.

Mr. MOFFATT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3492) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house at Seul Choix Point, Michigan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. JULIA DE QUINDRE.

Mr. MAYBURY introduced a bill (H. R. 3493) for the relief of Mrs. Julia De Quindre; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DELIA E. GRUMMOND.

Mr. MAYBURY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3494) for the relief of Delia E. Grummond; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RHODA M. BUCK.

Mr. ELDREDGE (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3495) granting a pension to Rhoda M. Buck; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EFFECT OF INTOXICATING AND NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES.

Mr. CUTCHEON introduced a bill (H. R. 3496) to provide for the study of physiology and hygiene with reference to the effect of the use of intoxicating, narcotic, and poisonous substances upon the life, health, and welfare by the pupils in the public schools in the Territories and in the District of Columbia, and in the Military and Naval Academies, Indian and colored schools supported in whole or in part from the Federal Treasury; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

MAIL CARRIERS.

Mr. CARLETON introduced a bill (H. R. 3497) amending section 3980 of the Revised Statutes relating to route agents, postal clerks, and other carriers of the mail; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

LOUIS MERRILL.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (H. R. 3498) for the relief of Louis Merrill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH D. HELLYER.

Mr. BURROWS (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3499) for the relief of Joseph D. Hellyer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JONATHAN SAVORY.

Mr. BURROWS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3500) granting a pension to Jonathan Savory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DANIEL J. BINGMAN.

Mr. BURROWS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3501) granting a pension to Daniel J. Bingman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE FOR INDIANS.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (H. R. 3502) to establish a model farm and school of agriculture for Indians in Northwestern Minnesota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WHITE EARTH INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. NELSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3503) relating to the White Earth reservation, in the State of Minnesota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INSPECTION OF HULLS AND BOILERS.

Mr. NELSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3504) to amend section 4414 of the Revised Statutes relating to the inspection of hulls and boilers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MARY B. SMITH.

Mr. WHITE, of Minnesota, introduced a bill (H. R. 3505) for the relief of Mary B. Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH W. BURCH.

Mr. WHITE, of Minnesota, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3506) for the relief of Joseph W. Burch; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CAPT. THOMAS B. HUNT.

Mr. STRAIT introduced a bill (H. R. 3507) to correct the volunteer record of Capt. Thomas B. Hunt, United States Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS.

Mr. STRAIT (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3508) to authorize the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of certain persons named therein; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSION.

Mr. STRAIT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3509) granting arrears of pension; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AURELIA M'DONALD.

Mr. GILFILLAN introduced a bill (H. R. 3510) granting a pension to Aurelia McDonald; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SALARIES OF POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

Mr. BARRY introduced a bill (H. R. 3511) for classification of clerks in first-class post-offices and for fixing the salaries of the same; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. BARRY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3512) to authorize the readjustment of the compensation of postmasters at certain fourth-class post-offices; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

PAUL LEARY.

Mr. MORGAN (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3513) for the relief of Paul Leary, a citizen of the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN C. THOMPSON.

Mr. MORGAN (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3514) for additional compensation to the estate of John C. Thompson, deceased, for carrying the mails; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LIEUT. FRANCIS WARE.

Mr. MORGAN (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3515) for the relief of the legal representatives of Lieut. Francis Ware, deceased, of the Revolutionary war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FANNY COLLINS.

Mr. BARKSDALE introduced a bill (H. R. 3516) granting a pension to Fanny Collins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PAY OF COMMITTEE CLERKS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DOCKERY introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 76) fixing the time when the pay of certain clerks to committees of the House of Representatives shall begin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mr. DOCKERY also offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on public health; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Rules, and ordered to be printed.

DR. EDWARD DUNSCOMB.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (H. R. 3517) for the relief of Dr. Edward Dunscomb; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID WALDO.

Mr. WARNER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3518) for the relief of David Waldo; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. WARNER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3519) authorizing the Interstate Rapid Transit Railway Company to build a bridge across the Kansas River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. BLAKE.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (H. R. 3520) granting a pension to William H. Blake; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

J. W. M'GLURG.

Mr. BLAND introduced a bill (H. R. 3521) for the relief of J. W. McGlurg; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID B. TAYLOR.

Mr. BLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 3522) for the relief of David B. Taylor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH STARLING.

Mr. BLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 3523) for the relief of Sarah Starling; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARIA MIBORD.

Mr. BLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 3524) granting a pension to Maria Mibord; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. ANN BAILEY.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, introduced a bill (H. R. 3525) granting a pension to Mrs. Ann Bailey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CATHARINE MEHAN.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3526) for the relief of Catharine Mehan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL S. HUFFMAN.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3527) for the relief of Samuel S. Huffman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AUGUSTUS C. PAUL.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3528) for the relief of Augustus C. Paul; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3529) to regulate appointments in the Marine-Hospital Service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ALBERT L. ALLEN.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3530) granting a pension to Albert L. Allen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICTS.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3531) to enable the Light-House Board to increase the number of the light-house districts on the Western rivers, and making an appropriation therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3532) granting bounty to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Second Regiment Artillery Missouri Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CREVE CŒUR LAKE, MISSOURI.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3533) to donate Creve Cœur Lake to the city of Saint Louis and the county of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MARY J. TAYLOR.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 3534) granting a pension to Mary J. Taylor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

TIMOTHY M'CORMICK.

Mr. STONE, of Missouri, introduced a bill (H. R. 3535) for the relief of Timothy McCormick; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JONATHAN D. YOUNG.

Mr. STONE, of Missouri (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 3536) granting a pension to Jonathan D. Young; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

W. P. MORAN.

Mr. WADE (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3537) for the relief of W. P. Moran, late disbursing clerk and superintendent of the Navy Department building; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. AMY A. HUNT.

Mr. WEAVER, of Nebraska, introduced a bill (H. R. 3538) granting a pension to Mrs. Amy A. Hunt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. HANNAH M. CHAPMAN.

Mr. WEAVER, of Nebraska, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3539) granting a pension to Mrs. Hannah M. Chapman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY BIEDERBICK.

Mr. WOODBURN introduced a bill (H. R. 3540) to increase the pension of Henry Biederbick, one of the survivors of the late Greely arctic

expedition; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FLORENCE MURRAY.

Mr. HAYNES introduced a bill (H. R. 3541) to increase the pension of Florence Murray; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES E. MUDGETT.

Mr. HAYNES (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3542) granting a pension to Charles E. Mudgett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MAY A. MOULTON.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (H. R. 3543) granting a pension to May A. Moulton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REUBEN B. CLARK AND SAYLES J. BOWEN.

Mr. GALLINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3544) for the relief of Reuben B. Clark and Sayles J. Bowen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT STRACHAN.

Mr. GALLINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3545) for the relief of Robert Strachan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AMANDA HOUSELL.

Mr. BUCHANAN introduced a bill (H. R. 3546) granting a pension to Amanda Housell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN G. ROSE.

Mr. LEHLBACH (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3547) for the relief of John G. Rose; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RETIRED-LIST FOR PRIVATES, ETC.

Mr. BEACH introduced a bill (H. R. 3548) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize a retired-list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the United States Army who have served for a period of thirty years or upward;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THEODORE M'WHARF.

Mr. PAYNE introduced a bill (H. R. 3549) granting a pension to Theodore McWharf; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK GALE.

Mr. PAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3550) granting a pension to Frederick Gale; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. CUTLER.

Mr. PAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3551) granting a pension to George W. Cutler, late a private Company B, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN M. DEVORE.

Mr. PAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3552) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of John M. Devore; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MANNISTER WORTS AND OTHERS.

Mr. PAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3553) for the relief of Mannister Worts and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS MATHEWS AND OTHERS.

Mr. PAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3554) for the relief of Thomas Mathews and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

Mr. PAYNE also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 77) proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the President to veto items of bills appropriating money; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WIDOW OF WESLEY SCRIPTURE.

Mr. JOHNSON, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 3555) for the relief of the widow of Wesley Scripture; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DEPOT AT ABSECON, N. J.

Mr. JOHNSON, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3556) making appropriation for the establishment of a buoy depot at Absecon,

N. J.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BOAT-HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Mr. JOHNSON, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3557) making an appropriation for the establishment of a boat-house at Cape May, N. J.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HELL GATE CHANNEL ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Mr. JOHNSON, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3558) making an appropriation for the purchase of the site of the Hell Gate channel electric light, New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WATCH POINT, NEW YORK.

Mr. JOHNSON, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3559) making an appropriation for the re-establishment of the light at Watch Point, Lake Champlain, New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT AT WHITEHALL NARROWS, NEW YORK.

Mr. JOHNSON, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3560) making an appropriation to establish a light at Whitehall Narrows, New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARLEM RIVER NAVIGATION.

Mr. JOHNSON, of New York (by request), also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 78) authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to contract for the improvement of Harlem River navigation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAL CLERKS.

Mr. MILLARD introduced a bill (H. R. 3561) authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay two years' salary to the widow or guardian of the minor children of any postal clerk killed while on duty by a railroad accident; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

PETER TOWER.

Mr. PINDAR introduced a bill (H. R. 3562) for the relief of Peter Tower; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LYMAN BRADLEY.

Mr. FARQUHAR introduced a bill (H. R. 3563) for the relief of Lyman Bradley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY C. KERR.

Mr. VIELE introduced a bill (H. R. 3564) for the relief of Henry C. Kerr, late captain Company K, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

Mr. KETCHAM introduced a bill (H. R. 3565) regulating the retirement of officers in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN T. HALL.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (H. R. 3566) for the relief of John T. Hall, second lieutenant Company B, Third Regiment New York Provisional Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HYLAND C. KIRK AND OTHERS.

Mr. DAVENPORT introduced a bill (H. R. 3567) for the relief of Hyland C. Kirk and others, assignees of Addison Fletcher; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY C. DICKSON.

Mr. WEBER introduced a bill (H. R. 3568) for the relief of Henry C. Dickson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELLEN BISHOP.

Mr. TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL introduced a bill (H. R. 3569) granting a pension to Ellen Bishop; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. HARRISON.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, introduced a bill (H. R. 3570) for the relief of John H. Harrison; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF SPECIAL TAX ON STILLS.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3571) to repeal the special tax on the manufacturers of stills; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF LEAF-TOBACCO.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3572) to authorize farmers to sell leaf-tobacco of their own raising without paying any taxes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF SUITS AGAINST REVENUE OFFICERS.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3573) to repeal the law authorizing the removal of suits against revenue officers from the State courts to the circuit court of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DESTRUCTION OF FORFEITED STILLS.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3574) to prevent the destruction and to authorize the sale of forfeited stills; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3575) to repeal the internal-revenue laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

EXEMPTION OF BRANDY DISTILLERS.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3576) to exempt distillers of brandy from taxation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN F. FOARD.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3577) for the relief of John F. Foard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, STATESVILLE, N. C.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3578) to provide for the erection of a public building at Statesville, N. C.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a resolution to create a select committee for the Forty-ninth Congress to be called the select committee on the internal revenue; which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

LIGHT-HOUSE, HARBOR ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. SKINNER introduced a bill (H. R. 3579) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house at Harbor Island, North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT ON PAMLICO POINT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. SKINNER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3580) making an appropriation for a light on Pamlico Point, North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, CROATAN, N. C.

Mr. SKINNER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3581) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house near Croatan, N. C.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, GREAT SHOAL, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. SKINNER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3582) making an appropriation for the erection of a light-house on Great Shoal, at the mouth of the Alligator River, North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURTS, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Mr. GREEN, of North Carolina, introduced a bill (H. R. 3583) to provide for terms of the district and circuit courts of the United States for the eastern district of North Carolina at Fayetteville, in said State; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

AMARILLA CRANE.

Mr. WILKINS introduced a bill (H. R. 3584) granting a pension to Amarilla Crane; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH JONES.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of North Carolina, introduced a bill (H. R. 3585) for the relief of Elizabeth Jones, widow of John Jones, deceased, and to place the name of said John Jones on the muster-roll of Company B, Second Regiment North Carolina Mounted Infantry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS S. GOODMAN.

Mr. LE FEVRE introduced a bill (H. R. 3586) granting a pension to Thomas S. Goodman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M. DALZELL.

Mr. LE FEVRE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3587) granting an increase of pension to James M. Dalzell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOB S. GOFF.

Mr. LE FEVRE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3588) granting arrears of pension to Job S. Goff; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LANSON ZANE.

Mr. LE FEVRE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3589) granting arrears of pension to Lanson Zane; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LEVI GUY.

Mr. LE FEVRE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3590) to relieve Levi Guy from the charge of desertion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

S. KRAMER.

Mr. LE FEVRE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3591) granting an increase of pension to S. Kramer, late captain Company B, One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN FOX, JR.

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR introduced a bill (H. R. 3592) granting a pension to John Fox, jr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SECTIONS 840 AND 839 REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 3593) to repeal section 840 and to amend section 839 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ADULTERATED FOOD PRODUCTS.

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR also submitted a resolution in regard to adulterated food products; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CAPT. CHARLES F. KING.

Mr. ELLSBERRY introduced a bill (H. R. 3594) for the relief of Capt. Charles F. King; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD A. SMITH.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH introduced a bill (H. R. 3595) for the relief of Edward A. Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HIRAM D. ROGERS.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH also introduced a bill (H. R. 3596) for the relief of Hiram D. Rogers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM A. PENFIELD.

Mr. ROMEIS introduced a bill (H. R. 3597) granting a pension to William A. Penfield; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MICHAEL HYDE.

Mr. COOPER introduced a bill (H. R. 3598) for the removal of the charge of desertion from Michael Hyde, late private Company B, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MARSHALL N. MURPHY.

Mr. COOPER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3599) for the removal of the charge of desertion from Marshall N. Murphy, late private Company A, Fourth Ohio Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN ROCKWELL.

Mr. COOPER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3600) for the removal of the charge of desertion from the record of John Rockwell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LOUISA WEITZEL.

Mr. BROWN, of Ohio, introduced a bill (H. R. 3601) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Weitzel, widow of Godfrey Weitzel, late major-general United States Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ond time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN DUNCAN.

Mr. BROWN, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3602) granting a pension to John Duncan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK ENGELKE.

Mr. BROWN, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3603) granting a pension to Frederick Engelke; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JEREMIAH PARRY.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill (H. R. 3604) granting a pension to Jeremiah Parry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY J. DOUGLAS.

Mr. IKE H. TAYLOR introduced a bill (H. R. 3605) granting a pension to Mary J. Douglas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES PATTERSON.

Mr. IKE H. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 3606) for the relief of James Patterson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM L. DUNLOP.

Mr. IKE H. TAYLOR (by request) also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 79) for the relief of William L. Dunlop, trustee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION OF JURORS IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. LITTLE introduced a bill (H. R. 3607) fixing the compensation of jurors in United States courts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and ordered to be printed.

ALEXANDER R. LORD.

Mr. GEDDES introduced a bill (H. R. 3608) granting a pension to Alexander R. Lord; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HANNAH M'KEE.

Mr. GEDDES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3609) granting a pension to Hannah McKee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ANNA A. PROBERT.

Mr. GEDDES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3610) granting a pension to Anna A. Probert; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH MEAD.

Mr. GEDDES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3611) granting a pension to Sarah Mead; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NEWTON JOHNSON.

Mr. GEDDES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3612) granting a pension to Newton Johnson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM W. RUSSELL.

Mr. GEDDES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3613) granting a pension to William W. Russell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLOTTE BUCK.

Mr. GEDDES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3614) granting a pension to Charlotte Buck; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

E. J. NORTHCUTT & BROS.

Mr. HERMAN introduced a bill (H. R. 3615) for the relief of E. J. Northcutt & Bros., for losses sustained by Indian depredations in Southern Oregon in 1885; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Mr. HERMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3616) for the relief of John Campbell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK BENO.

Mr. HERMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3617) for the relief of Frederick Beno and for increase of pension; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT TRAVILA.

Mr. HERMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3618) for the relief of Robert Travila for amount overcharged by loss of carbine; which was read

a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAUNCEY M. LOCKWOOD.

Mr. HERMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3619) for the relief of the legal representatives of Chauncey M. Lockwood for extra mail service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. HERMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3620) for the relief of the First National Bank of Portland, Oreg., for money advanced the Oregon Iron Works, the contractor for building the United States revenue-cutter Tom Corwin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. STORM introduced a bill (H. R. 3621) declaring the true intent and meaning of the act of March 3, 1883, relative to the adjustment of salaries of certain postmasters; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 7140 REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. STORM also introduced a bill (H. R. 3622) to amend section 7140 Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. NEVIL.

Mr. STORM also introduced a bill (H. R. 3623) granting a pension to William H. Nevil; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FRED. J. LEESE.

Mr. ERMENTROUT (by Mr. STORM) introduced a bill (H. R. 3624) granting a pension to Fred. J. Leese; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION TO CERTAIN PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. FLEEGER introduced a bill (H. R. 3625) granting additional pay to Union soldiers of the late war who were held as prisoners of war after their terms of service had expired; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EVIDENCE IN PENSION CASES.

Mr. FLEEGER introduced a bill (H. R. 3626) relating to evidence in claims for invalid pension; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH K. GALLAGHER.

Mr. BOYLE introduced a bill (H. R. 3627) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth K. Gallagher, widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Gallagher, deceased, late colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LEWIS S. STONEKING.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3628) granting a pension to Lewis S. Stoneking; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY FREEMAN.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3629) granting a pension to Mary Freeman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ISAAC THOMPSON.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3630) granting a pension to Isaac Thompson, late of Company K, Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY FISHER.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3631) granting a pension to Henry Fisher, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. ADA O. KREPPS.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3632) granting a pension to Mrs. Ada O. Krepps, widow of Lieut. John B. Krepps, deceased, late of Company K, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

E. B. SWEENEY.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3633) granting a pension to E. B. Sweeney, late of the Signal Corps of the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. ANNIE EVANS.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3634) granting a pension to Mrs. Annie Evans, widow of Richard Evans, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MILLIE ARMSTRONG.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3635) granting a pension to Mrs. Millie Armstrong, widow of John C. Armstrong, deceased, late of Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARION CLARK.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3636) granting a pension to Marion Clark, late of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN VINCENT.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3637) granting a pension to John Vincent, late of Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH H. INGHAM.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3638) granting a pension to Elizabeth H. Ingham, mother of J. Lindsey Ingham, late adjutant of Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ISAAC PRATT.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3639) granting a pension to Isaac Pratt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES T. IRWIN.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3640) granting a pension to James T. Irwin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ANN RUFFNER.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3641) granting a pension to Ann Ruffner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF JACOB CRAMER.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a bill (H. R. 3642) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Cramer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH JOHNSON.

Mr. HARMER introduced a bill (H. R. 3643) granting a pension to Elizabeth Johnson, foster-mother of John Johnson, late of Company H, Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

TESTING OF CHAINS AND ANCHORS.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3644) to require the testing of chains and anchors and for the better securing of life and property on shipboard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH BROOKS.

Mr. SCRANTON introduced a bill (H. R. 3645) granting a pension to Sarah Brooks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB BAKER.

Mr. BOUND introduced a bill (H. R. 3646) granting a pension to Jacob Baker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH WALTON & CO.

Mr. BAYNE introduced a bill (H. R. 3647) for the relief of Joseph Walton & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PATENTS.

Mr. BAYNE (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3648) relating to patents; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY.

Mr. BAYNE (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3649) for the relief of Alexander Montgomery, late a major and quartermaster in the Army of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY MULLEN.

Mr. HIESTAND introduced a bill (H. R. 3650) for the relief of Henry

Mullen, postmaster of Columbia, Pa.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ADAM B. BAER.

Mr. HIESTAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 3651) for the relief of Adam B. Baer, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AUGUSTUS G. HATRY.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3652) granting a pension to Augustus G. Hatry, rating him as a lieutenant-colonel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

OWNERS OF VESSELS.

Mr. NEGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3653) to limit the liability of the owners of vessels; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 3654) granting a pension to William Brown, late of Company A, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY M. CARR.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3655) granting a pension to Mary M. Carr, widow of James Carr, deceased, late a private of Company H, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PATENTS.

Mr. ATKINSON introduced a bill (H. R. 3656) to amend section 4887 of the Revised Statutes in relation to patents; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

PARDON WORSLEY.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 3657) for the relief of Pardon Worsley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES R. FOX.

Mr. BUNNELL introduced a bill (H. R. 3658) granting a pension to James R. Fox; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DELOS P. KAPP.

Mr. BUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3659) granting a pension to Delos P. Kapp; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

O. W. GUNSAULS.

Mr. BUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3660) granting a pension to O. W. Gunsauls; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY D. WHEELER.

Mr. BUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3661) granting a pension to Henry D. Wheeler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GULL ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (H. R. 3662) making an appropriation for the erection of a light-house and fog-signal on one of the Gull Rocks, Newport Harbor, Rhode Island; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

GOULD ISLAND, RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. SPOONER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3663) making an appropriation for the erection of a light-house and fog-signal on Gould Island, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HOG ISLAND SHOAL, RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. SPOONER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3664) to establish a light-ship on Hog Island Shoal, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIFE-SAVING STATION, BLOCK ISLAND, RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. SPOONER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3665) establishing an additional life-saving station on the northwest side of Block Island, Rhode Island; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL LIFE-SAVING STATION, RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. PIRCE introduced a bill (H. R. 3666) establishing an additional life-saving station on the seacoast between Point Judith and Watch

Hill, R. I.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WALTER D. PLOWDEN.

Mr. SMALLS introduced a bill (H. R. 3667) for the relief of Walter D. Plowden; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SMALLS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3668) granting a pension to Walter D. Plowden; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. DIBBLE introduced a bill (H. R. 3669) to amend section 4004 of the Revised Statutes relating to railway mail service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

M. C. MORDECAI.

Mr. DIBBLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3670) for the relief of M. C. Mordecai.

Mr. DIBBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the reference of this bill to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads. It relates to compensation due for mail service.

The SPEAKER. It is a private claim, and goes to the Committee on Claims under the rules; but the Chair will submit the request of the gentleman to the House. Is there objection to the reference of this bill to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads?

There being no objection, the bill was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

B. S. JAMES.

Mr. PERRY introduced a bill (H. R. 3671) for the relief of B. S. James.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the reference of this bill to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

The SPEAKER. This appears to be a private claim.

Mr. PERRY. It is a claim for services performed for carrying the mails.

The SPEAKER. All claims originate in some branch of the public service. The Chair will, however, submit the request of the gentleman from South Carolina for unanimous consent.

Mr. SPRINGER. All this class of bills has gone to the Committee on Claims, and this, I think, should take the same course.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana. Let it go to the Committee on Claims.

The bill was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF TOBACCO WITHOUT LICENSE.

Mr. McMILLIN introduced a bill (H. R. 3672) to authorize the producer of tobacco to sell to any purchaser without license; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

MEXICAN AND OTHER WAR PENSIONS.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3673) granting pensions to the survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

A. R. WYNNE.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3674) for the relief of A. R. Wynne; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3675) to cheapen legal proceedings in circuit and districts courts of the United States and to regulate the summoning of witnesses; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES MORELAND.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3676) granting a pension to James Moreland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIS CORNWALL.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3677) for the relief of Willis Cornwall; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3678) for the relief of Jackson County, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GRANVILLE, TENN.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3679) for the relief of the Presbyterian church at Granville, Tenn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MAGGIE A. ELLIOTT.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3680) for the relief of Mrs. Maggie A. Elliott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HOWARD FEMALE COLLEGE.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3681) for the relief of the Howard Female College; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HENRIETTA HARMAN.

Mr. HOUK introduced a bill (H. R. 3682) for the relief of Henrietta Harman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JESSE H. STRICKLAND.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3683) for the relief of Jesse H. Strickland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES H. TAYLOR.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3684) granting a pension to James H. Taylor, Company E, Third Tennessee Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY WEAVER.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3685) granting a pension to Henry Weaver; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MARTHA SMITH.

Mr. PETTIBONE introduced a bill (H. R. 3686) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH D. LONG.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3687) granting a pension to Joseph D. Long; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DR. JOHN TEMPLETON.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3688) for the relief of Dr. John Templeton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HIRAM CAMPBELL.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3689) for the relief of Hiram Campbell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REAL ESTATE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BALLENTINE (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3690) changing the name of the Real Estate Title Insurance Company of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 3255 REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill (H. R. 3691) to amend section 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

WAREHOUSING FRUIT BRANDY.

Mr. RICHARDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3692) to provide for warehousing fruit brandy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. FANNY P. MURFREE.

Mr. RICHARDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3693) for the relief of Mrs. Fanny P. Murfree, of Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT MURFREESBOROUGH.

Mr. RICHARDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3694) making an appropriation for the benefit of the Presbyterian church at Murfreesborough; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES W. ROBERTSON.

Mr. RICHARDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3695) granting a pension to James W. Robertson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN F. S. HARDAWAY.

Mr. RICHARDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3696) to relieve John F. S. Hardaway from the charge of desertion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Mr. RICHARDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3697) for the benefit

of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Fayetteville, Tenn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

J. HARRY ADAMS.

Mr. CALDWELL (by Mr. RICHARDSON) introduced a bill (H. R. 3698) for the relief of J. Harry Adams; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS B. McELWEE.

Mr. NEAL introduced a bill (H. R. 3699) for the relief of Thomas B. McElwee, of Athens, Tenn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WIDOW OF HENRY BROWN.

Mr. NEAL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3700) to pay back pay and bounty to the widow of Henry Brown; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY BROWN.

Mr. NEAL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3701) to correct the military record of Henry Brown; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. E. G. C. ABBOTT.

Mr. ZACH. TAYLOR (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3702) granting a pension to Mrs. E. G. C. Abbott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES H. SMITH.

Mr. ZACH. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 3703) for the relief of James H. Smith, late postmaster at Memphis, Tenn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SALARIES OF DISTRICT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. JOHN M. TAYLOR (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3704) to increase the salaries of the district judges of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF TOBACCO WITHOUT LICENSE.

Mr. JOHN M. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 3705) to authorize the producer of tobacco to sell the same to any purchaser without license and to repeal all taxes on manufactured tobacco; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. JOHN M. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 3706) to amend an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, JACKSON, TENN.

Mr. JOHN M. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 3707) making additional appropriation for the completion of the Federal court-house and post-office at Jackson, Tenn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. JOHN M. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 3708) granting pensions to soldiers in the war with Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN HAMM.

Mr. LANHAM (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3709) granting a pension to John Hamm; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

B. F. FOY.

Mr. LANHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 3710) granting a pension to B. F. Foy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FOR LAND IN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. REAGAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Private Land Claims to inquire into and report upon certain claims for land in the Territory of New Mexico; which was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MONEY DUE THE STATE OF TEXAS.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill (H. R. 3711) to appropriate the sum of \$123,544.51 to pay the State of Texas the amount audited and found to be due her under the sixth section of an act of Congress passed June 21, 1860; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN C. FRENCH.

Mr. SAYERS introduced a bill (H. R. 3712) for the relief of John C. French; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM ERVIN.

Mr. SAYERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3713) for the relief of William Ervin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

VIDAL HERNANDEZ.

Mr. SAYERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3714) for the relief of Vidal Hernandez; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AUGUST SAUTLEBEER.

Mr. SAYERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3715) for the relief of August Sautlebeer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN MILLIFONT AND ELLEN RIORDON.

Mr. SAYERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3716) for the relief of John Millifont and Ellen Riordon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ELI B. PARKER.

Mr. STEWART, of Vermont, introduced a bill (H. R. 3717) granting a pension to Eli B. Parker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH M. DUNN.

Mr. STEWART, of Vermont, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3718) to increase the pension of Sarah M. Dunn, widow of Thomas R. Dunn, private Second Vermont Battery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. GROUT introduced a bill (H. R. 3719) to enable the people to name their postmasters; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

COL. JAMES LINDSAY.

Mr. GROUT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3720) for the relief of Col. James Lindsay; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. WHITING.

Mr. GROUT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3721) for the relief of William H. Whiting; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MARY L. MARTIN.

Mr. GROUT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3722) granting arrears of pension to Mrs. Mary L. Martin, dependent mother of Sergt. James L. Martin, late of Company I, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CYRIL GREENWOOD.

Mr. GROUT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3723) directing the Secretary of War to amend the record of Cyril Greenwood; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CENTENARY REFORMED CHURCH, WINCHESTER, VA.

Mr. O'FERRALL introduced a bill (H. R. 3724) for the relief of the trustees of the Centenary Reformed church, Winchester, Va.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-SHIP, ETC., WINTER-QUARTER SHOAL, VIRGINIA.

Mr. O'FERRALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3725) making an appropriation for the construction and establishment of a light-ship and fog-signal at Winter-Quarter Shoal, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, PAGE'S ROCK, VIRGINIA.

Mr. O'FERRALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3726) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house at Page's Rock, York River, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. TUCKER introduced a bill (H. R. 3727) making an appropriation of money for the Department of Justice; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PROSECUTIONS IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. TUCKER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3728) to regulate the procedure in cases of prosecution of two or more persons jointly charged with offenses against the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Criminal Justice, and ordered to be printed.

ond time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN B. EGE.

Mr. BRADY introduced a bill (H. R. 3729) for the relief of John B. Ege, of Petersburg, Va.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BUOY DEPOT, CHINCOTEAGUE INLET, VIRGINIA.

Mr. CROXTON introduced a bill (H. R. 3730) making an appropriation to establish a buoy depot at Chincoteague Inlet, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

CAPE CHARLES LIGHT-HOUSE SITE, VIRGINIA.

Mr. CROXTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3731) making an appropriation for the protection of Cape Charles light-house site, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, COB POINT BAR, VIRGINIA.

Mr. CROXTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3732) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house at Cob Point Bar, Wicomico River, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM TABB.

Mr. CROXTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3733) for the relief of William Tabb; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF MATTHEW SMITH.

Mr. BARBOUR introduced a bill (H. R. 3734) for the relief of the legal representatives of Matthew Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. CABELL introduced a bill (H. R. 3735) granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

TAXES ON TOBACCO.

Mr. CABELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3736) to repeal the law imposing internal-revenue taxes upon tobacco, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PATRICK V. DOLAN.

Mr. GIBSON, of West Virginia, presented a resolution granting difference in pay to Patrick V. Dolan; which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

JOHN H. DOWNING.

Mr. STEPHENSON introduced a bill (H. R. 3737) granting a pension to John H. Downing; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN W. DYER.

Mr. STEPHENSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3738) granting a pension to John W. Dyer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

J. V. HERRIMAN.

Mr. STEPHENSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3739) granting a pension to J. V. Herriman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DEPOSITORS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. PRICE introduced a bill (H. R. 3740) to provide for the surety of depositors in national banks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

EMELINE ROBERTS.

Mr. CASWELL introduced a bill (H. R. 3741) granting a pension to Emeline Roberts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF JOHN GRAHAM.

Mr. CASWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3742) for the relief of the heirs at law of John Graham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ANDREW MARTIN.

Mr. CASWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3743) for the relief of Andrew Martin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. CASWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3744) for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES W. SCHAUMBURG.

Mr. CASWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3745) for the relief of James W. Schaumburg; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSE AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK introduced a bill (H. R. 3746) making an appropriation for the building of a new light-house at Milwaukee, Wis.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY SMITH.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3747) granting an increase of pension to Henry Smith, late seaman on the United States steamer *Estrella*; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REVENUE-MARINE SERVICE.

Mr. GUENTHER introduced a bill (H. R. 3748) to promote the efficiency of the revenue-marine service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE TRIBE OF INDIANS, WISCONSIN.

Mr. RANKIN (by Mr. GUENTHER) introduced a bill (H. R. 3749) for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FRANCES H. PLUMMER.

Mr. BRAGG (by Mr. GUENTHER) introduced a bill (H. R. 3750) for the relief of Frances H. Plummer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILBUR F. STEELE.

Mr. GIFFORD introduced a bill (H. R. 3751) for the relief of Wilbur F. Steele, and to settle the title to section 16, township 139, range 73 west; which was read a first and second time.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. GIFFORD. A similar bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands at the last session. That committee is perfectly familiar with the subject. I think it should go to that committee at this session.

The SPEAKER. It seems to relate entirely to private land claims. It confirms title in a private individual.

Mr. GIFFORD. It permits the party named to purchase a school section.

Mr. STRAIT. A similar bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands at the last session.

The SPEAKER. The Chair sees the sections after the first one make provisions which take it to the Committee on Public Lands. The first section simply confirms a private land claim.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3752) requiring the payment of the costs, fees, and other charges for surveying the lands of the Southern Pacific land grant, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN D. JAMES.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3753) granting a pension to John D. James; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

POWERS OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3754) defining the powers of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in respect to the canceling of private entries of the public lands and to quiet titles to lands acquired upon the public domain; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

Mr. HAILEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3755) to authorize a silver-bullion fund for the purchase of silver bullion and to regulate the coinage of silver, and for the issue of silver certificates; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

CINNABAR AND CLARK'S FORK RAILROAD.

Mr. TOOLE introduced a bill (H. R. 3756) granting the right of way to the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railroad Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PAUL M'COORMICK.

Mr. TOOLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3757) for the relief of Paul

McCormick; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AGNES AND MARIA DE LEON.

Mr. JOSEPH introduced a bill (H. R. 3758) for the relief of Agnes and Maria De Leon, heirs at law of Rebecca L. De Leon, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED TERRITORY OF LINCOLN.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 3759) to divide the Territory of Dakota on the Missouri River and to create the Territory of Lincoln; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF PROBATE COURTS, WYOMING TERRITORY.

Mr. CAREY introduced a bill (H. R. 3760) to enlarge the jurisdiction of the probate courts of Wyoming Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. This completes the regular call of States and Territories. If there be no objection the Chair will now recognize gentlemen who were not in their seats when their States were called for the introduction of bills.

There was no objection.

LAND TITLES, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. WELLBORN (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3761) to quiet land titles in the State of Mississippi; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

POTTAWATOMIE TREATY.

Mr. WELLBORN (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3762) to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out and perform the treaty obligations of the United States with the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MARY ANN VRING.

Mr. KLEINER introduced a bill (H. R. 3762) for the relief of Mary Ann Vring, mother of the late Andrew Vring, for bounty due under act of July 28, 1866; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLAIRE, OHIO.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, introduced a bill (H. R. 3764) to increase the capital stock of the First National Bank of Bellaire, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTY.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3765) defining who are entitled to bounty under the act of July 22, 1861; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SILVER-BULLION TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3766) to provide for the issue of Treasury certificates on deposited silver bullion, and for other purposes.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio. I think that bill should go, on close examination of its provisions, to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, although it may be referred to either that or the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. BLAND. I have always insisted during the session that these bills should go to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

The SPEAKER. Of course the Chair can know nothing of the bill except what the title indicates without an examination of its provisions.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio. This provides for changing the present coinage law. It might go properly to either of the Committees on Coinage or Banking and Currency.

The SPEAKER. It is very difficult often for the Chair to decide upon these questions, but the jurisdiction of the various committees of the House is defined by its rules. Matters relating to banking and currency go under the rules to the Committee on Banking and Currency, whereas matters relating to coinage go to the Committee on Coinage. It frequently happens, as in this case, that a bill relates to both subjects; and the Chair will refer the bill, if there be no motion, to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

The bill was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 80) directing the payment of the surplus in the Treasury in excess of \$50,000,000 on the public debt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JERSEY CITY A PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. McADOO introduced a bill (H. R. 3767) constituting Jersey City, N. J., a port of entry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, introduced a bill (H. R. 3768) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Paducah, Ky.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN W. MCKNIGHT.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3769) for the relief of John W. McKnight; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A. GATES LEE.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3770) for the relief of A. Gates Lee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DR. J. MILTON BEST.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3771) for the relief of the estate of Dr. J. Milton Best, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM PRITCHARD.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3772) for the relief of William Pritchard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES LOVE.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3773) for the relief of James Love; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WALTER M'DANIEL.

Mr. WADSWORTH introduced a bill (H. R. 3774) for the relief of Walter McDaniel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT FORT WAYNE, IND.

Mr. LOWRY introduced a bill (H. R. 3775) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase an additional strip of ground on the east side of the United States court-house and post-office building at Fort Wayne, Ind., to be paid for out of the appropriation already made; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ANNA M. THIELE.

Mr. LOWRY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3776) providing for the restoration of Anna M. Thiele, formerly Anna M. Simonson, to the pension-roll, and the payment to her of the same pension to which she was entitled as the widow of David Simonson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FOR HORSES AND EQUIPMENTS.

Mr. LOWRY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3777) to extend the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MESSANGER FOR ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. TURNER submitted the following resolution; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Accounts:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be authorized to employ a messenger for the period of three months, to be appointed as the clerk of said committee is appointed, and paid \$6 per day out of the contingent fund of the House.

PROMOTIONS IN SIGNAL CORPS.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Florida (by request), introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 81) regulating the promotions of officers of the Signal Corps; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM PINKNEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Florida, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3778) for the relief of William Pinkney, James Curry, and the legal representative of James Filor, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HERMAN RUGE.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Florida, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3779) for the relief of Herman Ruge; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ARMY RETIRED-LIST.

Mr. DORSEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3780) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize a retired-list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the United States Army who have served for a period of thirty

years or upward;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AMBROSE BURTZ.

Mr. DORSEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3781) granting a pension to Ambrose Burtz, late private Company I, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CINNABAR AND CLARKE'S FORK RAILROAD.

Mr. TOOLE. I had understood that the bill I introduced a short time ago granting the right of way to the Cinnabar and Clarke's Fork Railroad Company was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads. It seems it has been referred to the Committee on Public Lands. A bill relating to the same subject-matter was introduced in the Forty-eighth Congress into the Senate and House of Representatives and was referred to the Committees on Pacific Railroads. They reported on the subject. I submit that the proper consideration of the subject will be facilitated by the bill being again referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will examine the bill. [After a pause.] The Chair does not see anything in the bill relating to Pacific Railroads; that is to say, to the roads which have been subsidized by the United States either by grants of land or loans of money or credit. It seems to be simply a bill granting a right of way through the public lands. The proper reference is to the Committee on the Public Lands.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. PETERS. Before the holiday recess I introduced a bill (H. R. 772) to pay dependent relatives of persons killed by accident, engaged in the railway mail service, and to compensate for injuries received. The bill was referred to the Committee on Claims. It ought to have been referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads. I ask that the reference be corrected.

The SPEAKER. The bill should go to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

There being no objection, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and it was referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3782) to pay dependent relatives of persons killed by accident engaged in the Railway Mail Service to compensate for injuries received; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

FOWLE & CO.

Mr. RANNEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3783) to refund the excess of duties paid by Fowle & Co., of Boston, Mass.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Mr. COBB introduced a bill (H. R. 3784) to authorize and require United States marshals within their respective districts to make all sales of property which may hereafter be made by virtue of any order, judgment, or decree of any United States court, master in chancery, or commissioner, or by virtue of any execution of any process thereof, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SASSER SULLIVAN.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3785) for the relief of Sasser Sullivan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FELIX W. RUSHER.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3786) granting a pension to Felix W. Rusher; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN G. PARKER.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3787) for the relief of John G. Parker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY T. SKINNER.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3788) for the relief of Henry T. Skinner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BASIL CLEMENTS.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3789) for the relief of Basil Clements; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. KENNEDY.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3790) for the relief of John H. Kennedy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM L. DAY.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3791) granting a pension to

William L. Day; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM G. DOUTHETT.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3792) for the relief of William G. Douthett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BERNARD MOAN.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3793) granting a pension to Bernard Moan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MATHIAS YAKELY.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3794) granting a pension to Mathias Yakely; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM HOGUE.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3795) granting a pension to William Hogue; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. SCOTT.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3796) for the relief of John H. Scott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ABRAHAM COVER.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3797) granting a pension to Abraham Cover; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HIRAM A. BENEFIELD.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3798) for the relief of Hiram A. Benefield; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLOTTA A. WELTON.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3799) granting a pension to Charlotte A. Welton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES PAGET.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3800) for the relief of James Paget; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NICHOLAS M'QUINN.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3801) granting a pension to Nicholas McQuinn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THEODORE LEVERON.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3802) granting a pension to Theodore Leveron; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ZIBA WHITLEY.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3803) for the relief of Ziba Whitley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CALVIN BLACK.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3804) for the relief of Calvin Black; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BLACKWELL BAILEY.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3805) for the relief of Blackwell Bailey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JONAS SMITH.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3806) for the relief of Jonas Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CAROLINE PARISH.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3807) for the relief of Caroline Parish; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH CHAPMAN.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3808) granting a pension to Elizabeth Chapman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AUGUSTA C. LARKIN.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3809) for the relief of Augustus C. Larkin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MARY ROYAL.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3810) for the relief of Mary

Royal; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GABRAEL DOUGHERTY.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3811) for the relief of Gabrael Dougherty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM C. FINE.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3812) for the relief of William C. Fine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES B. PEASE.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3813) for the relief of Charles B. Pease; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MARTHA BASTIN.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3814) granting a pension to Martha Bastin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ARTHUR W. GRAY.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3815) for the relief of the widow and heirs of Arthur W. Gray; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARTIN GIER.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3816) for the relief of Martin Gier; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ALFRED F. PHILLIPS.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3817) for the relief of Alfred F. Phillips; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BENJAMIN F. RICHARDSON.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3818) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Richardson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL FOSTER.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3819) for the relief of Samuel Foster; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS FERGUSON.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3820) granting a pension to Thomas Ferguson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE H. O'BANNON.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3821) for the relief of George H. O'Bannon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THORNTON M'COY.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3822) for the relief of Thornton McCoy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN C. SCHACKLETT.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3823) granting a pension to John C. Schacklett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ISRAEL STOUGH.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3824) granting a pension to Israel Stough; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN BURKE.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3825) for the relief of John Burke; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Mr. TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL introduced a bill (H. R. 3826) for the relief of John Taylor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. The introduction of bills and resolutions being now concluded, the next business in order is the call of committees for reports to be placed upon the appropriate Calendars.

THOMAS L. ROSSER.

Mr. TUCKER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, as a substitute for H. R. 66, a bill (H. R. 3827) to remove the political disabilities of Thomas L. Rosser, of Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the Private Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. HAMMOND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back with amendments the bill (H. R. 2) to amend section 643 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was referred to the House Calendar, and the accompanying report ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back favorably the bill (H. R. 1684) to authorize terms of the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of North Carolina at the city of Wilmington, in the said district; which was referred to the House Calendar, and the accompanying report ordered to be printed.

The call of the standing and select committees and of the several commissions authorized to report by bill was concluded, no further reports being presented.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. The bill (H. R. 1740), introduced December 14 last, appears to have been improperly referred to the Committee on War Claims instead of to the Committee on Claims. It is a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine and settle the accounts of certain States and the city of Baltimore growing out of moneys expended by said States and the city of Baltimore for military purposes during the war of 1812. The bill seems to be based upon a loan of money to the Government of the United States, and will be referred, if there be no objection, to the Committee on Claims.

There being no objection, it was ordered accordingly.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Mr. SPRIGGS. I ask unanimous consent to submit a report from the Committee on Accounts for present consideration.

The report was read, as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, having had under consideration the resolution referred to them by the House, January 5, 1886, authorizing them to designate the committees which, in the judgment of said committee, should be allowed clerks, respectfully report the same back to the House and recommend that the same be adopted.

Mr. CANNON. Let us hear the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Accounts be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to designate the committees which in the judgment of the said committee should be allowed clerks for the present Congress under the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1886, and report to the House without delay for its action thereon.

The SPEAKER. This is a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. SPRIGGS. Until this action be taken by the House the Committee on Accounts can not certify any of these accounts.

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

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and adopted.

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

The latter motion was agreed to.

And then, on motion of Mr. MORRISON (at 3 o'clock and 55 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. BAKER: Petition and papers relating to a bill for the relief of John T. Hall, praying for the passage thereof—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARBOUR: Petition of certain property-holders and others in favor of a charter to incorporate the North Washington Cable Railway Company—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Burr W. Garrett, for reference of his claim to Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Ann M. M. Ramey, for reference of claim to the Court of Claims—to the same committee.

Also, petitions of J. L. McIntosh, administrator of Jacob Boger; of Israel Warner; of Mary J. White; of Elise Marsteller; of Elizabeth Iden; of George W. Bowen; of Atwell Butler; of George Cooper of J.; of William D. Cooper; of Joseph Lowe, and of Thomas Sherman, praying that their claims be referred to the Court of Claims—to the same committee.

By Mr. BARKSDALE: Petition and papers of Naomi J. Fowler, of Jefferson County, Mississippi, asking reference of her claim to Court of Claims—to the same committee.

By Mr. BAYNE: Resolutions of Lodge No. 14, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, of Allegheny, Pa., demanding that if the tariff be revised the revision be in the line of protection—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Post 88, Grand Army of the Republic, of Allegheny, Pa., requesting Congress to provide for giving to the surviving officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war a portion of the public domain, and also the difference between paper money paid to them and

gold at the several times of payment—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLOUNT: Petition of various bankers and other persons of Macon, Ga., that the further coinage of silver dollars be discontinued—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. BOUND: Petition of Jacob Baker, for special act pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOYLE: Petition of Henry Fisher, of Pennsylvania, to be placed on the pension-list—to the same committee.

Also, petition for pension for John Vincent, late of Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the same committee.

By Mr. THOMAS M. BROWNE: Petition of G. W. Tucker, late postmaster at Columbia, Ind., for the passage of a joint resolution directing the Postmaster-General to readjust his salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Robert Dorste and 20 others, for an increase of pension for Samuel B. Jones, of Milroy, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Dr. John E. McGaughey, for pension—to the same committee.

Also, petition of Eli Houser, for relief from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition and papers in the case of William P. Richardson, for relief—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of John H. Bowman and 105 others, citizens of Wayne County, Indiana, asking a service pension and other relief for the soldiers of the war of 1861—to the same committee.

Also, petition of Capt. Wallace Foster, of Indiana, and 10 others, for an increase of pension-rating for deafness—to the same committee.

By Mr. BUCHANAN: Petition for harbor improvement, Atlantic City, N. J.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition in case of Amanda Howell, widow of John M. Howell, Company K, First Maryland Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of William B. Grover, of Trenton, N. J., praying that the war claim of Emily J. Grover, of Virginia, be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANNON: Petition of O. P. Hurt and others, of Illinois, for relief of Arta Heaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COBB: Petitions of citizens of Dubois and of Orange Counties, Indiana, for the passage of a law granting to each Union soldier and sailor who served in the war of the rebellion not less than sixty days a pension of \$8 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE: Petition of Samuel Thomas for compensation for injuries received while in the service of the Government—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, memorial of Lord & Hight in reference to the reduction of the American cooperage business—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition from Tobacco Board of Trade, of Baltimore city, Md., for the increase of duty on all tobacco suitable for cigar-wrappers—to the same committee.

By Mr. CURTIN: Petition for the amendment of the soldiers and sailors homestead act of 1862—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: Resolution directing the Postmaster-General to pay claims of postmasters under act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. R. H. M. DAVIDSON: Petition of citizens and memorial of the Board of Trade of Tampa, Fla., praying that said city may be made a port of entry—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. DAVIS: Remonstrance of Charles F. Swift and 168 others, citizens of Yarmouth; of Judah Berry and 160 others, of Dennis; and of F. B. Goss and 186 others, of Barnstable, Mass., against the appointment of an international fish commission—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DINGLEY: Memorial of A. A. Hall and 50 others, of Damariscotta; of Nelson Thompson and 100 others, of Friendship; and of F. S. Walls and 300 others, of Vinal Haven, Me., protesting against a commission looking to the free admission of Canadian fish—to the same committee.

By Mr. DUNN: A bill for the relief of Charles W. Foulke—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ELDREDGE: Petition of Rhoda M. Buck, for a pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FINDLAY: Petition of John Swearer, for an increase of pension—to the same committee.

Also, petition of James Hooper, of Baltimore, to have claim referred to Court of Claims—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORNEY: Petitions of Joseph Blackman, one of the heirs of Elizabeth Blackman; of Joseph Blackman; of heirs of James Richard; of James McCullough; of Sarepta C. Little; of J. T. Battles, son of William Battles, deceased; and of Isaac Bowing, all of Cherokee County, Alabama, asking reference of their several claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FORD: Three petitions of citizens of Indiana, to pension all

Union soldiers of the late war who served sixty days and were honorably discharged—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER: Evidence in support of H. R. 1461, for increase of pension to Charles H. Ordway—to the same committee.

By Mr. C. H. GIBSON: Petition for the repeal of the compulsory silver-coinage law—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. GIFFORD: Petition of John D. James, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of J. A. Trew and others, that an appropriation of public lands be made for the establishment and support of State normal schools in Dakota—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. GLASS: Petitions of William Hart; of James H. Hamilton; of Martin McCool, and of Judith M. H. Greave, widow of Howell T. Jordan, deceased, of Tennessee, asking reference of their several claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. W. J. GREEN: A bill to continue the improvements on the Upper Cape Fear River, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill for the improvement of the navigation of Black River, North Carolina—to the same committee.

Also, a bill to remove artificial obstructions near the mouth of the northeast branch of the Cape Fear River, North Carolina—to the same committee.

Also, a bill for the improvement of New River, in the State of North Carolina—to the same committee.

By Mr. GROUT: Petition of Martin Baily, asking a law to allow postmasters to return stamped envelopes to the Post-Office Department—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Stephen Thomas and 26 others, praying for repayment of bounty to soldiers which was deducted by Government at time of promotion—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HALE: Of citizens of Livingston County, Missouri—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. HALSELL: Petition of Scott Walker, commissioner of Cumberland County court, Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HARRIS: Papers relating to claim of Absalom Turner, of Meriwether County, Georgia—to the same committee.

Also, petition of Absalom Turner, praying the reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the same committee.

Also, a bill to continue improvement of Chattahoochee River below Columbus, Ga.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HATCH: Petition and papers for relief of James Price—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAYNES: Petition of Charles E. Mudgett for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of William Trefether, of New Castle, N. H.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HENLEY: Petition of citizens of California and Oregon, for the improvement of Smith River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. D. B. HENDERSON: Petition of Mary Balcom, of Waterloo, Iowa, for special-act pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper from R. M. Marvin, Manchester, Iowa, praying for an amendment to section 4700 Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, communication from Hon. J. W. Baldwin, Cascade, Iowa, asking for a stamp on imitations of butter and cheese—to the Committee on Manufactures.

By Mr. HERMAN: Memorial of the Columbia River water-way convention, for additional appropriation for continued improvement of the Columbia River—to the same committee.

Also, petition of John H. Roberts, J. Henry Schroeder, and 159 others, of Oregon, for continued improvement of Coquille River at its entrance—to the same committee.

Also, memorial of George S. Washburn, H. R. Kincaid, and J. L. Campbell, committee for mass convention, and petition of settlers on Siuslaw River, Oregon, for survey of the entrance of said river for jetty construction and for locating light-house on the north cape—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HIESTAND: Petition of H. Mullen, postmaster at Columbia, Pa., for relief—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, memorial of Adam B. Baer, to have certain taxes refunded—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of Christian Wanzel, for an increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition and statement relative to the burning of the Columbia bridge on the 28th of June, 1863, by order of Maj. C. N. Couch, commanding Department of the Susquehanna—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOLMAN: Petitions of John R. Bird and 360 others, soldiers of the Union Army and citizens of Ripley and Jefferson Counties; of Henry Bulthaupt and 38 others, citizens and soldiers of Ripley and Dearborn Counties; of J. H. Green and 6 others, soldiers and citizens; of Oliver Forwood and 13 others, citizens; of Henry Tholke and 70 others, soldiers of the Union Army and citizens; and of Fred. Ginter

and 30 others, citizens of Dillsborough, Dearborn County, Indiana, in favor of pensioning all soldiers of the Union Army at the rate of \$8 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUK: Memorial of Lewis Kennedy, praying for relief—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, memorial of Sanders Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Tennessee, praying relief for John Denton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of William Burke, for pension—to the same committee.

Also, petition of John Huckaba, for pension—to the same committee.

Also, affidavit to accompany papers in claim of A. R. Fermalt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, memorial of M. F. Milligan, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Sarah R. Seay, for pension—to the same committee.

By Mr. JAMES: Petition of William B. Browne, late acting ensign, United States Navy, to be restored to the Navy of the United States upon the retired-list—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. F. A. JOHNSON: Memorial of T. C. Potts, president New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad; M. C. McCrady, president Old Dominion Steamship Company, and other business men of New York, requesting that this Congress authorize the Secretary of War to contract with Charles Haughton and his associates for the entire work of improving the Harlem River for a sum not exceeding \$1,295,000, including the right of way free of cost to the United States—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. T. D. JOHNSTON: Memorial of Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, widow of John Jones, Company B, Second Regiment North Carolina Mounted Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Memorial of General Franz Sigel, C. F. White & Co., and others, citizens of New York, requesting that this Congress authorize the Secretary of War to contract with Charles Houghton and his associates for the entire work of improving the Harlem River, New York, for a sum not exceeding \$1,298,000, including the right of way free of cost to the United States—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, papers relating to application of N. A. Calkins for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Charles Stoneburg—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAFFOON: Petition of B. P. Howard, administrator of Finley McGrew, deceased, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Greenberry Lynch, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Charles Hale, of Hawesville, Ky., praying for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE: Petition of first lieutenants of the line of the Army, for a law permitting them to voluntarily retire on half-pay after twenty years or more continuous service as lieutenants—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of C. W. Mott, Thomas Nelson, and others, that the law relating to the importation of foreign wrapping tobacco be amended so as to give American growers of tobacco relief—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANHAM: Petition and memorial of the bar at Mobeetie, Tex., asking for the establishment of a Federal court at Mobeetie, Tex.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition of John Harman, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LE FEVRE: Petition from Dunkirk, Ohio, for the passage of arrangement-of-pension act, &c.—to the same committee.

By Mr. LINDSLEY: Resolution that the Postmaster-General be directed to pay claims of postmasters under act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LONG: Petition of George W. Wright, jr., and others, for improvement of harbor of Duxbury, Mass.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LOVERING: Petitions of Charles A. Drew and others, of Northfield, Minn., and of John P. Tillson and 50 others, of Bryantville, Mass., asking for the passage of bill (H. R. 1096) granting pensions for service—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCCREARY: Petitions of Isaac Moore, of G. W. Herd, of Samuel Bailey, and of R. N. Dougherty, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MARKHAM: Petition asking the donation of certain lands to the San Diego Society of Natural History—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions passed by the State Association of Congregational Ministers of California, in regard to the Mission Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition of the inhabitants of Santa Ana Valley, California, for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the improvement of Newport Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MILLARD: Petitions of Adelaide H. Brigham, of Lewis Piereson, of James H. Siver, of Michael Kelly, of William S. Hale, of James E. Corl, of Bridget Hamderlin, of Jerre Rogers, of Henry Willis,

of Augusta Pike, and of Cornelius M. Pierce, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIKEN: Petition of Ansyl Potter, for a pension—to the same committee.

B. Mr. MORGAN: Paper to place the name of John White on the pension-roll—to the same committee.

Also, petition and papers for relief of James F. Hogan—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORROW: Papers relating to the case of E. L. Brown—to the same committee.

Also, papers and petitions relating to the application of Chaplain Charles M. Blake, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEAL: Papers relating to the claim of L. M. Blackman, of Loudon County, Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers in the case of D. C. Trehwhett—to the same committee.

Also, petition of W. E. Clark, for relief—to the same committee.

Also, papers relating to claim of Thomas B. McElwee—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of B. F. Martin—to the same committee.

Also, petitions of A. G. Miliken, of Warren County, and of Thomas O. Henly, of Meigs County, Tennessee, asking reference of their claims to Court of Claims—to the same committee.

By Mr. NEGLEY: Petition of Augustus G. Hatry, for pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON: Petitions of citizens of Grand Forks, of Minto, of Reynolds, and of Park River, Dak., asking for the opening of the Red Lake reservation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. J. J. O'NEILL: Petition for aid to education—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. PETERS: Evidence in support of claim of Johanna Dorman, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PETTIBONE: Petition of Willis N. Arnold, of Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of A. Jackson Jones, for relief—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RANNEY: Petition of Pamer Brothers and 50 others, citizens of Maine, for appointment of commissioners on the fishery question—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. REAGAN: Memorial of the bar of Wheeler County, Texas, asking for the passage of a law to establish a United States court at the town of Mobeetie, Tex.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Petitions of William Gunter and of Harrison H. Hughey, asking reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of James W. Robertson, for special-act pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the claim of the Presbyterian church at Murfreesborough, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROGERS: Petition and exhibits for the relief of heirs of John Rogers, deceased—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, petition of Winnie Trammel, of Camp Creek, Ind. T., for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of the bar of Fort Smith, Ark., in relation to the extension of civil jurisdiction over the Indian Territory—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition for the relief of Benjamin S. Fox—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, memorial of the people of Hot Springs, Ark., for the construction of sewers in front of the Government property in that city—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ST. MARTIN: Memorial of Sarah E. Ramsey, Jesse C. Wagner, and Anna E. Wagner, for relief—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, memorial of citizens of Louisiana, praying for an appropriation to construct a macadamized road from United States barracks, in Saint Bernard Parish, Louisiana, to the national military cemetery at Chalmette, in said parish—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAW: Memorials of citizens of Rising Sun, Elkton, and Havre de Grace, Md., for the suspension of the silver coinage-act—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. SINGLETON: Petition of Lizzie Thrasher, administratrix of Charles D. Hamilton, that her claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SOWDEN: Petition of Solomon Goble and others, of the Allen Infantry, for the passage of an act giving each of the survivors of the five companies of soldiers from Pennsylvania who first reached Washington city April 18, 1861, in answer to the call for troops April 15, 1861, a suitable medal for their promptness—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEELE: Petition of Isaac Simmons and 300 others, of Jay County, Indiana, for pensions to soldiers who served in the late war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHARLES STEWART: Memorial of members of the bar in Wheeler County, Texas, for the establishment of a new judicial district in Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. W. J. STONE, of Kentucky: Petition of B. H. Stovall, of Ballard County, Kentucky, for relief—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of M. H. Carson, of Livingston County, Kentucky, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Andrew Bodkin, of Kentucky, for relief—to the same committee.

Also, petition and memorial of A. Bradshaw, of McCracken County, Kentucky—to the same committee.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Timothy Carny, of Graves County, Kentucky, for relief—to the same committee.

Also, petition of William Futrell, for relief—to the same committee.

Also, petition of James A. Briggs, executor of C. M. Briggs, for payment of cotton claim—to the same committee.

Also, petition and papers for relief of A. Gates Lee—to the same committee.

Also, petition and papers for the relief of John M. Higgins—to the same committee.

By Mr. STORM: Petition of William H. Nevil, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRAIT: Resolutions of Saint Paul (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce, urging the extension of the Signal Service and for the relief of exporters of tin cases—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Board of Trade, urging that silver coinage be suspended—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. SWOPE: Petition of Elias Sheads, of Gettysburg, Pa., asking for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SYMES: Resolutions of the Denver (Colo.) Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, protesting against discontinuance of customhouse at Denver—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. J. M. TAYLOR: Petition of M. M. Ashcroft, heir of Mrs. F. E. Purdy; of A. B. Goodwin, of James W. Reid, of John Deaton, and of A. L. Barron, that their several claims be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TOWNSHEND: Petition of citizens of Hamilton County, Illinois, praying that a pension be granted Calvin M. McBroom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAN EATON: Papers relating to the claim of Elijah Patrick, executrix of Dr. J. C. Patrick, of Louisiana—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VAN SCHAIK: Memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Wis., for the suspension of silver coinage—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, petition of Bernard McKenna, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition from the citizens of Big Sandy Valley, for appropriations to continue the work on that river—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WILLIAM WARNER: Papers relating to the claim of Lizzie Hamilton, administratrix of Charles D. Hamilton, of Claiborne County, Mississippi—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER: Papers relating to the claim of Robert Phillips, of Lauderdale, Ala.—to the same committee.

By Mr. MILO WHITE: Papers relative to pension of Maj. J. W. Burch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of Minneapolis (Minn.) Board of Trade, relative to the improvement of Sault Ste. Marie Canal and Hay Lake Channel—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WILLIS: Petition of Otter & Co. and sundry others, merchants of Louisville, Ky., asking the appointment of commissioners to confer with Canada touching the fishery interest—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Messrs. Weissenger and Bale, of Louisville, Ky., for amendment of section 3357 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, articles of association of the American College for the Blind—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Emma Coleman, widow of Milton J. Coleman, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINANS: Petition and papers of Eliza Silsby, for relief—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOODBURN: Petition of citizens of Nevada, for restoration of the tariff of 1867 on foreign wool—to Committee on Ways and Means.

The following petitions, praying Congress to place the coinage of silver upon an equality with gold; that there be issued coin certificates of one, two, and five dollars, the same being made legal tender; that one and two dollar legal-tender notes be issued, and that the public debt be paid as rapidly as possible by applying for this purpose the idle surplus now in the Treasury, were presented and severally referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures:

By Mr. DAVENPORT: Of citizens of Dresden, N. Y.

By Mr. FLEEGER: Of citizens of Meadville, Pa.

By Mr. HATCH: Of citizens of Mercyville and of Queen City, Mo.

By Mr. HILL: Of D. H. H. Howard and 25 others; of Sydney Shaffer and 135 others; and of Gilman Chendle and 125 others, of Ohio.

By Mr. MATSON: Of Samuel Wallingford and 57 others, citizens of Monroe County, Indiana.

By Mr. MORRILL: Of D. Percival and 63 others.

By Mr. PETERS: Of citizens of Burton, Kans.

By Mr. PLUMB: Of W. C. Wieth, jr., and 204 others, citizens of Lincoln, Logan County, Illinois, and of L. W. Ritchie and 419 others, citizens of same place.

By Mr. RYAN: Of R. E. Kirkpatrick and others, citizens of Kansas.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 12, 1886.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. D. HUNTLEY, D. D.

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

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The occupant of the chair desires to be absent from the Senate after to-day during the remainder of this week, and asks the consent of the Senate to substitute in his place the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and that substitution will be made.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HARRISON presented the petition of A. B. Hunter and 15 others, citizens of Franklin, Ind., praying for the passage of a law protecting women in all the States and Territories in the enjoyment of the right of suffrage on equal terms with men; which was referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

He also presented the petition of G. A. Campbell Post, No. 338, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, praying for the enactment of a law granting a service pension to all soldiers and sailors of the late war, and for other favorable legislation; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DAWES presented a petition of the bar of Fort Smith, Ark., praying for the passage of a bill enlarging the jurisdiction of the United States district court at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WALTHALL. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Mississippi, praying for the repeal of the law providing for the coinage of not less than two millions per month of standard silver dollars. As there is nothing on the face of the petition to show from what quarter it comes, I will state that it is signed by substantial business men of West Point, Miss. In presenting it, however, I desire to state that I do not concur in the views expressed by the petitioners. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN presented the petition of A. Vasbury and others, citizens of Maryland, and the petition of D. Annan, Henry Shriver, and others, citizens of Maryland, praying for the passage of an act to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of Frederick C. Miller, of Baltimore, Md., praying for the passage of an act to enable him to obtain an American register for his steamship, the Caroline Miller; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BROWN. I present a memorial of the Legislature of Georgia, in reference to what is known as the Trezevant claim.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The memorial will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

A resolution concerning the collection of the Trezevant claim.

Whereas the Congress of the United States did, on the — day of —, 1883, pass an act appropriating to the State of Georgia the sum of \$35,555 in payment of the Trezevant claim; and

Whereas said sum has not been paid to the State, but has been placed to the credit of the State on a demand against the State, which is not recognized by the State of Georgia; Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Georgia (the senate concurring), That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, earnestly urged and requested to use all means in their power to have the appropriation bill referred to so amended, or to have such an act passed, as will insure the payment of said sum to the State of Georgia, justly due to the State, in lawful money, as soon as possible.

2. Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, properly certified, be sent from the office of the secretary of state to each Senator and Representative in Congress from this State so soon as the Congress convenes.

WM. A. LITTLE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. A. HARDIN,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

H. H. CARLTON,

President of the Senate.

WM. A. HARRIS,

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved October 17, 1885.

HENRY D. McDANIEL, Governor.

STATE OF GEORGIA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Atlanta, Ga., January 4, 1886.

I hereby certify that the foregoing two pages contain a correct copy of the original resolution on file in this office.

Given under my hand and official seal.

[SEAL.]

N. C. BARNETT,
Secretary of State.