

By Mr. J. R. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 3794) granting a pension to Thomas Ridenour—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3795) for the relief of William Wood—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. YODER: A bill (H. R. 3796) granting a pension to Abraham Zimmerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORNEY: A bill (H. R. 3797) making an appropriation for the improvement of the Coosa River, in Alabama and Georgia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 3798) granting a pension to Jane M. Cram—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3799) granting a pension to Mrs. Amanda A. Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY: A bill (H. R. 3800) for the relief of the estate of Anthony McElroy and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORROW: A bill (H. R. 3801) for the relief of the Western Beet Sugar Company of California—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. J. D. TAYLOR: A bill (H. R. 3802) granting a pension to George E. Littleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk, under the rule, and referred as follows:

By Mr. T. H. B. BROWNE: Petition of John R. Johnson, of Accomac County, Virginia, that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CATE (by request): Petition of Charles S. Bonner, that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CHIPMAN: Petition of Mrs. Rose Goodwill, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHEADLE: Petition of David G. Murphy and 19 others, citizens of Stockwell, Ind., for the passage of a service and disability pension law—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALL: Petition of P. Cudmore and 313 others, citizens of Minnesota, praying for the purchase of Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HEARD: Petition of Jesse W. Barclay, for estate of Alexander Barclay, for reference of claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. D. B. HENDERSON: Memorial of deaf soldiers, sailors, and marines, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: Petitions of Rufus M. Verner and J. C. Mendlen, administrator of estate of M. J. Parks, La Fayette County, Mississippi, for reference of claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OSBORNE: Memorial of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, to prohibit adulteration of foods, etc.—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PICKLER: Petitions of veterans of the late war, now citizens of South Dakota, and of 136 soldiers, citizens of South Dakota, for further pension legislation—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of Highland Alliance, of Canton, S. Dak., that statistics relative to farm mortgages be collected for the Eleventh Census—to the Committee on the Eleventh Census.

Also, memorial of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of South Dakota, for an increase in army chaplains—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS: Petition of the heirs of Lazarus Williams, of Pulaski County, Arkansas, for reference of claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SIMONDS (by request): Petition of Peter J. Soly, for correction of military record—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. G. W. SMITH: Memorial of Lodge No. 287, F. M. B. A. of Illinois, praying that the Eleventh Census include statistics relative to farm mortgages, etc.—to the Committee on the Eleventh Census.

Also, memorial of veterans, praying further pension legislation—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPOONER: Petition of M. Van Horne and other citizens of Newport, R. I., for the passage of laws for protection of life, liberty, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSEA TOWNSEND: Petition of Thomas C. Stevens, surviving partner of the firm of Iliff & Stevens, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JOSEPH WHEELER: Petition of Thomas M. Hobbs, of Limestone County, Alabama, that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Andrew Seale, of Butler County, and of Thomas H. Giles, of Lincoln County, Alabama, that their claims be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILKINSON: Petition of the heirs of Mrs. Catharine M. Pritchard, for reference of their claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 6, 1890.

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

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 21, 1889, was read and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 12, 1887, the report of Commissioner McCoppin and a detailed statement of Lieut. A. Marix, of the Navy, in regard to the Centennial International Exhibition held at Melbourne, Australia, in 1888; which, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 21, 1889, a list of the judicial officers who have been retired on pay since the 31st of March, 1888, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was, on motion of Mr. REAGAN, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 19, 1889, certain information relative to the local status of the Indians and lands located in the Indian Territory; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NEBRASKA BOUNDARY LINE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 5, 1889, certain information in relation to the boundary line between the States of Iowa and Nebraska.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the communication.

Mr. MANDERSON. The communication which is being read is one in response to a Senate resolution that I see runs into considerable length. I ask that it may simply be printed in the RECORD and lie on the table.

There being no objection, the communication was ordered to lie on the table and be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 19, 1889.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate passed December 5, 1889, in the following words, viz:

"Whereas by the act approved April 19, 1864 (13 Stats. at L., p. 47), entitled 'An act to enable the people of Nebraska to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States,' such action was thereafter and thereunder had as that Nebraska was admitted into the Union by an act approved February 9, 1867 (14 Stats. at L., p. 391), and under section 2 of the aforesaid act of April 19, 1864, the eastern boundary of Nebraska, constituting in great part the western boundary of Iowa, was fixed and determined to be as follows, viz: Down the channel of the Keya Paka River, with its meanderings, to its junction with the Niobrara River; thence down the middle of the channel of said Niobrara River, and following the meanderings thereof, to its junction with the Missouri River; thence down the middle of the channel of said Missouri River, and following the meanderings thereof, to a point formed by the intersection of the western boundary of the State of Missouri with the fortieth degree of north latitude; and 'Whereas at various points on the eastern boundary of Nebraska the middle of the channel of the Missouri River has so materially changed from natural causes as to leave lands originally within Nebraska, according to the provisions of said law, east of the present middle of the main channel of said river, and lands originally in Iowa west of said middle of the main channel of said river, causing serious disputes concerning the ownership of such lands and threatening the defeat of justice in civil and criminal cases on account of questions of jurisdiction: Therefore,

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate as soon as practicable what information, if any, he has concerning said matter, not only as to such questions of ownership and jurisdiction, but as to lands of the United States affected by said river movement, with such suggestions as he may desire to make concerning the settlement of questions of jurisdiction and ownership arising from said change of channel, and to report for the consideration of the Senate a boundary line between the States of Iowa and Nebraska that shall be fixed, determined, and unfluctuating."

I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whom said resolution was referred, dated December 14, 1889, which contains all the information in possession of this Department concerning said matter as to the question of ownership and jurisdiction, and the effect of such changes in the channel upon the lands of the United States.

As will be seen from the accompanying report, this Department has no official data regarding the changes in the course of the river which have taken place since the Nebraska enabling act, and in the absence of such information I am unable to offer any practical suggestion concerning the settlement of questions of jurisdiction and ownership arising from said changes of channel.

If the State of Iowa has exercised jurisdiction over lands originally in Nebraska, but now east of the present middle channel of the river, and the State of Nebraska is exercising jurisdiction over lands originally in Iowa, but now west of the middle of the main channel, it would seem that the second proposition suggested by the Commissioner would be the most practical view to adopt; but if, on the contrary, the said States, respectively, have continued to exercise jurisdiction over the lands originally within their territory, as determined by the course of the river at the date of the act admitting Nebraska into the Union, then the first proposition suggested by the Commissioner would seem to be the most feasible plan of settling the questions of jurisdiction, ownership, and boundary line between said States.

The questions of law involved could be solved upon appropriate reference to the Department of Justice.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Department for report, of a resolution of the United States Senate, dated December 5, 1889.

The preamble of said resolution refers to the act approved April 19, 1864 (13 Stat., p. 47), entitled "An act to enable the people of Nebraska to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," the second section of which act defines the eastern boundary of Nebraska, and to the act of February 9, 1867 (14 Stat., p. 391), admitting Nebraska into the Union, and cites the fact that material changes, from natural causes, have taken place in the middle of the channel of the Missouri River, which midchannel, by the terms of said act of April 19, 1864, forms the boundary between the States of Iowa and Nebraska, thus leaving lands originally in Nebraska, according to the provisions of law, east of the present middle of the channel of the river, and lands originally in Iowa west of the said middle of the main channel, and leading to serious disputes concerning the ownership of such lands, and threatening the defeat of justice in civil and criminal cases on account of questions of jurisdiction.

The resolution directs the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate what information, if any, he has concerning said matter as to question of ownership and jurisdiction, the effect of such changes in the channel upon the lands of the United States, with such suggestions as he may desire to make concerning the settlement of questions of jurisdiction and ownership arising from said change of channel, and to report for the consideration of the Senate a boundary line between the States of Iowa and Nebraska that shall be fixed, determined, and unfluctuating.

In response to the direction of the Department to report in the matters referred to in said resolution, I have to state that I have caused an examination to be made of the official plats of surveys along the Missouri River in the States of Iowa and Nebraska and find that the surveys of the townships in Iowa adjoining the river were made at various dates from 1845 to 1858. In townships 78, 79, and 80 north, range 45 west fifth principal meridian, Iowa (originally surveyed in 1851, 1852, and 1853), additional surveys were made along the river in 1858, which indicate a considerable change in the course of the river in said townships between the dates of the two surveys, the area embraced in the additional survey being 4,732.81 acres. These additional surveys were made, however, six years before the Nebraska enabling act was passed. The only survey upon the Iowa side of the river made since 1858 was that of a tract (1,141.03 acres) in township 82 north, ranges 45 and 46 west of the fifth principal meridian, which was inadvertently omitted in the original survey of 1853, the first survey having been closed upon a slough which was designated by the deputy surveyor as the river proper, but it was shown to the satisfaction of the Department that said tract should have been embraced in the original township survey upon the Iowa side.

In the State of Nebraska the surveys of the public lands adjoining the river were made from 1855 to 1858, the greater portion being made during the year 1856. Within the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations, bounded on the east by the river, the surveys were made in the year 1867, and further surveys in the same townships were made in 1875 for purposes of allotment to the Indians; but the plats of the two surveys show no material change in the course of the river in this locality between the dates 1867 and 1875.

This office is in possession of no official data regarding the changes in the course of the river which have taken place since the date of the Nebraska enabling act, and is unable to communicate any reliable information as to the effect of such changes upon the ownership and jurisdiction, or to state in what manner or degree the lands of the United States have been affected by the movement.

In regard to the establishment of a boundary between said States which shall be fixed, determined, and unfluctuating, two methods occur to me, as follows:

1. That the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River as it existed at the date of the Nebraska enabling act be adhered to (both States consenting) as the line defining the jurisdictions of the States, respectively, the position of said midchannel line at that date to be ascertained by actual survey upon the ground, aided by the best testimony obtainable from residents, river pilots, and others acquainted with the facts.

2. A survey of the river for the purpose of determining the position of the midchannel line as it exists at present, and the adoption of said line by the respective States as a permanent boundary, regardless of any future changes in course of the channel, either by gradual accretions or by sudden incursions of the river.

The resolution of the Senate is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

HOUSE RESOLUTION REFERRED.

The joint resolution (H. Res. 37) providing for donation of certain personal property of the United States to South Dakota and North Dakota was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Territories.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the General Council of the Choctaw Nation, praying that provision be made for the immigration of certain Indians; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the General Council of the Choctaw Nation, expressing the sense of the Choctaw Nation in relation to the location of the Federal courts; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Thomas Kennedy, a soldier in the Florida war, praying to be allowed a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Mrs. Emily M. Conway, of Aurora, Ind., praying for compensation for her husband's services in running the blockade at Vicksburg in 1863 with the steamer Forest Queen; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented a letter from John R. Bland, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, Md., transmitting resolutions of that association in favor of a new custom-house for Baltimore; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of 41 ex-soldiers, residing at Geneva, Ohio, praying for the passage of the pension legislation recom-

mended by the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Ohio Baptist Convention, representing 470 ministers, 614 churches, and 54,000 members, praying for an increase in the number of chaplains in the Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of 30 ex-soldiers of Ohio, praying for the repeal of the limitation on the time for granting arrears of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Typographical Union No. 5, of Columbus, Ohio, praying that wages in the Government Printing Office be restored to the scale existing prior to 1877; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BUTLER presented a petition of members of the bar of Greenville, S. C., and a letter from the district judge at that place, praying for the passage of the bill to regulate the sittings of the courts of the United States within the district of South Carolina; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. STEWART presented the petition of C. A. Power, secretary of the Indiana Pension Association and corresponding secretary of the National Service Pension Association, suggesting ways and means to settle the pension question on principles of equity and justice, and to provide means to pay all soldiers service and disability pensions, including arrears of pension, under a general law; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of ex-soldiers of Illinois, praying for the passage of what is known as the Indiana-Kansas service-pension disability bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a resolution of the Board of Trade of Peoria, Ill., favoring encouragement and aid by Congress to the merchant marine, and the promotion and extension of commerce; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a resolution of Hicks Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kinmundy, Ill., favoring the passage of the Grand Army of the Republic per diem service-pension bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented resolutions of Bloomington Typographical Union, No. 124, favoring the passage of the bill prohibiting the printing by the Government of return requests on envelopes; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. REAGAN presented a petition of merchants and business men of El Paso, Tex., praying for relief against the Zona Libre of Mexico; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the National Farmers' Alliance, praying that the Superintendent of the Census be empowered to ascertain what portion of the people own their own homes, what portion are tenants, and to what extent the homes of the people are mortgaged; which was referred to the Committee on the Census.

He also presented a petition of the mayor and aldermen of the city of San Antonio, Tex., praying that the world's fair be held at the city of St. Louis, Mo.; which was referred to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial.

He also presented a petition of 69 citizens of California, praying that provision be made for the payment of Indian depredation claims; which was referred to the Select Committee on Indian Depredations.

Mr. MCPHERSON presented a petition of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, praying that an appropriation of \$30,000 be made for the erection of a monument commemorative of the battle of Trenton; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also presented the petition of William Wright, of Tompkinsville, N. Y., praying to be placed upon the active-list of lieutenants of the United States Navy, not in the line of promotion; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of Charles W. Cronk, late first assistant engineer, United States Navy, praying that he be allowed three months' extra pay; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COKE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Texas, praying that Indian depredation claims which have been filed in the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department by the pioneers be considered by Congress, and that some provision be made for their payment; which was referred to the Select Committee on Indian Depredations.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of citizens and corporations of the borough of Beaver Falls, Pa., praying for the erection of a public building for the use of the post-office in that borough; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented the petition of H. H. Bellas, first lieutenant United States Army, praying for the passage of an act for the relief of certain officers on the retired-list of the Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Olympia, State of Washington, praying for the granting of an annual subsidy of \$400,000 for carrying the mail by steam-ships between Port Townsend, Wash., and the ports of Japan and China; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the memorial of H. L. Wilson, John T. Robinson, Charles Morgan, Peter Selde, and 217 other citizens of Davenport and vicinity, State of Washington, remonstrating against the passage by Congress of any act regarding the observance of the Sabbath; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented the petition of E. B. Williams, W. E. Marsh, H. S. McClure, and 54 other citizens of the State of Washington, praying Congress to enact laws to prevent the depression of the value of farm products by imposing taxes on those engaged in selling promises for the future delivery of such products sufficient to prevent them from engaging in such employment; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, presented a petition of 46 citizens of Iowa; a petition of 44 citizens of Deloit, Crawford County, Iowa, and a petition of 31 citizens of Creston, Iowa, praying for the passage of an act prohibiting speculation in raw and manufactured farm products; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of 91 citizens of Fairfield, Iowa, praying for the passage of an act granting a pension to Cynthia A. Gudgett; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of 19 citizens of Jefferson County, Iowa, praying for the passage of an act granting a pension to Dr. S. W. Taylor; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of 60 citizens of Jefferson County, Iowa, praying for the passage of an act granting a pension to Mrs. Catharine Baitinger; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE presented a petition of farmers of Eaton County, Michigan; a petition of farmers of Lebanon, Mich.; a petition of farmers of Holly, Mich.; a petition of farmers of Cooper, Mich.; a petition of farmers of Comstock, Mich.; a petition of farmers of Brady, Mich.; a petition of farmers of Carson, Mich.; a petition of farmers of Cedar Springs, Mich.; a petition of farmers of Alamo, Mich.; a petition of farmers of Gun Plains, Mich.; a petition of farmers of Cheshire, Mich., and a petition of farmers of Trowbridge, Mich., praying for the passage of a law to prohibit speculation in farm products; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CASEY presented the petition of Abercrombie Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lisbon, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of a law granting arrears of pensions and placing all pensioners on an equality; also praying for the passage of the proposed service-pension bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN presented the petition of George Romph and 49 other farmers of Michigan; the petition of William Shrader, G. C. Potter, Charles Osborn, and 107 other farmers of Michigan; the petition of Wesley Collins, David E. Thurber, and 52 other farmers of Michigan; the petition of Sherman Sherrard and 20 other farmers of Michigan; the petition of A. H. Finn and 21 other farmers of Michigan; the petition of T. B. Goodrich and 45 other farmers of Ovid, Mich.; the petition of Horace Winans and 29 other farmers of Michigan; the petition of Lewis Ferry and 29 other farmers of Howard City, Mich.; and the petition of F. H. Barthy, August Slensling, and 64 other farmers of Michigan, praying for legislation to prevent dealing in options on farm produce; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Phil. Kearney Post, Union Veterans' Union, of Tustin, Mich., and also a petition of the Union Veterans' Union, of Ypsilanti, Mich., praying for legislation in favor of a per diem pension; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the petition of A. E. Albert and 10 other citizens of New Orleans, La., praying for the passage of the Blair educational bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Henry E. Rhoades, an assistant engineer (retired) of the United States Navy, praying to be transferred from the 50 per cent. to the 75 per cent. class of his grade on the retired-list of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of John H. Spalter, heir of Lient. Moses Child, deceased, praying compensation for services rendered by Moses Child in the Revolutionary war; which was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. CALL. I present a communication from the Knights of Labor of Jacksonville, Fla., stating that at a recent meeting of Local Assembly No. 3578, Knights of Labor, of Jacksonville, Fla., the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this assembly respectfully represents to the Congress of the United States that it is the belief of the members of this assembly that a good purpose would be served in compiling with the next census reports an official statement of the individual mortgage indebtedness of the country; and also that a statement of the municipal, township, county, and State bonded indebtedness would go far to show the producing classes the extent to which they are paying tribute to idle capital, which, serving as a great sponge, or devil-fish, is constantly absorbing the results of their labor and enterprise. And this assembly respectfully requests the Congress of the United States to require such information to be incorporated in the census report soon to be made.

I move the reference of the petition to the Committee on the Census. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN presented the petition of Harriet E. Donaldson, widow

of the late Rear-Admiral Donaldson, praying to be allowed an increased pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Julia Stirzel, of Baltimore, Md., praying to be allowed a widow's pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of James Hooper, of Baltimore, Md., praying to be allowed compensation for the value of the bark General Berry, destroyed by the Confederate cruiser Florida in 1864; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BECK presented a petition of the Kentucky Baptist State Convention, praying for the passage of a bill to enlarge and improve the army chaplaincy; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. INGALLS presented a petition of 201 members of Post No. 40, Grand Army of the Republic, of Baldwin, Kans., and a petition of 125 members of the Union Soldiers' Association, of McPherson, Kans., praying for the passage of what is known as the Indiana-Kansas service-pension bill; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of M. B. Williamson and 25 other citizens of Bronson, Kans., praying for the passage of the pension bill recommended by the Grand Army of the Republic; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Mrs. Mary Quandt, of Herman, Mo., praying to be allowed a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the mayor and council of Topeka, Kans., urging the selection of Chicago as the location of the world's fair; which was referred to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial.

Mr. PADDOCK presented resolutions adopted by the Omaha (Nebr.) Board of Trade, favoring a reduction of letter-postage; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Omaha (Nebr.) Board of Trade, in favor of the enactment of a uniform bankrupt law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented resolutions of the Nebraska Veterans' Association, in favor of the repeal of the limitation in the arrearages of pensions act, and for other pension legislation; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented resolutions adopted by Sedgwick Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kearney, Mich., in favor of the abolition of discriminations in the pension laws; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MANDERSON presented a petition of the Baptist State Convention of Nebraska, praying for legislation in the matter of army chaplains; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of veterans of the late war, citizens of O'Neill, Holt County, Nebraska; a petition of veterans of the late war, citizens of Milford, Seward County, Nebraska, and a petition of veterans of the late war, citizens of Keith County, Nebraska, praying for pension legislation before there is any reduction of the revenue; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the reduction of letter-postage to 1 cent per ounce; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the passage of what is known as the Torry bankrupt bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. STANFORD presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the continuation of the branch hydrographic office at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Forestry of California, praying for certain legislation in relation to forestry; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the fruit-growers of California, praying for the irrigation of arid lands; which was referred to the Select Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for certain legislation relative to the time allowed for the discharge of cargoes from foreign ports; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., favoring the establishment of a new cable from Tatoosh Island, State of Washington, to the main land; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Oakland, Cal., praying for the deepening of the harbor channel at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of fruit-growers of California, praying that an appropriation be made to import parasites for scale-insects; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. BLAIR. I present three petitions of prominent citizens of Chicago, Ill., a petition of citizens of Indianapolis, Ind., and four petitions of citizens of Minneapolis, Minn., and other parts of the country, all praying for a statistical investigation of the industrial and

technical schools. I move the reference of the petitions to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BLAIR presented a petition of the Baptist State convention of New Hampshire, officially signed, praying for favorable action on the reorganization or improvement of the chaplaincy of the Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fallston, Md., praying for the passage of a Sunday-rest law; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of 20 citizens of Somerville and Boston, in Massachusetts, praying for a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the States which shall prevent the interference of any religious sect with the common-school system; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the president, dean, and members of the faculty of the State University, of Louisville, Ky., and of other citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas, praying for the passage of the educational bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Boston (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring the passage of the educational bill; which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, December 31, 1889.

Whereas education is the well-spring of intelligence, and intelligence the first and indispensable requisite of true citizenship and that enlightenment which is essential and vital in the proper exercise of the rights, duties, and responsibilities of every citizen under our republican form of government; and

Whereas education is the base of constitutional liberty and prosperity, and vastly more important and essential where every citizen is a part of the elective and the governing forces of our country; and

Whereas there exists in many of the States of our Union a very large number of our inhabitants, both white and black, who have been and are still deprived of the means and opportunities of obtaining even the elements of a common-school education; Therefore,

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress, now in session, to promptly adopt such measures, including the making of the necessary appropriations, to secure at the earliest practicable date the education of every person in our country from four to twenty-one years of age.

Resolved, That in our judgment no measure has been presented that so fully, justly, and comprehensively promises the desired results as the "common-school educational bill" now before Congress, introduced by Senator BLAIR of New Hampshire. We therefore urgently request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable endeavors to secure its passage, or some other equally wise and efficacious measure to secure the beneficent results so desirable and essential to our welfare, prosperity, and usefulness as a people and a nation.

Resolved, That our president and every member of the board of government of the Boston Chamber of Commerce be, and is hereby, requested to use their best endeavors with our Senators and Representatives and to appear before the proper committee in Washington should it be convenient for him or for any of us to do so.

Mr. VEST presented a resolution adopted by Typographical Union No. 8, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment into law of Senate bill No. 232, "to amend Title LX, chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights;" which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented the petition of T. B. Wilson and others, citizens of Osceola, St. Clair County, Missouri, praying for legislation to prohibit boards of trade, bucket-shops, and other mercantile bodies and individuals from fixing the value on the raw or manufactured produce of American farms by sales of promises of future deliveries; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the petition of T. B. Wilson and others, citizens of Osceola, St. Clair County, Missouri, praying for the passage of laws by prohibition or taxing those who, by selling their promises to deliver any manufactured or natural produce of American farms, seriously depress values of the same by increasing the quantity put on sale; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. MITCHELL presented resolutions adopted at a conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in August last in the city of Portland, Oregon, favoring the passage by Congress of legislation providing chapels and chaplains for all posts occupied by United States troops; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of Oregon City, Oregon, by a unanimous vote, at a meeting of the board held December 10, 1889, earnestly urging the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Oregon to use their best endeavors toward securing the location of the world's fair in 1892 at the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; which were referred to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial.

Mr. INGALLS presented a petition of the Kansas Baptist State Convention, praying for legislation to enlarge and improve the service of chaplains in the Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SPOONER. I present a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Milwaukee, calling attention to the existence of a sand bar at the mouth of Milwaukee Harbor, upon which not long since was stranded a very large and important vessel, and praying for the passage of a bill affording relief before the opening of navigation. When that

order is reached, I shall introduce a bill relating to the same subject. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented the petition of Adeline Marston, of Tunbridge, Vt., praying for restoration to the pension-roll; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. VEST. I present a petition signed by a large number of citizens of Springfield, Mo., in regard to the location of the public building at that place. I move its reference to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON. I present certain papers to accompany Senate bill 1103, to pension Robert H. Stewart, heretofore introduced. I move that the papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON. On the 12th day of December, 1889, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES] not now in his seat presented a petition signed by citizens of Thurston County, in the State of Nebraska, charging improper interference with the election held at the Indian agency of which Indian Agent Ashley is the agent. I now present affidavits and papers bearing upon that subject, and move the reference of the papers to the Committee on Indian Affairs, as the petition went to that committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PLUMB. I present a petition, numerous signed by citizens of Kansas, praying for the enactment of a law prohibiting speculation in farm products. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The motion was agreed to.

IDAHO CONSTITUTION.

Mr. PLATT. I present a certified copy of a constitution for the proposed State of Idaho, framed and adopted by the constitutional convention which was convened at Boise City on the 4th of July, 1889, and adjourned on the 6th of August, 1889. I move that the same be printed and referred to the Committee on Territories.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. TELLER, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1397) to aid the State of Colorado to support a school of mines, reported it with amendments.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1332) granting to the city of Colorado Springs, in the State of Colorado, certain lands therein described for water reservoirs, reported it without amendment.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1517) for the relief of Mary A. Lewis, widow of Joseph N. Lewis, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 263) for the relief of William R. Wheaton and Charles H. Chamberlain, of California, reported it without amendment.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 202) to increase the endowment of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural College, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 772) granting a pension to George L. Sanders, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 802) granting a pension to Oliver H. Judd, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 783) granting a pension to Easter A. Jackson, reported it without amendment.

Mr. WALTHALL. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 86) to increase the pay of chaplains in the United States Army, to report it adversely.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Shall the bill be indefinitely postponed? It will be indefinitely postponed if there be no objection. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLPH subsequently said: Senate bill No. 86 was reported adversely by the Committee on Military Affairs this morning and an order indefinitely postponing the bill was made. I ask that that order may be reconsidered and that the bill be placed upon the Calendar. I was engaged at the time the report was made and did not notice it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection the order indefinitely postponing the bill will be reconsidered and the bill will be placed on the Calendar. The Chair hears none.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, to whom was referred the bill (S. 567) to continue the publication of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill (S. 1617) for the relief of George W. Saulpaw; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. VANCE introduced a bill (S. 1618) for the relief of Margaret Kennedy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 1619) for the relief of St. Cecilia's Academy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1620) for the relief of J. Kropp, administrator of Christian Kropp, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1621) for the relief of Elisha M. Shadden; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1622) for the relief of Maggie B. Chapman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 1623) for the relief of the heirs of John S. Sammis, a citizen of Florida; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WALTHALL introduced a bill (S. 1624) for the relief of Amos L. Moody, administrator of Argy L. Garner, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PUGH introduced a bill (S. 1625) to divide the State of Alabama into two judicial districts, which shall be called the southern and northern districts of Alabama, and to divide the said southern district into two divisions and to prescribe the times and places of holding courts in said southern district, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 1626) for the relief of Theodore A. Kendig; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 1627) to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1628) for the encouragement of commerce, the protection of navigation, and the improvement of the merchant marine in the foreign trade; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1629) to amend section 4414, Title LII, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, "Regulation of steam-vessels;" which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1630) granting an increase of pension to Smith A. Symonds; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 1631) making appropriations for improving the St. Mary's River and for improving the Hay Lake Channel; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. DAVIS. I ask that the bill, with the accompanying papers, lie on the table; and I desire to give notice that next Thursday, at the conclusion of the morning business, I shall ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks upon the measure.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill, with the accompanying papers, will lie on the table for the present.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 1632) granting a pension to Ruth M. Ames; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill (S. 1633) to provide for the construction of a public building at Chester, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1634) to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into the military service by the governor under the proclamation of the President of June 15, 1863; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DOLPH introduced a bill (S. 1635) to extend the time for filing certain claims for compensation for horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 1636) for the relief of certain officers on the retired-list of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1637) for the relief of John Armstrong; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1638) to provide for the erection of a public building for the use of the post-office and Government offices in the borough of Beaver Falls, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1639) granting a pension to

Betsy E. Cole; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1640) granting a pension to Helen A. Beebe; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HAMPTON introduced a bill (S. 1641) to empower Robert Adger and others to bring suit in the Court of Claims for rent alleged to be due them; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. REAGAN introduced a bill (S. 1642) to prevent the transportation of merchandise in bond through the ports and territory of the United States into the Republic of Mexico, and to restore that privilege whenever the Zona Libre along the boundary between the two countries shall be abolished; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1643) to amend section 9 of the act of Congress of February 4, 1887, entitled "An act to regulate commerce;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1644) concerning the irrigation of arid lands in the valley of the Rio Grande River, the construction of a dam across said river at or near El Paso, Tex., for the storage of its waste waters, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Select Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1645) to provide for the sale of the site of Fort Bliss, Tex., the sale or removal of the improvements thereof, and for a new site and the construction of suitable buildings thereon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1646) to amend the military record of John W. Runyon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1647) granting a pension to Sarah A. Hanger; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1648) to remove the charge of desertion against Norman Mann; 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. 1649) for the erection of a public building at the city of Dixon, Ill.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1650) to repeal so much of section 3915 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as permits the Postmaster-General to have return requests printed on envelopes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1651) granting a pension to James O'Shea; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1652) regulating the adjudication and settlement of claims, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1653) for the relief of Moses M. Bane; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1654) to authorize the board of supervisors of Maricopa County, in Arizona Territory, to issue bonds in aid of the construction of a railroad; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1655) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to loan money to farmers of the United States at 2 per cent. per annum; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CASEY introduced a bill (S. 1656) to amend and correct the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the division of Dakota into two States, and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to form constitutions and State governments, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to make donations of public lands to such States," approved February 22, 1889; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1657) to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Indians in Fort Berthold agency, in North Dakota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1658) establishing a customs-collection district to consist of the States of North Dakota and South Dakota, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1659) providing for the entry of the public lands in the State of North Dakota under the homestead and pre-emption laws; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. COKE introduced a bill (S. 1660) providing for the erection of

a public building at Paris, Tex.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 1661) for the relief of George A. Barnes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1662) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Columbia River and its tributaries by the Oregon Railway Extensions Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 1663) to secure for the District of Columbia a complete revision and consolidation of the laws relating to municipal affairs in force therein on the 1st day of December, 1889; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1664) granting a pension to James Kilpatrick; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1665) granting a restoration of pension to Sarah A. Woodbridge; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1666) for the relief of John H. Jones and Thomas D. Harris; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1667) granting a pension to Jacob Smith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1668) granting a pension to Henry Poling; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1669) granting a pension to Samuel Grone; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1670) granting a pension to Seth W. Sullenberger; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1671) granting a pension to Noah Lohr; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1672) granting a pension to Joseph Inboden; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1673) granting a pension to Louisa M. Sholl; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1674) granting a pension to Lucy A. Sain; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1675) increasing the pension of Jacob Pitner, late private Company K, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1676) granting a pension to Margaret Buehler, widow of Godfried Buehler, late private of Company G, One hundred and sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1677) granting a pension to John Speech, late private Company B, One hundred and twenty-first United States Colored Infantry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1678) to restore John S. Hawley to the pension-rolls; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1679) granting a pension to John Bauer, late private Company E, Forty-first New York Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1680) granting a pension to Catherine Kennedy, widow of Bryan Kennedy, late private Company D, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1681) granting a pension to John Bridenback, late private Company L, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COKE introduced a bill (S. 1682) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1886; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 1683) to reimburse James Hooper, of Baltimore City, in the State of Maryland, for the loss of the bark General Berry, destroyed by the Confederate cruiser Florida in 1864; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1684) granting a pension to Julia Stir-

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

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 1685) to increase the pension of Zo S. Cook; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McPHERSON introduced a bill (S. 1686) granting a pension to Richard H. Francis, late private Company I, One hundred and eighty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1687) respecting maritime contracts; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. VEST introduced a bill (S. 1688) for the relief of Jacob Kern; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HAMPTON introduced a bill (S. 1689) for the relief of George M. Wheeler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 1690) to place General Patrick E. Connor on the retired-list of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1691) for the relief of Mrs. G. H. Brewer; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. INGALLS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1692) to amend section 4699 and to repeal sections 4695 and 4696 of the Revised Statutes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1693) establishing a uniform rate of pensions for aged pensioned volunteer officers who served in the late war of the rebellion, granting such pensioners the same pecuniary consideration allowed officers of the Army whose names are on the retired-list; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1694) to increase the rate of pensions for loss of arm or leg; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1695) for the relief of Lorenzo Thomas, jr.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1696) for the relief of Asher W. Foster; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1697) granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Tate; which was twice read by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1698) authorizing the President to appoint the officers in the revenue-cutter service to be officers of the Navy in the grades corresponding to their present relative rank; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 1699) authorizing the President to appoint and retire John C. Frémont as a major-general in the United States Army; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HALE. This is the same bill that was reported by the Committee on Military Affairs in the last Congress and which passed the Senate. I hope it will receive the early attention of the committee.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 1700) providing for the removal of Pier Rock from the Piscataqua River at Portsmouth, N. H.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 1701) making an appropriation for the removal of a dangerous obstruction to the entrance of the harbor at Milwaukee, Wis.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1702) granting a pension to Rozalia Junk; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1703) granting a pension to Betsey Mansfield; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1704) granting a pension to Louisa Chaurette, guardian of the minor children of Nelson Fountaine; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1705) granting a pension to Ira Manley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1706) granting a pension to John Morgan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1707) granting a pension to Amelia Erdmann; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1708) for the relief of Mary Ann Harry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1709) for the relief of John Lang; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1710) granting a pension to Frances Johnson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 1711) for the relief of Henry Brown, a master in the service of the United States Light-House Establishment; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill (S. 1712) granting a pension to Cynthia A. Gudgeon; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1713) granting a pension to S. W. Taylor; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1714) granting a pension to Mrs. Catharine Baitinger; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLUMB introduced a bill (S. 1715) increasing pensions; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1716) to grant to registers and receivers of local land offices power to take testimony and employ stenographers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1717) granting a pension to Mrs. Harriet Dada Emens, formerly Miss Hattie A. Dada; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1718) for the relief of Meyer B. Haas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1719) for the relief of John W. Johnston; 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. 1720) to remove the charge of desertion against Daniel Van Wicklin; 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. 1721) for the relief of John H. McAtee; 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. 1722) for the relief of the widows and orphans caused by the explosion of the steamer Sultana; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1723) for the relief of William W. Burritt; 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. 1724) granting a pension to Catherine Stenger; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1725) granting a pension to Anna Teal; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1726) granting a pension to Rebecca Lemmons; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1727) granting a pension to Jennie Hogan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1728) granting a pension to Ellen Eagan, now Mrs. Ellen McCleve; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1729) granting a pension to Lucy A. Coffield; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1730) granting a pension to Ellen Maloney; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1731) granting a pension to Margaret Mattox; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1732) granting a pension to Nancy A. Thornton; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1733) granting a pension to Laura James; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1734) granting a pension to Eliza Owens; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1735) granting a pension to J. M. Stevens; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill (S. 1736) granting a pension to Mary Ann Dougherty; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 1737) providing that notices of sale of real estate under order, judgment, or decree of United States courts shall be published in the county where the realty is situate, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1738) to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri River in Monona County, Iowa, and Thurston and Burt Counties, Nebraska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1739) providing for a steam-vessel for the use of the civil government in Alaska; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1740) to pension Mary J. Welch, an army nurse during the late war; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1741) to increase the pension of James H. Showalter; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1742) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to issue a certificate of honorable discharge to Daniel S. Miller; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PADDOCK introduced a bill (S. 1743) to provide for the disposal of Fort Hartsuff, Fort Sheridan, and Fort McPherson military reservations in the State of Nebraska to actual settlers under the homestead laws; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE introduced a bill (S. 1744) for the relief of Marcia M. Thompson, administratrix of the estate of Abel Thompson, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. JONES, of Arkansas, introduced a bill (S. 1745) for the relief of John T. Jones; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PASCO introduced a bill (S. 1746) for the relief of William P. Head, of Plant City, Fla.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill (S. 1747) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Meridian, Miss.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 35) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL AT HOT SPRINGS.

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

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of National Soldiers' Homes be directed to consider the advisability of the establishment of a hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., to which all disabled ex-Union soldiers shall be admitted on proper recommendation, and make early report thereon.

ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

Mr. PLUMB. I offer a resolution which I ask may lie upon the table and be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Whereas the Secretary of the Treasury has, by public advertisement, invited bids for leasing the islands of St. Paul and St. George, in the Territory of Alaska, for a period of twenty years; and

Whereas the law under which said proposal is issued was passed about twenty years since, and the circumstances and conditions existing in Alaska, and with reference to the seal industry, have materially changed during that period; and

Whereas it has been charged upon the authority of a late governor of Alaska that the Alaska Commercial Company, now occupying said islands under lease from the Government, has exercised its privileges oppressively and against the interests of both the natives and the Government; and

Whereas said company claims that it is the only person or organization which can successfully compete for the lease invited by the Secretary of the Treasury as aforesaid, and there is every reason to believe that under present legislation and conditions the lease proposed will be made to said Alaska Commercial Company substantially without competition: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested not to make a new lease of said islands until further action by Congress, or until the latest period made necessary by existing law, and that meanwhile he make full report to the Senate as to the manner in which the said Alaska Commercial Company has discharged its duties and obligations under the present lease, and also what additional legislation, if any, is necessary in order that the interests of the Government and those of the natives and citizens of Alaska may be more fully protected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table and be printed.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

Mr. CALL submitted the following resolutions; which were read:

Whereas there is reason to believe that the debt of the Island of Cuba, such as consolidated by the decree of Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, dated May 10, 1886, amounting to \$124,000,000, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, and payable within the maximum time of fifty years, is now wholly and exclusively, by the action of the Government of Spain, in the hands of German bankers and subject to the control, more or less actual and direct, of the Government of the German Empire; and

Whereas, under a subsequent decree of the same sovereign, or acting sovereign, of Spain, dated November 19, 1886, the said debt was converted into a new one bearing a lesser interest but for a larger amount, and subject to the same conditions and guaranties as the former one; and

Whereas under article second of the same decree of May 10, 1886, the payment of the aforesaid debt and of the bonds which represent it, and are called in the Spanish language "billetes hipotecarios" or "mortgage bonds," is secured by "especial mortgage of the customs revenue of the Island of Cuba and also of the stamp revenue of the same island and of all the taxes, whether direct or indirect, already levied or hereafter to be levied on real or personal property in the same island," to all of which the guaranty of the Government of Spain shall be added; and

Whereas under the ordinary course of events and the financial condition which exists both in Cuba and in Spain it is more than probable that neither Cuba nor Spain will be able to meet at the proper time their obligations in this respect and pay either the principal or the interest when they become due; and

Whereas under these circumstances and for all practical purposes the political as well as the financial control of the Island of Cuba has been transferred, by the action of Spain, to the Government of the German Empire; and

Whereas the immediate consequence of such a state of affairs is an alliance between Spain and Germany, not less binding and powerful because of its being unwritten, whereby the German Government becomes interested in assisting Spain to perpetuate her sovereignty in the Island of Cuba, thus interfering with the historic laws and principles which must rule in the American hemisphere; and

Whereas it has been often declared by the Government of the United States that it is obvious there would be danger for the United States if a great naval power were to possess the key of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and that the United States could not, with safety to herself, permit foreign powers to interfere to sustain Spanish rule in the Island of Cuba, or to have such relations with Spain as would give such powers the right and opportunity to interfere in our affairs, and also generally in the affairs of the North American Continent; and

Whereas it has been the declared policy of the United States, whatever political party has happened to be in power, as was forcibly expressed by John Quincy Adams as far back as in 1823, that "no countenance or approval, whether direct or indirect, expressed or implied, can be given by the Government of the United States, under any circumstances, to pledges of the Spanish Government to be redeemed thereafter, for which the Island of Cuba may be both the only indemnity which Spain can give and the most satisfactory which any European power can receive;" and

Whereas the condition of things above described is not only contrary to the traditional policy of the United States and to its most cherished tenets, but constitutes a menace to the best interests of the United States, as well as to the interests of the whole sisterhood of American republics, while, on the other hand, it increases considerably the burden to be borne by the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, among whom there is a large number of American citizens;

Be it resolved by the Senate. That in the sense of the Senate everything done, or attempted, in the Island of Cuba, tending in any way whatever to transfer the financial and political control of that island to any European power is contrary to the policy and the best interests of the United States, and must be discontinued and protested against.

And be it further resolved. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish to the Senate such information as may be found in the possession of the State Department in regard to this matter, so as to enable the Senate, in its executive capacity or otherwise, to take such action as may be deemed proper under the circumstances.

Mr. CALL. I ask for the present consideration of the resolutions.

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

Mr. SHERMAN. I certainly would object to their present consideration unless the Senator from Florida desires to refer them to the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which I have no objections.

Mr. CALL. I have no objection to the resolutions being referred to that committee.

Mr. SHERMAN. I should like to have them printed and referred.

Mr. CALL. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

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

Resolved. That the Postmaster-General be directed to furnish the Senate with such information as is in the possession of the Department upon the probable cost of connecting the free-delivery post-offices of the country with the Western Union or some other telegraph company, and the opinion of the Department upon the feasibility and desirability and cost of making such connection; also, such information as is in the possession of the Department, and the conclusion of the Department thereon, upon the probable cost of the erection by the Government of an independent telegraph line connecting such offices between the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION REPORTS.

Mr. MANDERSON submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to have the reports of the United States commissioners to the centennial international exhibition at Melbourne, 1888, or such of them as may be accepted by him for publication, printed and bound at the Congressional Printing Office, and that, in addition to the usual number, there shall be — extra copies for the use of the Senate, — for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,200 for the use of the Department of State.

ASSISTANT CLERK OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

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

Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ an assistant clerk for the residue of this session of the Senate only, at a salary not exceeding \$8 per day, and that the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay the said salary out of the appropriation for miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate.

EMIGRATION OF COLORED PERSONS.

Mr. MORGAN. In consequence of the fact that I shall be compelled to be absent from Washington after Thursday, I desire to ask the indulgence of the Senate that I may call up to-morrow, after the morning hour, Senate bill No. 1121, now lying upon the table, introduced by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER], to provide for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States.

Mr. SHERMAN. We can not hear a word.

Mr. HALE. We can not hear the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. CULLOM. It is not the fault of the Senator of Alabama; it is the fault of the Senate.

Mr. MORGAN. I desire to call up after the morning hour to-morrow, with a view of submitting some remarks upon it, the bill introduced by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] to provide for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States. I do that because I have to leave on Thursday.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. McPHERSON, its Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled joint resolutions; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A joint resolution (H. Res. 19) donating fixtures, furniture, etc., to the States of Washington and Montana; and

A joint resolution (S. R. 32) to authorize the expenditure for rent of a portion of the appropriation for the irrigation survey for the present fiscal year.

CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

Mr. HALE. If the morning business is completed, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, being the census bill that went over at the time of the adjournment of the Senate before the holidays. I do not think that the unfinished business will take much time of the Senate. I hope we may dispose of it speedily.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will lay the unfinished business before the Senate.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1417) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the eleventh and subsequent censuses," approved March 1, 1889.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, when this bill was last under consideration some suggestions were made in regard to ascertaining the facts in relation to the public indebtedness, and believing that investigation of more importance than almost any other, I desire to make a few remarks upon that subject.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM

which has come into operation within the last few years is a radical departure from the principles of political economy heretofore accepted. It is undoubtedly an important factor in the rapid development of material resources. Industrial enterprises, particularly in the United States, for the last twenty-five years have been largely conducted with borrowed money. The advocates of the modern system of pledging the proceeds of the future for the benefits of the present point to the wonderful industrial development now taking place as a result of the new departure. Others, who are more conservative, recall to mind such unfortunate experiments of unlimited credit as the gigantic trading company of John Law and the *assignats* of France, and predict similar results in the near future. The enemies of the system overlook the fact that a large percentage of the money borrowed, after deducting commissions and unearned profits absorbed by middle-men, is actually used in developing material resources and creating property.

This was not the case with the South Sea bubble and the various other credit bubbles. They were mere speculations, created no property, and exploded as soon as their real character was discovered. It would be impossible, if it were desirable, to stop or even to materially check the extension of credit. It must go on. The question is, how will it end—

IN BANKRUPTCY, ANARCHY, AND LOSS OF LIBERTY.

or continued development and prosperity? Which of these results is to follow this unparalleled extension of credit depends upon the supply of standard money upon which it is based.

Before considering the question of an adequate supply of money attention is called to the rapid growth of debts. It is impossible to collect accurate information as to the volume of private indebtedness.

THE NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD ARE OF RECORD.

and have been tabulated by Professor Adams in his learned work on Public Debts. The following, with an addition from the American

Almanac for 1889, is Mr. Adams's table showing the growth of national debts for stated periods:

According to Mr. Adams:	Capital sums owed.
1714.....	\$1,500,000,000
1793.....	2,500,000,000
1820.....	7,750,000,000
1848.....	8,650,000,000
1862.....	13,750,000,000
1872.....	23,025,000,000
1882.....	26,970,000,000
According to American Almanac:	
1889.....	32,317,336,421

The public debt of the United States is \$1,608,595,583.23. The debt of the several States is \$233,270,978.56. The debt of the counties and municipalities is \$822,000,000. The debt of the railroads is \$4,481,625,187. Loans by national banks amount to \$1,805,729,738.94. Loans by savings banks, which are reported, equal \$865,088,672. Loans by State banks, private banks, and savings banks not reported will probably exceed a thousand millions. Insurance companies and private capitalists loan vast sums of money, probably more than the banks. A vast amount of debt is also created by the purchase of real and personal property on credit.

AN ESTIMATE OF EIGHT THOUSAND MILLIONS

for these unknown debts may not be unreasonable. The above facts and estimates are summarized as follows:

National debt.....	\$1,608,595,583.23
State debts.....	233,270,978.56
County and municipal debts.....	822,000,000.00
Debts of railroads.....	4,481,625,187.00
Debts to national banks.....	1,805,729,738.94
Debts to other banks.....	1,865,088,672.00
Debts to insurance companies, capitalists, and others.....	8,000,000,000.00
Total.....	18,821,310,159.73

Of course the last two items are a mere conjecture. They are, however, probably no exaggeration.

Dr. Denslow quotes, in a note on page 448 of his work on Political Economy, an estimate of the entire indebtedness in the United States, published in the Iron Age. The aggregate of debts, public and private, contained in this estimate is \$27,969,247,048. This may be an exaggeration. But, however that may be, the debts of the people of the United States are simply enormous.

The assessed valuation of property in the United States, for the purposes of taxation, was, according to the census of 1880, \$16,902,993,543. In 1888, according to the American Almanac, the assessed value of the property of the thirty-eight States then in the Union was \$22,637,383,298. Whether or not the debts of the people of the United States

EQUAL OR EXCEED THE ASSESSED VALUE OF THEIR PROPERTY

is immaterial for the purposes of this argument. But it is undoubtedly true that the aggregate of debts very nearly approximates in amount the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the United States. This enormous indebtedness indicates great activity and enterprise in the development of the vast resources of the country. The productive power of the people is probably sufficient to pay it with interest, if nothing more is required.

Mr. BLAIR. May I ask the Senator whether there is anything to show what amount or what proportion of this indebtedness of the people of the United States is owing to people in the United States?

Mr. STEWART. It is impossible to ascertain at present what that proportion is. Those are some of the facts we want investigated, if we can, by the census.

It is quite possible, however,

TO SO ENHANCE THESE VAST OBLIGATIONS BY LEGISLATION

and administration as to force the country into bankruptcy. Both debtor and creditor are interested in avoiding such a calamity. If these debts are to be paid, the creditors must be willing to accept in payment money of the same value, with interest, as the money they loaned. The people can pay no more.

It is necessary, for a correct understanding of the just obligation of a contract to pay money, to bear in mind that the value of money depends upon the law of supply and demand. While money measures all things and fixes the price of property, the aggregate of property measures the value of money. When property is dear, money is cheap; and when money is dear, property is cheap.

The creditor is entitled to the same value of money which he loaned, together with interest, and nothing more. Most authors on political economy are confused as to the meaning of the term "value." They confound it with "utility." Dr. Amasa Walker is one of the few authors who has accurately defined value and adhered to his definition throughout his entire work. He says:

What, then, is value? When does an article or commodity possess value? When it is an object of man's desire and can be obtained only by man's efforts. Anything upon which these two conditions unite will have value; that is, a power in exchange. Value is the exchange power which one commodity or service has in relation to another.

Again let us remark that the term "value" always expresses precisely power in exchange, and no other power or fact. Desirableness is not value. Utility

is not value. No objects are more useful and desirable than atmospheric air, the light of day, the heat of the sun; yet these have no value. They will exchange for nothing, because any one may have all he wishes without effort. (Walker's The Science of Wealth, page 8.)

The value of a given quantity of money at any particular time is the amount of property which it will command according to the existing range of prices. It is not what it will buy of any particular commodity, because that will depend upon the supply and demand of the article in question, but how much it will buy of an article the price of which is according to the general range of the price of commodities. In other words,

THE VALUE OF MONEY DEPENDS UPON THE QUANTITY OF PROPERTY

or services the owner can obtain for it, taking into consideration the market price of property and services generally.

The exchange power or value of money must rise or fall as the volume of money expands or contracts. John Stuart Mill tells us that—

The value or purchasing power of money depends, in the first instance, on demand and supply. * * * The supply of money, in short, is all the money in circulation at the time. * * * The demand for money, again, consists of all the goods offered for sale. But in considering the relation between goods and money, it is with the causes that operate upon all goods whatever that we are especially concerned. We are comparing goods of all sorts on one side, with money on the other side, as things to be exchanged against each other. * * * If the whole money in circulation was doubled, prices would be doubled. If it was only increased one-fourth, prices would rise one-fourth. There would be one-fourth more money, all of which would be used to purchase goods of some description. When there had been time for the increased supply of money to reach all markets, or (according to the conventional metaphor) to permeate all the channels of circulation, all prices would have risen one-fourth. But the general rise of price is independent of this diffusing and equalizing process. Even if some prices were raised more and others less, the average rise would be one-fourth. This is a necessary consequence of the fact that a fourth more money would have been given for only the same quantity of goods. General prices, therefore, would in any case be a fourth higher. * * * That an increase of the quantity of money raises prices and a diminution lowers them is the most elementary proposition in the theory of currency, and without it we should have no key to any of the others.

All writers on political economy substantially agree with Mr. Mill as to the effect of an increase or diminution of the volume of money upon the general range of price, however much they may differ in a given case as to whether the rise or fall of price was due to the volume of money or the cost of production.

Mr. David A. Wells and others who advocate adherence to the single, gold standard contend that the decline of prices, amounting to about 30 per cent. in the last sixteen years, is mainly due to cheaper and more abundant production; that modern inventions and superior skill in workmanship have greatly reduced the cost and increased the supply of commodities. This, they claim, has produced most of

THE DECLINE OF PRICES

which Soetbeer, Pixley, and other statisticians inform us has taken place.

I maintain that the annual supply of money metal from the mines, of about two hundred millions, consisting of gold and silver, was reduced more than one-half by the demonetization of silver, and that such reduction of the supply increased the demand for money, raised its value, and reduced the price of commodities. This was substantially the conclusion arrived at by the British Royal Commission appointed to investigate this very question. It is true the commission regarded increased production as an element tending to reduce prices, but found that the demonetization of silver was the principal factor. If it be true—and the general proposition has not been questioned—that, other things being equal, an increased supply of money will increase prices and a diminished supply will reduce them, then a reduction of one-half of the supply by the rejection of silver must necessarily have had a marked effect.

In view of the vast extension of credit to which I have alluded, taken in connection with the continued decline of prices, it is evident that the creditor has been largely benefited while the debtor has been injured by this decline. The debtor is compelled to exchange from 30 to 50 per cent. more property to procure money with which to pay his debt than the creditor expended in obtaining the money which he loaned. In other words, the creditor, by reason of this decline of prices,

RECEIVES IN PAYMENT MORE VALUABLE MONEY THAN HE LOANED,

in addition to the interest stipulated in the contract, because the value of money has advanced and the value of property has declined.

John Stuart Mill tells us that—

When one person lends to another, as well as when he pays wages or rent to another, what he transfers is not the mere money, but a right to a certain value of the produce of the country, to be selected at pleasure, the lender having first bought this right by giving for it a portion of his capital. What he really lends is so much capital; the money is the mere instrument of transfer.

The capital which is borrowed is a right to select at pleasure from the produce of the country certain articles the price of which equals the value of the money at the time the loan was made. An equitable adjustment of the contract at the time of payment would seem to be an amount of money sufficient to buy the same quantity of property which the money borrowed would command at the time the loan was made. This would return to the creditor the capital loaned without increase or diminution. In other words, if money were dearer, he should receive less; if cheaper, he should receive more. All the creditor is equit-

ably entitled to is his capital with interest. He ought not to suffer a loss or make a gain of capital beyond the interest stipulated to be paid. A creditor will not be justified in conniving with other creditors after the loan is made to diminish the supply of money for the purpose of obtaining from his debtor a greater value for the principal of his debt than he loaned.

INTEREST IS SUFFICIENT COMPENSATION FOR THE USE OF MONEY.

It must be admitted that a willful change of the contract by legislation is dishonest and ought to subject the offender to punishment. This is the view entertained by the producing classes of the clandestine acts which demonetized silver. They are unable to distinguish them from any other pooling or cinching process invented by the knaves of stock boards to swindle the unwary.

Mr. Wells tells us, as before stated, that the demonetization of silver is not the only cause of decline of prices; that improvements in machinery and skill in production have increased the supply and thereby diminished the price. If this be so, who should have the benefit of such increased supply—the producers who invented and perfected the improvements in machinery and applied to production their superior skill, or the non-producers who loaned money upon condition that their original capital should be returned with interest? How are the producers benefited by their skill, energy, and enterprise, if the non-producers are to reap all the advantages of increased production? This becomes an important question in view of the fact that

THE NON-PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE A MORTGAGE,

so to speak, upon the production of the country which is supposed to about equal the assessed value of all the property of the people. How will this vast indebtedness be paid if prices continue to decline? The nominal amount of debts will not diminish with the decline of prices. That, unfortunately, is fixed in the contract. The vast income paid annually in interest to the non-producers will be reinvested in new loans so long as there is any security left in the country for such investments. How long this will last, with the rapid growth of debts and contraction of standard money, can not be definitely predicted.

If gold is adhered to as the only material out of which standard money can be made, the end will soon come. A decline of prices of over 30 per cent. in sixteen years is alarming. The supply of gold as compared with the demand has decreased and will continue to decrease. The world to-day on a gold standard is bankrupt. There is not in existence four thousand millions of gold coin. There is more silver money in circulation than gold, and more paper than silver. If we assume that the gold, silver, and paper money are each equal to the other, and that each amounts to four thousand millions—which is not much of an exaggeration—gold will be one-third and the silver and paper two-thirds of the entire circulation. If gold is made the only standard money, the

SILVER AND PAPER BECOME SIMPLY CREDIT MONEY,

depending for their value upon a promise of redemption in gold.

Is four thousand millions of standard money a sufficient basis for eight thousand millions of credit money? If not, how will the advocates of a single standard remedy the evil? Do they propose to retire the silver and paper and use gold only? That would increase the obligation of every contract threefold, destroy all the security of the world, lead to revolution or to a transfer of all property to the creditor class. If the advocates of the gold standard are willing to continue the present volume of paper and silver in circulation as credit money and take the chances of bringing on a collapse, how will they provide against further contraction on account of a shrinking supply of gold? The larger proportion of the gold already produced came from the great placer fields of Eastern Asia, Northern Africa, Southern Europe, California, and Australia, all of which are now exhausted. A very large portion of the supply now comes from silver mines in combination with silver. If silver mining is stopped, as it would be if silver were no longer used as money, probably more than one-half of the supply of gold would be cut off.

The advocates of the single gold standard had better cease their inconsequential discussions as to which metal is the more convenient for money—silver or gold—and turn their attention to the question of how a sufficient amount of money can be obtained to save the world from bankruptcy and supply the demand for a circulating medium. It is money, not any particular kind of money, that the people must have to maintain civilization. No one can enjoy the fruits of civilization unless he can command the services of others in exchange for his own.

MAN IN ISOLATION IS IN THE CONDITION OF A SAVAGE.

An interchange of commodities is an absolute necessity to civilization. Commodities can not be exchanged without the use of money. Money is as essential to civilization as the circulation of the blood is to animal life.

The plain remedy for the existing and threatened evils caused by contraction is a return to the money of the fathers. The use of all the gold and silver obtainable to enlarge the basis of standard money is the only available remedy. It is absurd to say that there is too much of either gold or silver so long as more than one-third of the money in

circulation in the civilized world is paper. As long as it is necessary to use paper to make up the deficiency of metallic money the suggestion that there is too much gold or silver has no foundation in fact.

The United States should lose no time in securing all the gold and silver possible as a basis for its circulating medium.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN GETTING TOO MUCH SILVER.

There is no accumulation of silver bullion anywhere in the world. Our net export of silver last year was only twelve millions. This export should be stopped and all the silver that can be obtained should be imported.

The United States has four hundred and twenty-six millions of paper money in circulation in excess of its metallic reserves of gold and silver. Silver will be on a par with gold long before that amount can be secured. Besides, the present decline of prices must be stopped. More money must be furnished to secure an honest adjustment of contracts between the debtor and creditor if existing debts are to be paid.

If the United States could procure fifteen hundred or two thousand millions of gold and silver as a basis of circulation there need be no more falling prices. If this could be done the security of the creditor would be safe and the debtor would not be destroyed. The senseless cry that the remonetization of silver would drive gold out of the country is most illogical. If gold is exported because it has a greater value elsewhere, the people of the United States will receive the premium. If silver is remonetized and a greater demand created for its use, its price will advance and the United States will have the benefit of such advance. In other words, by restoring silver to its place as a money metal the United States will make money in disposing of its gold and also in the enhanced price of silver, besides furnishing a sufficient volume of circulation to revive business, secure the creditor, and relieve the debtor.

It is manifest that the remonetization of silver is a paramount necessity. Without it the use of gold as a standard money is a delusion and a fraud. A sufficient supply of that metal is impossible. Its use can never become universal. If the world is to have a metallic basis for standard money, both metals must be used. The unlimited use of both metals must be restored. The progress of civilization must not be destroyed for the want of money. If silver is rejected as a money metal, it is idle to adhere to the use of gold. Both metals must be used or neither. If the creditor class,

WHICH CONTROLS THE LEGISLATION OF THE WESTERN WORLD,

insists upon gold alone, with its inevitable consequences of contraction, bankruptcy, revolution, or abject slavery, it is the duty of the people of the United States to demand the remonetization of silver, or, failing in that, to insist that gold shall also be demonetized and that some other material be used as money out of which a sufficient amount of circulating medium can be manufactured to secure an honest adjustment of contracts and prevent the absorption of the property of the producers by the crafty and unscrupulous devices of the possessors of accumulated capital.

Mr. MITCHELL. I desire to ask the Senator from Nevada if in his judgment the remonetization of silver at this time would or would not in a short period increase the value of silver bullion to such a point that fifteen pounds of silver would be equal to one of gold.

Mr. STEWART. It would do that at once, provided the United States would take all the silver she needs; and she might do a great deal more, take all that was offered. No one would be foolish enough to sell it for less than he could get for it in the United States.

Mr. MITCHELL. Then this talk of which we hear so much, about the depreciation of the standard, amounts to nothing.

Mr. STEWART. Certainly not; and much of this talk, of course, as everybody understands, is like the old cry of "stop thief," to cover up rascality on the other side.

If in the exigencies of a war for self-preservation, forced upon the toiling masses by the avarice of the money loaners, injustice is done, and honest debts are paid in depreciated paper money, the rich who have the control and the responsibility of legislation will have no right to complain. The history of the struggles of the people of the United States for freedom and individual rights ought to satisfy the avaricious and unscrupulous that there is danger in their attempt to establish

UNIVERSAL PEONAGE OF WHITES AND BLACKS ALIKE

in a country which has made such enormous sacrifices to abolish chattel slavery.

The people were educated to regard gold and silver as the only materials out of which standard money could be made, and they would have allowed them to continue as the basis of a circulating medium if the avarice of the rich had not demonetized silver.

The attack on silver, which for the purposes of money was more highly prized and in more general use than gold, was unfortunate for the stability of accumulated capital. The speculators in money and in debts are now demonstrating that there is nothing sacred in either gold or silver, and that metallic money is as much subject to the caprice of legislation as paper or fiat money. If the volume of the circulating medium can be contracted and expanded at the pleasure of legislators as well when the precious metals are used as money as when they are

not, what reason is there for their use as money? If legislators can say when and how much of either metal shall be used, why should they not say when and how much paper shall be in circulation?

The lesson that the designing and unscrupulous few are teaching to the many may be used to avenge the outrage of demonetizing silver. It is just possible, if this agitation continues, that the producing classes may also invoke legislation to enhance the price of labor and property and reduce the value of standard money, and thereby relieve themselves of the unjust and ruinous obligations forced upon them by the destruction of half the supply of the precious metals. The bondholders have shown the people how to make money scarce and dear; they may in turn

SHOW THE BONDHOLDERS HOW TO MAKE MONEY PLENTY AND CHEAP.

The conspiracy to rob the masses by manipulating the volume of currency is a great educator. Good may come out of this apparently unmitigated evil. This cruel and wicked contraction of the currency to make the rich richer and the poor poorer may be followed by inflation. It would be amusing to hear the grasping few, whose sense of justice is not shocked by robbery of the masses, howl in despair if the standard money of the world were doubled. Imagine the cries of repudiation, dishonesty, and fraud if such a suggestion were made, and compare it with the sanctimonious, self-righteous cant which justifies the destruction of one-half of the money metal of the world for the benefit of the rich.

Mr. BLAIR. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLAIR. I should like his opinion as to whether doubling the money of the world would diminish its indebtedness in the course of ten years?

Mr. STEWART. It would diminish its indebtedness one-half now.

Mr. BLAIR. The point is, whether such an inflation would diminish the indebtedness?

Mr. STEWART. It would raise prices of products and enable the debtors to pay their debts.

Mr. BLAIR. My question is not whether debtors could pay their debts, but whether, in the Senator's opinion, such an inflation would result in the diminution of the indebtedness of the world?

Mr. STEWART. It is not the debts I am complaining of; but when a debt is contracted, I complain of changing the contract and making debtors pay more than they agree to pay. This system, if it is honestly conducted, may be the very best; I can not say as to that; and if it could be honestly carried out, I do not say that there would be much objection to it. What I am objecting to is the contraction of the currency so as to change the contract after it has been made, after the debtors have got into debt.

Mr. BLAIR. I do not know but that the Senator may be quite right about that, but any process which contracts the currency and practically increases the debt is one thing; but my question was, whether in the Senator's opinion, as a matter of fact, doubling the currency, inflating the currency, making a dollar worth fifty cents compared to what it is now, would in its practical effect diminish the indebtedness of the world in the course of the next ten years?

Mr. STEWART. It would raise the price of property; I should not advise that. That would be unjust to the creditor. I want a sufficient supply of money to keep an even range.

Mr. BLAIR. I was simply asking for information.

Mr. STEWART. How that may be I can not tell. I do not know what may happen.

Mr. BLAIR. I suppose, Mr. President, that the lessons of history, industrial history, economical history, are to be guides for our instruction, and the Senator is better informed on such matters than almost any of us. Does he not think that my question is relevant?

Mr. STEWART. It is very relevant. I can not tell whether men will go on increasing their debts or not.

Mr. BLAIR. I do not wish to press the question if the Senator does not desire to answer it.

Mr. STEWART. All I wish is that men shall be honest in paying what they contract to pay. Nobody has a right to change the contract between the debtor and creditor either now or hereafter. What I complain of is what has been done in the past, the cruelty done, by which every obligation is increased 35 per cent. in property and service by the contraction of the standard money of the world.

Mr. BLAIR. Would the Senator then insist upon this inflation of the currency so as to reduce the volume of the existing debt?

Mr. STEWART. If the conspiracy against silver teaches the people how to defend themselves against legislative manipulation devised by the possessors of fixed capital, the world will be wiser and better. Adversity has come. Let the bitter lesson be heeded. Let it be demonstrated that the people of the United States have a capacity to learn. If manipulating the money standards is legitimate for the rich,

THE POOR OF AMERICA CAN PLAY AT THE SAME GAME.

Why should not the debtor resist contraction by inflation, if need be, to save himself and his family from robbery, starvation, and ruin? If it is honest for the creditor to destroy one-half of the world's money why should it be dishonest for the debtor to double the standard money

in circulation and relieve his burdens? Let the rich and avaricious take warning. They had better restore the money of the people and stop agitation, if possible, before it is too late.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to submit, for the benefit of the Senator from New Hampshire, a statement I find in to-day's New York Tribune's report of the prices of the regular markets:

The wheat market advanced a shade, and corn declined $\frac{1}{2}$ cent last week, pork products being weaker, and coffee, tin, and copper a little stronger. Sugar was advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ for crude and $\frac{1}{2}$ for granulated. Oil was $\frac{1}{2}$ stronger, and iron warrants were put up to 75 cents.

I call the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire to the particular item that follows. Nobody gainsays that a farmer who owes a large amount of money would pay if he could sell his product at a fair price, and pay a fair interest. I suppose I need not say that the year 1889 has been unexampled in prosperity so far as the production of farm crops is concerned everywhere.

Hog packing at the West goes on rapidly, the number packed since November 1 exceeding the previous year's record by 19 per cent. Considering the low price of hogs, the farmers profit less than usual. If the year's hog crop were sold at New York January prices—

That is, the prices of last year—

last year's larger crop would bring \$39,000,000 less money than the smaller number of 1888. Prices of beef being about the same, the large increase of cattle marketed, if reckoned at New York prices, would mean an increase of \$76,000,000. But the larger oat crop would bring \$8,000,000 less money and the larger corn crop \$107,000,000 less money, while the larger wheat crop would bring but \$2,000,000 more and the increase of 500,000 bales of cotton would bring but \$43,000,000 more money.

This is larger; so is the corn crop.

If reckoned at New York prices, the greater yield of all these crops in 1889 would be worth \$8,000,000 less than the smaller yield in 1888, a comparison which suggests that the expectation of large demands for merchandise from farming regions may be in part disappointing.

I should like to suggest to the Senator from New Hampshire that the farmers of this country are selling their produce at very much less money this year than they did before, and that the only increase of their exchequer will come from the fact that they are selling at the same price of last year a sufficient number of the accumulated cattle in the country to realize seventy-six millions more, which simply means that the cattle industry is being greatly depressed. If the Senator can not see any advantage in the man who has a mortgage on his farm realizing a good price on his corn and his wheat and his hog products, it is simply because he has never been in that condition.

Mr. BLAIR. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. I do not wish to interfere with the Senator from New Hampshire, but I wish Senators would let me have my little bill passed, and then they can continue this novel and most interesting discussion afterwards. A Senator asks me what is the bill about. I do not wonder at that question. It is in relation to the supervisors of the census, which went over in the early part of the session with the understanding that it should be taken up and passed to-day, and it is important that it should reach the other branch at once. If we can have a vote upon it, then we shall listen with pleasure to the Senator from New Hampshire and others.

Mr. BLAIR. If the Senator from Maine had interposed with his suggestion before the Senator from Colorado and the Senator from Nevada had spoken, I do not know but that it might have been readily acceded to by myself.

Mr. HALE. When they rose I thought they were going to speak on the bill.

Mr. BLAIR. I supposed they were speaking on something before the Senate or I would not have interjected the interrogations which I did. When the Senator from Nevada advanced the idea that if we doubled the money in the world we should pay our debts at half-price, I thought it was a good time to find out whether that process, in view of the experience of mankind, would result in relieving us from our indebtedness.

I had always understood the result of inflation to be to encourage credits, so that those already in debt would be still more inclined to contract additional indebtedness. And not knowing much about this matter and feeling that the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from Colorado know all that is known about it, and that they have told us a great deal upon the subject already, but occasionally have left a point in doubt in my own mind, I thought I would get a little light upon that question, what in the view of human experience would be the result of inflating the currency 100 per cent., doubling the amount at once? Would it relieve us from this indebtedness or would it be likely to encourage a period of mad speculation, such periods as have been known in the history of this country and of all civilized countries? I simply asked for information; and when the Senator from Nevada told me he could not answer the question, I was prepared to subside quietly.

The Senator from Colorado, however, rises in his seat and insists upon it that I must be assailed some way and pounded a little by these statistics from the New York Tribune, and I am put in the attitude of trying to prevent the farmer from getting a good price for his hogs, and his corn, and his wheat, and the like. Now, I am in favor of the farmer getting the highest possible price, and perhaps next year he will get good deal higher prices for his corn and other provisions than he did last year; and if he should happen to do so, if next year's prices should

be very much higher than they are this year, what is to become of the unfortunate creditor who advances him the money and makes his loan this year. Next year he has got to take a single hog when he advanced money that would buy two this year. What is to become of him the year afterwards, when perhaps three hogs will sell for the price of two the present year? Nobody can tell about these fluctuations, and they are the necessary results of our credit system.

As I suggested to the Senator from Nevada, if this inflation is to take place and is to operate justly, would it not be well to require a liquidation of the existing indebtedness at the time when the means of its liquidation are furnished? It seems to me that would be necessary in order to relieve the injustice of which he complains. A great many economists object to the credit system altogether; and if there could be something contrived to enable human society to exist and develop without the credit system at all, these eternal bickerings between the creditor and the debtor would disappear, of course; but so far it has been found impossible, as I understand, to get on without the credit system.

Now, I want the Senator from Colorado explicitly to understand that I am in favor of the farmer's getting the highest possible prices and of legislation which will have that effect, and if any injustice is being wrought by the existing character of legislation as to this dual standard or as to this single monetary standard, I am in favor of its being relieved as far as it possibly can be by legislation.

Mr. STEWART. I simply wish to say that no one has suggested the propriety of doubling the amount of money in the world. The simple question is, shall the money of the fathers be restored; shall the money of the Constitution be restored, and stop contraction and wrong?

Mr. HALE. Now, I hope we shall have a vote on the bill.

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

TOTAL DISABILITY PENSIONS.

Mr. QUAY. I move to proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 835, Order of Business 28, which is a general bill to correct the defects of the general pension law, which provides pension for soldiers and sailors of the United States who are totally disabled.

The facts are that in 1880 totally disabled pensioners, in accordance with the rulings of the Pension Office, who require the constant care and attention of another person, were receiving pensions at the rate of \$50 a month. In that year a bill was passed increasing the rate of pension to \$72 a month. In the language of the act the increase was made to apply only to those receiving pension for total disability at that date, and its benefits do not accrue to those pensioned for total disability afterwards. Since then a bill covering all such cases was unanimously reported from the Senate Committee on Pensions and unanimously passed by the Senate at the last session, and it is recommended by the Commissioner of Pensions in his annual report. I presume there will be no objection to it, and I trust the Senate will unanimously agree to take it up and pass it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania moves the present consideration of a bill the title of which will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 835) to increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors who are utterly helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the service of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER. Let the bill be read for information.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act all persons who are or who may become totally helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the military or naval service of the United States shall be entitled to receive a pension of \$72 per month.

SEC. 2. That the increase allowed by this act to those persons who may hereafter become totally helpless shall be made to commence in strict conformity with section 4698, Revised Statutes.

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

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the report be read in that case. It is a very short one.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the following report, submitted by Mr. TURPIE December 17, 1889:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 835) granting increase of pension to persons laboring under total disability, have examined the same, and report:

A bill identical with this passed the Senate last Congress. It was manifestly the intention of Congress, in the act of June 18, 1880, to include those who subsequently became totally helpless, but the phraseology of the law makes it only applicable to persons at that date receiving \$50 per month.

Your committee adhere to their former action and recommend the passage of the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. I want to say to the Senator from Pennsylvania that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], whom I do not see now in his seat, has evidently made a mistake in regard to the date of that law. It is stated to be "June 18, 1880." There is no such law as the law of June 18, 1880, for Congress adjourned that year on the 16th of June.

Mr. QUAY. It should be June 16, 1880.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is such a law, however, of June 16, 1880,

and the report is incorrect in that it refers to the wrong date of the law. I have sent for the act of 1874, which is the foundation of this, but I have not got it yet.

Mr. QUAY. I think the date of the law is not incorporated in the present bill. It does not occur in the text of the proposed law.

Mr. SPOONER. Let the bill be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will again be read.

The Chief Clerk read the bill.

Mr. QUAY. The only error is in the report and not in the bill. That can not affect the legislation.

Mr. COCKRELL. Has the Senator now before him that section of the Revised Statutes which is referred to in this bill?

Mr. QUAY. I have not; but meantime I will ask the Secretary to read the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions in his annual report, which I send to the desk.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

ADJUSTMENT OF RATES FOR TOTAL HELPLESSNESS.

The injustice and unfairness caused by the act of Congress approved June 16, 1880, should be corrected. This act limits the right of pensioners to receive \$72 per month to those who were receiving \$50 per month at the date of said act. No provision is made therein for granting said rate to those who were totally helpless on said date, but were not receiving \$50 at said time, and none for those who have become totally helpless since that date. The anomaly is presented of two men equally disabled, possibly living side by side, the one receiving \$72 per month and the other \$50 per month. To state this case is to make all the argument necessary to show the absolute necessity for an amendment to this act.

Mr. COCKRELL. I read section 4698, referred to in the last section of the bill. It is as follows:

SEC. 4698. Except in cases of permanent specific disabilities, no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same made under the pending claim for increase; and in this, as well as all other cases, the certificate of an examining surgeon, or of a board of examining surgeons, shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Mr. QUAY. I understand that is the intent of the act. There is no amendment necessary.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. MITCHELL. The title of the bill just read, as I understood it from the reading of the Clerk, reads, "utterly helpless." Is that the language of the bill—"totally helpless" or "utterly helpless?"

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The title reads, "utterly helpless."

Mr. MITCHELL. It should be "total disability." The Clerk in reading the title on the back of the bill read it "utterly helpless."

Mr. COCKRELL. I move to strike out in the title the word "utterly" and insert "totally."

Mr. QUAY. There is no objection to that amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection the amendment will be considered as agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors who are totally helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the service of the United States."

BESSIE S. GILMORE.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask the consent of the Senate to proceed to the consideration of Order of Business 26, being the bill (S. 5) for the relief of Bessie S. Gilmore, which has twice passed the Senate in the last and the preceding Congress, and to which I think there will be no objection.

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

Mr. HARRIS. Let it be read at length for information.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to redeem United States 5 per cent. coupon bond numbered 38712, for \$1,000, act of July 14, 1870, with interest thereon from the 1st day of August, 1876, to the 12th day of August, 1881; also one United States 5 per cent. coupon bond numbered 54191, for \$500, act of July 14, 1870, with interest thereon from the 1st day of August, 1876, to the 21st day of May, 1881; also one United States 5 per cent. 10-40 coupon bond, numbered 28253, for \$500, act of March 3, 1864, with interest thereon from September 1, 1876, to July 18, 1879, in favor of Bessie S. Gilmore, who claims to have been the owner thereof on September 14, 1876, at which time it is alleged they were stolen from her, and who further claims that they were afterward destroyed by the thief or thieves, upon the said Bessie S. Gilmore furnishing to the Treasury Department a bond of indemnity, with good and sufficient sureties, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to secure the United States against loss or damage in consequence of the redemption of said bond.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Let us hear the report read, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the following report, submitted by Mr. SHERMAN December 17, 1889:

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (S. 5) for the relief of Bessie S. Gilmore, respectfully reports:

That it is clearly shown by the papers on file that Mrs. Bessie S. Gilmore was the owner of the bonds described in the bill, amounting to \$2,000; that they were in her possession on board the Bremen steamer Neckar, in September, 1876; that while on the voyage they were either lost or stolen, and have never been recovered; that active efforts were made by the officers of the boat, by the police officers on the arrival of the steamer at Bremen, and by the German authorities to recover the bonds, without success; and that all the circum-

stances indicate that the bonds were destroyed to avoid detection. They were called in due course by the Treasury Department prior to July 1, 1881, but neither bonds nor coupons have been presented. Mrs. Gilmore applied to the Treasury Department for relief under existing law on or about June, 1880, and established to the satisfaction of the Comptroller her ownership of the bonds and their loss. The Comptroller adds:

"It does not sufficiently appear that these bonds, or any of them, are destroyed. Under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, sections 3702, 3703, and 3704, no relief in the present condition of the case can be granted to Mrs. Gilmore. Whenever the bonds have been outstanding a sufficient length of time it is probable that she may obtain relief from Congress."

More than four years having elapsed since the date of the Comptroller's report, and it appearing that neither bonds nor coupons have been presented for payment, and it being clearly established that the claimant has a right to the bonds and the proceeds, your committee is of the opinion that she is entitled to relief by the payment of the amount of the bonds and the coupons maturing to the date of the call, upon her furnishing to the Treasury Department a bond of indemnity in the usual form.

Your committee therefore recommends the passage of the bill with an amendment in the nature of a substitute more accurately describing the bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 16, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 11th instant, that the United States coupon bonds described in the bill for the relief of Bessie S. Gilmore (S. 5, Fifty-first Congress, first session) are still outstanding, unpaid, and that no interest has been paid thereon since the dates mentioned in the bill.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. E. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. JUSTIN S. MORRILL,
Chairman Committee on Finance, United States Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS. The committee's report says more than four years have elapsed since the date of the Comptroller's report.

Mr. SHERMAN. The report was made four years ago, and nine years have elapsed since the date of the Comptroller's report.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That probably accounts for it. The report speaks of an amendment, but there does not appear to be any to this bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. The committee adopted the old report, and ought to have corrected the "four years" and made it "nine years."

Mr. EDMUNDS. I think that is sufficient. That describes it. By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. CALL. I ask leave to call up Order of Business No. 4, being the bill (S. 7) granting the use of certain lands to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for a public park, and for other purposes.

Mr. TELLER. I ask the Senate to take up the Calendar and go on with it. That is the only fair way.

Mr. CALL. I hope the Senator from Colorado will allow me to have this little bill considered.

Mr. TELLER. We shall come to that in a short time. Let us go on with the Calendar. That is the fair way to all.

Mr. CALL. I withdraw my request, but I hope the rule will be adhered to.

Mr. SHERMAN. If it is the pleasure of the Senate to take up the Calendar, I want it to be done under the ordinary rule, adopted for a number of sessions, that bills taken up and not objected to shall be considered; and if objection is made they shall go over under what is called the Anthony rule. The older Senators know what I mean.

Mr. COCKRELL. In other words, that there shall be hereafter two Calendars; that is, all cases will be arranged under different headings, and a case objected to goes over.

Mr. SHERMAN. It goes over. It does not lose its place, but remains on the Calendar.

Mr. COCKRELL. It remains on the Calendar and not to be called again except under the regular call, not to be called with the unobjectioned cases.

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes.

Mr. HARRIS. The whole question is regulated by the standing rules of the Senate. We go to the Calendar after the regular morning business, under Rule VIII, up to 2 o'clock, and after 2 o'clock, if there be no unfinished business, we go to the Calendar under Rule IX. It is regulated by the standing rules of the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes; but the Senator from Ohio asks that, for the purpose of getting on with matters to which everybody agrees, instead of sticking by Rule IX just as it is, when a majority of the Senate may insist upon going on, a single objection shall require a case to be passed over for the time being.

Mr. HARRIS. Make it a case for Rule IX, instead of remaining under Rule VIII. There can be no objection to that, so far as I can see.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The title of the first bill on the Calendar will be stated.

THOMAS GUINEAN.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 71) for the relief of Thomas Guinean. Mr. TELLER. That bill was brought up the other day by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY], who is not present, and it was laid

over without objection. He is still absent, and is sick to-day, as I understand. Let it be passed over without losing its place on the Calendar. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

PUBLIC LANDS IN ALABAMA.

The next bill on the Calendar was the bill (S. 370) to further provide for the disposal of certain public lands in the State of Alabama.

Mr. EDMUNDS. If we want to go on with cases that are not open to debate, that everybody agrees about, this bill might as well be passed over to save time, because it involves very serious considerations.

Mr. SHERMAN. Let it go over under Rule IX.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Rule VIII has gone by because we have passed the hour for it, and Rule IX entitles my friend from Alabama to insist on having a vote of the Senate, either to postpone this bill or do something with it; but I suggest to him, as it involves a broad public question, and gentlemen wish to get up little matters of private considerations, to let it be passed by.

Mr. MORGAN. This bill was passed over the other day when it was called, in order that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. EDMUNDS] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY] might look into the question. I have seen the Senator from Connecticut, and I find, I think, that he has no objection to the passage of the bill, at least no specific objection to it, he informed me, and I would like very much to get the Senate to consider it. But if the Senator from Vermont thinks he wants time to examine it, of course I shall agree to let him take time.

While it is not a bill of very general public interest to the people of the United States elsewhere than in Alabama, I suppose it is a bill of public interest there, a bill of importance, and my only desire about it is this: I am compelled to go away on Thursday to be gone some little time—I do not know precisely how long—and I should like very much to get the consideration of this bill, if I can do so, before I go.

Mr. SHERMAN. My suggestion a moment ago was that we should proceed under Rule VIII, subject to objection, with the bills on the Calendar, in their order. As a matter of course, Rule VIII, by its terms, expires after two hours from the meeting of the Senate, and the time has passed; but we might go on now by unanimous consent under Rule VIII, taking up bills subject to objection. The only modification of Rule VIII would be that the two hours' limit would not apply to this call, and I would make that motion because I think in the regular order we could after two hours go on with unobjectioned cases. What I propose now is that we shall proceed to dispose of those bills to which there is no objection, under Rule VIII.

Mr. MORGAN. I should like to say to the Senator from Vermont that this bill has been twice considered in the Committee on Public Lands and reported unanimously twice.

There is really no other way to dispose of these lands in Alabama that I can hear of or think of except this, unless we put them up at public auction, as the law now provides, and when that is done we are always met with allegations of conspiracies and combinations to keep people out of the market so as to get the lands at the minimum price of a dollar and a quarter an acre.

There is a fragment of land left in Alabama—mineral land—

Mr. EDMUNDS. About how many acres are there altogether?

Mr. MORGAN. The report shows. I will get it in a moment. I do not recall the exact number of acres. There is a little calculation about it.

Mr. COCKRELL. Three hundred thousand acres.

Mr. MORGAN. Not so much as that.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is what the report says.

Mr. MORGAN. Less than 300,000 acres that remain in possession of the United States. I think it is about 240,000 acres. That is my recollection.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I was under the impression that it was a great deal more.

Mr. MORGAN. These lands were left there in Alabama after the mineral lands in that section were relegated to the character of agricultural lands, as had been done in various other States. Then a university grant was made of some forty-odd thousand acres, probably 46,000 acres of land. Then there were about 32,000 or 33,000 acres taken up out of those mineral lands and applied to the deficient sixteenth sections in that State. They were segregated from those, so that it reduces now the amount remaining to a little over 200,000 acres.

That is in little 40-acre patches and 80-acre patches scattered about through a number of counties in that whole belt. Nobody can tell whether the lands have got coal on them or whether they have not got coal on them until they are worked out, but they lie intermingled in the midst of large holdings, and the probability is that after a while some of them will acquire very considerable value, but we do not know as to that.

Inasmuch as that is essentially a very poor country, and agriculturally it is not worth anything of any consequence, for it has poor ridges and is very badly broken up, and inasmuch as that is the sort of country it is, and it must be filled up by a poor mining population, I propose that these lands shall be given to the State of Alabama in trust, to apply them to a school or schools, of the sort that the Legislature

may adopt, strictly and honestly to the purpose of educating the youth of that country in mining engineering and in mining and metallurgy and geology, and whatever else pertains to the development of the iron and coal interests of that region. I think it would be a great benefaction to them.

The bill contains a provision that the State of Alabama may lease these lands instead of selling them and get a royalty out of them for the maintenance of this school of instruction in these branches of technology.

Mr. FRYE. Have you such a school already established there?

Mr. MORGAN. We have a school at Birmingham—transferred there—and that is a very good school indeed. Of course there are a number of other schools. This bill does not provide for any particular school. It puts it in reach of the Legislature of Alabama to select and determine as to what institution they will give it, but it must be devoted to this purpose. I do not know of any better purpose that it can be applied to.

If you put up the land and sell it, you may get more than the value or far less; you can not tell anything about that. But the little modicum of money that goes into the Treasury of the United States for these fragmentary pieces of land will not amount to anything, whereas if you allow the State of Alabama to have the control of it I have not any doubt it will result in the education of many a boy in that section who otherwise would never have any facilities for education.

I brought in this bill after conferring with a number of gentlemen who are educators in the State of Alabama. They are all very earnestly in favor of it and desire it very much. They believe that a school can be established in that region of country upon the basis of this little grant, which will do like that great school in Colorado has done, of which the Senator is so well aware, the School of Mines, which we have reported a bill to facilitate by giving enough of the proceeds of the sales of mineral lands in Colorado not to exceed \$12,000 a year, the State of Colorado giving a similar amount for the support of a school of mines in Colorado right at the mouth of the mine.

The Senator from Colorado will inform the Senate and the Committee on Public Lands that that is the best mining school in the United States and will speak intelligently and know what he is talking about. It is established there where they have object lessons, and where they can teach mining, and art and science are connected by reference to illustrations upon the ground. And yet that school must, of course, develop a great amount of ability. It has already done it, and has turned out many a boy and many a young man, as I am informed, who is a valuable acquisition to the mining industries of that country, which are a source of extraordinary wealth; and so it will be if we establish a school of this kind at Birmingham or in the vicinity of Birmingham. The children of the poor men who go there and manufacture the iron and coke and produce it will become educated in the particular industry that their fathers have been reared in, and these men will be the source of supply of the talent and energy and industry that will do, I think, a very remarkable work for that part of the world.

We can not take these little scraps and parcels of land and do anything better than that with them. We can let them come into the maw of the speculators and big corporations, if we want to do it. If this Congress wants to do it for the sake of getting a few dollars into the Treasury of the United States, we can allow these lands to get into the hands of mining companies and corporations down there, but that would not be just. There is no use of increasing the wealth of those parties. They have managed to acquire lands at from 25 cents to \$50 an acre in that region of country that have made them very enormous fortunes already, and in spite of all Congress can do they can arrange to get these lands at their own price, because there is hardly anybody else going to bid for them.

What does a man want with 40 or 80 acres of land in a great mining country of that sort, unless it happens to be located so peculiarly that by holding it back he can compel some corporation to buy it from him at a very large price? He can not mine it. No man would think about sinking a shaft upon an 80-acre coal field. By the time he got his shaft to where the coal is, all he got of it would not pay for the work of getting down to it. It requires large areas of land in the coal fields to enable men to work successfully in such an enterprise as that. He can not get along with little parcels of land. But if you will put these lands in the hands of the State of Alabama, where these men know that there is a Government watching their interests, we shall have very great benefit for the youth of that section of the world. I feel very much interested that they should have it. That is all the interest I have got in it.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SPOONER. In glancing over this bill I see that, while the proceeds of the sales of the lands are set apart for the use of the State, these lands are still to be sold in tracts designated by the State authorities. Why not make the grant to the State for this purpose of technical industrial education, instead of leaving the title in the United States and allowing the State to administer it?

Mr. MORGAN. We leave it in the possession of the United States because there are certain questions in regard to homestead rights and

pre-emption rights that may arise. I do not know that there are any existing rights there, and I want the United States to settle those questions. If any question of that sort arises at all I think it is proper to lay the jurisdiction here for that reason, and when the sale takes place it will be after an examination of the land by the authorities of the State of Alabama, and upon the request of the State the title will pass to the purchaser. But this bill gives to the State the privilege to designate lands which shall not be sold, at least for the present, and in the mean time they may be leased upon royalty.

Mr. SPOONER. By the State?

Mr. MORGAN. By the State for the benefit of the school. I want them to have that advantage and that privilege, instead of passing the title out of the State into the hands of private owners, and also instead of having the lands in such situation that the State will be compelled to work them. I prefer to leave the title in the hands of the State until it requests the Government of the United States to make the sale, and, in the mean time, to make leases, and to allow the royalty upon the land to go in for the support of the school. I do not know of any objection to it really. It seems to me that it is a wise and prudent measure.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Mr. President, this bill, the motive for which I fully sympathize with, provides—

That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the State of Alabama which are now subject to sale and are required to be sold under the provisions of "An act to exclude the public lands in Alabama from the operation of the laws relating to mineral lands," approved March 3, 1883, and any rents, issues, and profits that may accrue therefrom under the provisions of this act are hereby set apart to the State of Alabama

for the purposes named, etc. Then the second section provides that the State shall be the administrator of these lands, and the United States shall as a dry trustee (paying the expenses of the trust, of course) administer them according to the wishes of the State of Alabama.

Now let us look at the act of 1883 and see whether there would be any public lands left in Alabama at all that are not thus turned over to the State. If there are not, that presents one question, and that is the absolute transfer to the State of Alabama of all the public lands of the United States to her for such uses as her authorities may designate within the scope of this bill, for educational purposes, and so on, just as it might be for every other State in the Union where there are public lands; and if somebody were to propose that thing to get rid of the enormous difficulties and troubles about the public lands as between the United States and the States, and so to give to every single State, once for all, all the public lands of the United States that are in it, and abolish all the United States land offices and all of the expenses attendant upon them, it would be worthy of great consideration; but I suppose nobody means to do that at this present moment of time.

We owe something to the settlers, as they are called, who go from all the States, and the United States policy has been—and I think a wise one—to preserve the public lands under the dominion of the United States for the benefit of such citizens or settlers or people as, under the laws of the United States, may get free homes, or cheap homes, and build themselves up as citizens of the whole country and the State or the Territory where they happen to be.

Now, when I look at the act of March 3, 1883, to which this bill refers (volume 22 of the Statutes at Large, page 487), I am unable to see how there can be any public land in the State of Alabama that would not come within the scope of the bill that my honorable friend now presents. I am not saying that it is not a good thing at this present moment of time; I only want to find out what it means. This is the act of 1883:

That within the State of Alabama all public lands, whether mineral or otherwise, shall be subject to disposal only as agricultural lands.

I take it everybody would agree, if I stopped there, that this bill now in hand, referring to this statute and describing the lands as those mentioned in this statute, would cover every possible public title to all lands in the State of Alabama. Then follows a proviso:

Provided, That all lands which have heretofore been reported to the General Land Office as containing coal and iron shall first be offered at public sale.

Not that they are reserved, but only a *modus disponendi*.

And provided further, That any bona fide entry under the provisions of the homestead law of lands within said State heretofore made may be patented without reference to an act approved May 10, 1872—

Giving its title—

in cases where the persons making application for such patents have in all other respects complied with the homestead law relating thereto.

Now, it does appear to me, with the limited knowledge of law, and land law in particular, that I have, that if it is possible to put any other construction upon the act of 1883 than that it applies to every species of public land in the State of Alabama, I am unable to understand it. The bill now proposed takes up all the lands mentioned in that act and operated upon by it, and provides in short and in substance—the phraseology may be all perfectly right—

Mr. MORGAN. The Senator is mistaken in that.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Well, let us see.

Mr. MORGAN. If he will read the text of the bill that I propose to pass now he will find that this bill relates to the public lands in the State of Alabama which are now subject to sale under the act of 1883.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Exactly.

Mr. MORGAN. Subject to sale.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is precisely what I am trying to show in my humble way.

Mr. MORGAN. Subject to sale; not to be subject to sale by homestead or pre-emption.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Now I read the bill:

That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the State of Alabama which are now subject to sale and are required to be sold under the provisions of "An act—

I will not read the title, so as to save time—

and any rents, issues, and profits that may accrue therefrom under the provisions of this act are hereby set apart to the State of Alabama.

Now let us turn back to the act of 1883:

That within the State of Alabama all public lands, whether mineral or otherwise, shall be subject to disposal only as agricultural lands.

Then comes the proviso that those which have been reported to the Land Office as containing coal and iron shall first be offered for sale, and then, secondly, those that are purely agricultural, and there we leave it.

Mr. MORGAN. No; not secondly, at all. There is no difficulty about that. I would say to the Senator from Vermont that he can put in any words he pleases to guard against it, but I think he never will improve the text of this bill to make it apply any more specifically to a particular description of these lands—that is to say, the lands authorized to be sold by the act of 1883.

Mr. EDMUNDS. What are those lands?

Mr. MORGAN. Simply 200,000 acres of mineral lands which are designated on the map in the files of the General Land Office, made by Mr. Winter, who was called a geologist and sent there for exploring these lands, and under whose investigation these lands were segregated from the public domain as lands open to private entry or homestead entry or pre-emption entry, entirely separated from that body of lands, and it is as easy to ascertain under the law as it is here what those lands are as it is to find the position of the Senator in this Chamber.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, but, Mr. President, the act of 1883 again says in language which it seems to me, with great respect, is incapable of being misunderstood:

That within the State of Alabama all public lands, whether mineral or otherwise, shall be subject to disposal only as agricultural lands.

Then it has some provisos which we need not take up time about. Now, let us see where we are. The mineral lands were, therefore, taken out of the mineral category of the statute and should be subject to sale as agricultural lands, and there are several statutes, I believe, about Alabama on that subject.

Mr. MORGAN. Not subject to sale, but subject to "disposal."

Mr. EDMUNDS. The statute says "subject to sale," and I can not be mistaken as to the statute. There may be a Mr. Winter, or a Mr. Summer, or a Mr. Anybody Else, who has made a report, but this is what the act of 1883 says. I have read it three times, which I believe in courts of justice is sufficient.

Mr. MORGAN. The word "sale" the Senator has not read yet, because it is not there.

Mr. EDMUNDS. No! Let us see.

Shall be subject to disposal.

Mr. MORGAN. Yes. What is disposal under the laws of the United States?

Mr. EDMUNDS. It is pre-emption, homestead, soldiers' bounty-land warrants, and sale. It covers sale as well as all the others.

Mr. MORGAN. Not public sales, for these lands were never subject to private entry until they had been offered at public sale, and could not be by the law.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Very well. Then we come to the substance of what my friend thinks it to be, and that is that these mineral lands, being put in the category of agricultural lands, are subject to all the laws relating to agricultural lands. They are subject to homestead; they are subject to soldiers' rights; they are subject to all that category of the efforts that Congress has been making to provide for private citizens of the United States who went of themselves to try to build up homes.

Mr. MORGAN. Except the part required to be sold by the act of 1883.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes; but that is not provided to be sold, except as agricultural land, to be disposed of in that way.

Mr. MORGAN. It does not make any difference how it is designated.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Very well. They are in the category of agricultural lands. The Senator proposes according to his interpretation of this bill that we shall take whatever it may be, more or less, whatever is covered by the act of 1883, away from the homestead, away from the soldiers' rights, away from pre-emption, away from everything, and turn it over to the State of Alabama for the purpose of her employing it for the purposes of technical education.

Mr. MORGAN. I know the Senator from Vermont wants to be entirely fair about this.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Certainly.

Mr. MORGAN. The act of 1883 takes away the right of the soldiers, the right of homestead entry, the right of pre-emption entry, and every other right of entry, private sale or what not, and exposes it to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, not less than one dollar and a quarter an acre.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is exactly what I thought until about two minutes ago my friend said, when he was trying to impress on the Senate the idea that these lands were all for sale, that I was mistaken. Now I take it the other way and he says I am mistaken again.

Mr. MORGAN. Not the agricultural lands. It does leave the mineral lands.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, but the statute says agricultural as well as mineral.

Mr. MORGAN. Not for sale.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Oh, well, the upshot of the business is, Mr. President, to look the thing right in the face—perhaps we are all for it, but there is no use of our deluding ourselves—that the United States is asked to turn over to the State of Alabama whatever lands are covered by the act of 1883, which says in terms of the public lands to be disposed of by her or by the United States under her direction from time to time for the objects that she thinks it fit to devote them to within the range of conditions and limitations that the act makes. If that is good for Alabama, why is it not good for Mississippi, for Louisiana, for Florida, for Colorado, for California, and for every other State in which there are public lands of the United States?

I am sure there is nothing special in the condition of Alabama which should justify us in making a peculiar rule for the public lands in that State that would not be applied to the public lands in any other State, for Alabama is a prosperous State, is prosperous in her way and degree; and so it really opens the broad question, practically, of giving to the State of Alabama what appears to me to be all the public land there is there to be disposed of in some way or other. My friend thinks it does not give all, but only gives the mineral lands; but suppose you call it that, it opens the question, and the bill therefore ought to be expanded to embrace every State in which there are mineral lands.

Mr. MORGAN. Well, Mr. President, if any Senator here desires to include his State within the purview of this bill, I have no objection; but I suppose that it has not occurred to any Senator to do that, because the coal lands, as far as I know anything about them in the United States now, are in States—very few of them in Territories at all—but in States where they have been disposed of. The State of Alabama held a rather peculiar attitude towards these lands, or rather the Government held rather a peculiar attitude towards these lands in that State. First of all, no lands are subject to private entry at a dollar and a quarter an acre until they have been exposed to sale, and that is the law of the United States. All the lands in Alabama were exposed to sale, and therefore all the lands in Alabama were subject to private entry. The price for the private entry of lands ranged for years from a dollar and a quarter an acre down to 15 cents.

We kept putting down the minimum prices of the right of entry of lands until we got it down to 15 cents. These lands were passed over and nobody took them up; this great coal field in Alabama was all passed over in that way, nobody took them up; at least not many people took up many of those lands. Then when Mr. Schurz was Secretary of the Interior, seeing that there was growing up a very great value to some of those lands, to say the least of it, he issued an order—the right to issue which I never did believe in, but at the same time it became the law of action for the Interior Department and the General Land Office—and under that order he sent what he called a geologist, Mr. Winter, from Pennsylvania, who was a very competent man, to go into that section of country and mark out those parts of the undisposed-of public lands which he considered to be valuable for minerals, iron or coal.

Mr. Winter did that. Mr. Schurz's object was to bring that area of lands within reach of the two acts of Congress, which provided for the sale of all the coal lands of the United States to companies and individuals in small quantities at the price of \$10 an acre where they were more than 10 miles from a railway and \$20 an acre where they were within 10 miles of a railway.

This thing operated very seriously and very unjustly upon the people of the Birmingham region in Alabama. I came before the Senate and presented the facts to the Senate and they very readily passed a bill, which became a law, the act of 1883, under which all the public lands in Alabama that were not classed as mineral lands were to be classed as agricultural lands and disposed of accordingly. That was a sweeping provision for the purpose of enabling the agriculturists, the homesteaders, to go there and take up those lands in their own way, or, at least, under the laws of the United States.

Then the question arose what should be done with the residuum of these lands that were mineral lands; and the act of 1883 provided that they should be offered for sale at public outcry—they had once been offered for sale and not sold—at the minimum price of a dollar and a quarter an acre, that being the general law of the United States upon that subject.

The Secretary of the Interior advertised these lands, I think, the third time, and every time they were advertised complaints came up

from the mineral men of Alabama that conspiracies were being formed by one person and another for the purpose of buying the whole of these lands at the lowest possible price, a dollar and a quarter an acre, and thereby excluding men of smaller means, who could not compete with them. A great deal was said about that and a great deal of complaint was made, and the Secretary of the Interior from time to time postponed the sales and recalled the advertisements until the third one was recalled. Thereupon I saw, or I thought I saw at least, that unless Congress interfered and provided for some disposition to be made of these lands, the result after all would be that the lands would be gobbled up by some large corporation in that part of the country. It then occurred to me that there could be nobody who was more interested in these coal lands, or whatever of them were coal lands, than the children of the miners living upon the soil, who might derive from the lands that were yet undisposed of the means of a technical education in regard to their own industry or their own business; so I brought this bill forward.

This bill is very specific and I am surprised that the Senator from Vermont has misunderstood it. The Committee on Public Lands have scrutinized it very thoroughly and have not a doubt of its applicability to these particular lands. It provides—

That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the State of Alabama which are now subject to sale and are required to be sold under the provisions of "An act to exclude the public lands in Alabama from the operation of the laws relating to mineral lands," approved March 3, 1883, and any rents, issues, and profits that may accrue therefrom under the provisions of this act are hereby set apart to the State of Alabama as a fund to be employed exclusively in promoting technical education, etc.

What are the lands that are now subject to sale and are required to be sold under the provisions of that act? Here they are:

All lands which have heretofore been reported to the General Land Office as containing coal and iron shall first be offered at public sale.

That is, the land heretofore reported to the General Land Office as containing coal and iron. That is Mr. Winter's report. There is but one report there. The records of the General Land Office show it as distinctly as they do upon any tract-book in that office.

Then it goes on to make a provision in favor of certain bona fide settlers who are occupants of these mineral lands, to save to them the homesteads or whatever they had up to the date of the passage of that act, thereby providing for the people who live upon the lands, who never otherwise could have gotten homesteads, valuable tracts, and in some instances very valuable tracts of these lands, so that some of those men became very well off. I have received many a letter of grateful thanks from those people for having secured to them their rights under that act of 1883, and I think it was a very good thing to do.

There is a little balance of about 200,000 or 240,000 acres scattered, as I have stated, in little fragmentary patches over this vast area, which comprises five large counties in Alabama. These lands can be made available by the State of Alabama for some good use. If they go under private ownership by the execution of the provisions of this law, they will simply disappear into the hands of large corporations, large land-holders, and I think no good will come to the people from that.

Mr. PLATT. Will the Senator permit me to ask a question for information?

Mr. MORGAN. Certainly.

Mr. PLATT. He anticipates that if sold under the act of 1883 there will be combinations among purchasers, so that the lands will not bring more than \$1.25 an acre. How will that be obviated if they are sold under the provisions of this bill?

Mr. MORGAN. The State of Alabama will first send an agent in the field to examine and ascertain which of these lands are really of any value. Now, I will take the Pratt Coal Mining Company as an illustration. I do not mean that they have any of this land in the bosom of their large holdings, and I do not believe they have it, but I will give it for an illustration. I will suppose that in the enormous holdings of that company you would find an 80-acre piece of land that came within the provisions of the act of 1883, and was required to be sold. There is no man in the United States who would go and undertake to buy that except on the mere chances of speculation upon that company; for, as I said awhile ago, no man would be so foolish as to undertake to run down a shaft for coal upon that piece of land, there being only 80 acres that he could work out.

It is of no value in the world to any person except a merely speculative value that attaches to it because it has a certain location within reach of a certain field of coal operations. Suppose the State of Alabama, however, owns that land or is the trustee for the benefit of this school. The Pratt Coal Mining Company would say to the State of Alabama, "We will extend our mining beneath this 80-acre tract of land and we will pay to this school a royalty upon it. We have got down to it; we can work it out without any trouble; we can make a profit out of it for the school and also for ourselves; we will work the land under a royalty." In that way there would be some advantage coming to this school from this coal mine. Otherwise there is no person in the world who can get any advantage from it except a mere speculator who would make up his mind that he would put more money into it than the Pratt Company chose to put in, for the purpose of com-

pelling them hereafter to buy him out at a large advance price. That is an illustration of the way that this thing will operate in that country.

We can not tell, nobody can tell anything about the value of these lands until they are operated by some great company that has sent down shafts and is working the seams in the direction of these little tracts that the Government of the United States continues now to hold. I can see that we might get very decided advantages by holding on to them in that way. The Government of the United States, if it needed the money, ought not to sell these grants. Except at a very large increased price above the minimum of a dollar and a quarter an acre it ought never to offer them for sale. It had better keep them and lease them out and take the money that would come from the royalty. Any private owner would do that. Any gentleman who would be able to hold these little pieces of land scattered about in those coal fields would naturally say to himself, "Why, I prefer to hold this until the necessity of some great coal company may require them to take hold of it." It is that difficulty that I am trying to obviate, and to get the benefit of it for a school of technology in that part of the State.

I think these things ought to be encouraged as far as we have the power to encourage them. I think it is a good thing to encourage them, to make a man who will grow up in this school of technology, if one is established there and supported by these means, and who will make money for himself and make wealth for his country while learning in a scientific way the geology and all else that belongs to the mining of coal, converting it into coke, and the production of iron out of this fuel.

I hope the Senate will pass the bill. If the Senator from Vermont has any amendment that he desires to offer to it he certainly can put it in a shape that we shall not run over. There is no intention on my part to get any land except the specific land mentioned in the act of 1883.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That I am quite sure of. My friend need not have put in a protest against being suspected even of wishing to get any undue advantage. But the act of 1883, as I understand it, will, I believe, cover all the public lands in that State. That may be an objection and it may not; but what we ought to know is from the Commissioner of the Land Office or the Secretary of the Interior on their construction (because they represent the people who will have to construe it), first, how many acres of land and what kinds of land will be covered by the operation of this bill; second, as to this method of disposition and how it can be administered in the Land Office for the benefit of the State of Alabama; and then, very likely, it might occur to them to inquire, as it does to me at this moment, in the best possible spirit and good wishes, whether we did not a great many years ago give to the State of Alabama a large amount of public lands for educational purposes, which, for some cause or another, did not go to the uses of education.

Mr. MORGAN. I never heard of that.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I think there is an ancient grant for a university in Alabama that in some way or other got strayed off into another line of disposal.

Mr. MORGAN. The Senator is very much mistaken about that. He is very much mistaken.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I hope I am.

Mr. MORGAN. I assure the Senator that he is mistaken; and when he makes an accusation of that sort against the State of Alabama he ought to be prepared to sustain it.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I have not made any accusation against the State of Alabama.

Mr. MORGAN. No lands have strayed off in that country at all.

Mr. EDMUNDS. She may have done the best she could, as a great many other States have, to take care of the public lands that were granted to them, and yet they have slipped away for half what they were worth.

Mr. MORGAN. Not at all. If the Senator will allow me to interrupt him just a moment on that point, I will state that the University of Alabama was founded almost exclusively upon the land grant of the United States. Thirty sections were granted for that purpose. They were sold and closed out by the State of Alabama for large prices, the money collected and paid into the treasury of the State, and that is the fund upon which the university is now supported, and the State of Alabama pays every year 8 per cent.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I am very glad indeed to hear it, and I will try to look it up between now and to-morrow.

Mr. HAWLEY. I should like to ask the Senator whether the 46,000 acres that were disposed of by grant to the State of Alabama for the use of the University of Alabama were the lands he has just been speaking of.

Mr. MORGAN. No, sir; they are taken out of this tract.

Mr. HAWLEY. I say those are the lands which created the funds now existing?

Mr. MORGAN. Oh, no.

Mr. HAWLEY. The report of the committee says that 46,000 acres of these lands have been disposed of by grant to the State of Alabama already.

Mr. MORGAN. The first grant of 30 sections of land to the State

of Alabama was a reservation made in the ordinance by which the State was admitted into the Union.

Mr. EDMUNDS. There is a later one than that.

Mr. MORGAN. I will come to that. The first grant was 46,080 acres of land. That was sold, and that constitutes a fund upon which the State of Alabama pays annually to the university 8 per cent. interest.

Mr. HAWLEY. That was part of these lands?

Mr. MORGAN. No. Then we added to it—

Mr. HAWLEY. The report says so.

Mr. MORGAN. Then we added to it, some four years ago, in order to make the State of Alabama the equal of Kansas and other new States, 46,080 acres of land. So we have got 90,000 acres and a rise as a university fund. Forty-six thousand acres have not been disposed of, very few acres of it, and very fortunately that 46,000 acres was located chiefly upon this very belt of mineral land. For that reason that 46,000 acres is deducted from the lands now remaining in the Government of the United States which they have already patented to the State of Alabama for the benefit of that university.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Stating in the humblest possible way my apology, or whatever it may be called, to my friend in his supposing me to imply any disrespect to his State about any former disposition of lands, I perhaps can get him to excuse me better by reading a paragraph from his own report on this bill:

For some reasons it might be deemed preferable to give these lands directly to the State—

And I should say so, too, for all reasons, if you are to do it at all—for the use of the school or schools contemplated by the bill, but they might become a bone of contention in the Legislature, and under possible conditions might be misapplied or dissipated—

Which is a very capital word—

if made entirely subject to State control.

Now, I submit to my friend that if in what I have said by way of inquiry as to the previous history of the State in regard to the public lands devoted by Congress by grant to her to special purposes, merely for information, there is any implication at all, there is a much stronger one here in what my friend so properly says in his application of the idea that Congress should be at the expense of holding the control and disposition of these lands as to administration according to the requests of the State instead of giving it to the State absolutely.

I do not think that it is any disrespect to a State, whatever a State may be, because nobody lives more than one hundred years, I suppose, even in Alabama, or in Vermont, or anywhere, to say that in old times in Massachusetts somebody crucified people on the ground of witchcraft. That is no imputation against the State of Massachusetts now; whatever the community of men, the old times have long gone by. And it is no imputation against the State of Alabama as at present constituted to say, if it were true, as I am very much afraid it is, that forty, or fifty, or sixty years ago, after she was admitted Congress gave her a grant of land for one purpose or another that was, as stated in the language of my friend in his report, "dissipated" under the administration of the State.

Mr. MORGAN. No; there has not been any dissipation of that sort in Alabama.

Mr. EDMUNDS. It may be so. I was in hopes that the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office would show, as it has in some former years, perhaps long ago, just all about the lands granted to the various States.

But now, to come back to my point; first, I do submit to my friend from Alabama, as we disagree about the construction of this bill and how much it covers, that we might have time possibly to send to the Secretary of the Interior and ascertain on the bill as it now stands what lands are covered and how many and what kinds.

Mr. MORGAN. I did not understand that the Senator made that proposition. I did not comprehend it.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I have only suggested it at the present moment.

Mr. MORGAN. I will say to the Senator that I have sent and got the information, but I have it not with me at this moment of time. I have sent for the information, but if there is any Senator on this floor who doubts about this business I do not want to press the bill now.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I understand the perfect honor of my friend; he need not spend any time about that. Then I wish to call attention to another thing.

The act of 1883 has been in existence now for six years, and it did subject whatever it covers (and it says all the public lands; but no matter about that; whatever it does cover, be it all or not all) to the operation of that act; and yet I find that the people of the United States, by the last year's report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office—I have not got the one of this year; I do not know that it is in print yet—

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes; it is in print in pamphlet form.

Mr. EDMUNDS. But the last year will answer for the purpose of illustration just as well, because the act of 1883 was in operation. It shows that there were private entries, homestead entries, bounty-land warrant entries, and all the other kinds of entries to a large extent, so that the rights of private citizens of the United States, emigrants, set-

tlers, natives, black or white, of whatever religion, or whoever, who could comply with the homestead laws and the pre-emption laws, etc., not only had the opportunity under that law, but exercised it of making themselves little homes. Now, whether we ought to cut all that off and turn this over to the State of Alabama for a special purpose, however noble and great, as undoubtedly it is (all education is noble and great as I believe), would be a very grave question indeed.

Mr. MORGAN. That was cut off by the act of 1883.

Mr. EDMUNDS. But it does not appear to have been cut off. On page 285 of Executive Document No. 1, part 5, Fiftieth Congress, second session, under the heading of "Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888," five years after the passage of the act of 1883, it is stated as to Alabama, first at the land office at Huntsville, that of "sales of lands subject to private entry" there were 98 in number, covering 11,000 acres of land. I leave off the odd hundreds merely to save time. "Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry," 44 in number, 6,000 acres, leaving off the odd hundreds again to save time. "Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture," etc., 345, covering 3,720 acres. "Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301 of the Revised Statutes," 58, covering 7,000 acres, giving the round numbers as before. "Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act of June 15, 1880," 19, covering 1,361 acres. "Total cash sales," 564 in number, covering 17,000 acres of land, and covering \$32,000 in money, leaving off the odd numbers. "Original homestead entries," which is the poor first settler, 1,302, covering 160,000 acres of land. "Final homestead entries," 662, covering 79,000 acres of land. Then "lands selected under grants to railroads," which I do not care anything about; the less the better. "Pre-emption declaratory statements," 220.

That is Huntsville. Now I come to Montgomery, the southern district. "Sales of land subject to private entry," 781 different sales, covering 165,000 acres. "Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry," 10, covering a thousand acres. "Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries," 460 cases, covering only 440 acres of land. "Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301 of the Revised Statutes," 165, covering 19,000 acres. "Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2 of the act of June 15, 1880," 49, covering 4,000 acres. "Total cash sales," under that head, 1,465, covering 166,000 acres of land, and bringing to the Treasury \$237,000. "Original homestead entries" in this southern district, 1,583, covering 187,000 acres of land. "Final homestead entries," 886, covering 112,000 acres. Military bounty-land warrants, 8, covering 761 acres. Private land-scrip, which is of no account, 1,361 acres. Supreme court scrip, which I need not take up time about. State University selections, 6, covering 1,000 acres; and so on. The "total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom" in this southern district was 4,026, covering 357,000 acres, amounting to \$260,000.

Now, I submit to my friend from Alabama, and to everybody else who cares anything about the homestead settler, and all the other small people who move from State to State (as I am glad they do, because intercommunication makes civilization, and good fellowship, and good feeling), whether it is a wise thing, even for the great and noble purpose that my friend has in view, to take all these lands out of the category of private settlement under the present laws of the United States, administered after the act of 1883, and to say that the Legislature of the State of Alabama, or of any other State (because that is just as good as any State, I have no doubt), shall have the disposal of them for a particular purpose.

My friend's answer to that would be, "Why, this does not cover all these lands." To me it appears to do it, as the bill now stands; and before I could vote for the bill under any circumstances I should wish to know whether the legal effect of it as it is administered in the Land Office and in the courts is going to be to stop all this homestead and other entry business, and to cover everything. If it is only a mere fragment of a few mineral lands that are clearly so stated to be, so that there can be no misunderstanding about it, of course, in one aspect of it, in degree, it would be a different question. So I hope my friend will not press the bill to a final consideration at this time.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. SHERMAN. I 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 15 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 7, 1890, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate the 6th day of January, 1890.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

Hiram Knowles, of Montana, to be United States district judge for the district of Montana, as provided by section 21, chapter 180, volume 25, Laws 1889, United States Statutes at Large.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Maurice D. O'Connell, of Iowa, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Iowa, *vice* T. P. Murphy, resigned.

Theodore F. Shepard, of Michigan, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan, *vice* C. P. Black, resigned.

Elbert D. Weed, of Montana, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Montana, as provided by section 21, chapter 180, volume 25, Laws 1889, United States Statutes at Large.

Isaac N. Alexander, of Ohio, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Ohio, *vice* Robert S. Shields, resigned.

Franklin P. Mays, of Oregon, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Oregon, *vice* Lewis L. McArthur, resigned, to take effect February 1, 1890.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Robert H. Paul, of Arizona, to be marshal of the United States for the Territory of Arizona, *vice* William K. Meade, to be removed.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

James C. Noell, of Perryville, Mo., to be register of the land office at Ironton, Mo., *vice* Jacob T. Ake, to be removed.

W. H. Seamans, of Los Angeles, Cal., to be register of the land office at Los Angeles, Cal., *vice* Henry W. Patton, to be removed.

George F. Blanchard, of Rushville, Nebr., to be register of the land office at Sidney, Nebr., *vice* John M. Adams, to be removed.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

J. Lee Knight, of Topeka, Kans., to be receiver of public moneys at Topeka, Kans., *vice* Charles Spalding, resigned.

PENSION AGENT AT LOUISVILLE.

Claiborne J. Walton, of Munfordville, Ky., to be pension agent at Louisville, Ky., *vice* Don Carlos Buell, whose term of office will expire January 12, 1890.

INDIAN AGENT.

David J. M. Wood, of Pawnee, Ind. T., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland agency, in the Indian Territory, *vice* Elihu C. Osborne, removed. Appointed July 18, 1889.

POSTMASTERS.

Charles W. Buckley, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, in the place of George C. Clisby, whose commission expires January 12, 1890.

William A. Harwood, to be postmaster at Tombstone, in the county of Cochise and Territory of Arizona, in the place of C. S. Clark, whose commission expires January 13, 1890.

Horace H. Dubendorff, to be postmaster at Alamosa, in the county of Conejos and State of Colorado, in the place of Julian V. Gault, removed.

Sigel Heilman, to be postmaster at Monte Vista, in the county of Rio Grande and State of Colorado, in the place of John B. Heilman, resigned.

C. F. Hilgenhaus, to be postmaster at Telluride, in the county of San Miguel and State of Colorado, in the place of John B. Frasher, resigned.

David E. Muir, to be postmaster at Walsenburgh, in the county of Huerfano and State of Colorado; the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1890.

John E. Duncan, to be postmaster at Ames, in the county of Story and State of Iowa, in the place of Parley Sheldon, whose commission expires January 13, 1890.

George W. Dunham, to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Delaware and State of Iowa, in the place of Charles E. Bronson, whose commission expires January 13, 1890.

John L. Grubb, to be postmaster at Columbus Junction, in the county of Louisa and State of Iowa; the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1890.

Marshall W. Herrick, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of Jones and State of Iowa, in the place of L. T. Alexander, removed.

Richard A. Smith, to be postmaster at Lake City, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa; the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1890.

Edward A. Wood, to be postmaster at Avoca, in the county of Potawatamie and State of Iowa, in the place of A. P. Cramer, whose commission expires January 13, 1890.

Robert Henderson, to be postmaster at Junction City, in the county of Geary and State of Kansas, in the place of Richard E. Lawrenson, whose commission expires January 13, 1890.

Joseph Lucas, to be postmaster at Cherokee, in the county of Crawford and State of Kansas, in the place of George W. Brown, resigned.

William C. Osgood, to be postmaster at Meade, in the county of Meade and State of Kansas, in the place of George S. Selvidge, removed.

Mrs. Polkie T. Courts, to be postmaster at Stanford, in the county of

Lincoln and State of Kentucky, in the place of Thomas Richards, whose commission expires January 21, 1890.

James S. Van Natta, to be postmaster at Shelbyville, in the county of Shelby and State of Kentucky, in the place of Joseph N. Bell, whose commission expires January 13, 1890.

Sanford D. Van Pelt, to be postmaster at Danville, in the county of Boyle and State of Kentucky, in the place of James R. Marrs, whose commission expires January 12, 1890.

Charles C. Watkins, to be postmaster at Owensborough, in the county of Daviess and State of Kentucky, in the place of James Kennady, whose commission expires January 12, 1890.

William F. Watkins, to be postmaster at Williamsburgh, in the county of Whitley and State of Kentucky, in the place of Jerry D. Adkins, removed.

Thornton E. Jacobs, to be postmaster at Shreveport, in the county of Caddo and State of Louisiana, in the place of James C. Soape, removed.

Warden R. Chapell, to be postmaster at Corunna, in the county of Shiawassee and State of Michigan, in the place of Lewis H. Wilcox, removed.

Townsend A. Ely, to be postmaster at Alma, in the county of Gratiot and State of Michigan, in the place of Derwin Ely, removed.

William Humphrey, to be postmaster at Adrian, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, in the place of Willard Stearns, resigned.

Frank McElroy, to be postmaster at Marine City, in the county of St. Clair and State of Michigan, in the place of John F. Wedow, resigned.

Dwight Warren, to be postmaster at Three Oaks, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan, in the place of D. F. Bommersheim, removed.

John A. Mahon, to be postmaster at Holly Springs, in the county of Marshall and State of Mississippi, in the place of John S. Finley, deceased.

Thomas Richardson, to be postmaster at Port Gibson, in the county of Claiborne and State of Mississippi, in the place of Mrs. O. A. Hastings, whose commission expires January 12, 1890.

H. S. Glaze, to be postmaster at Macon City, in the county of Macon and State of Missouri, in the place of Frank A. Dessert, resigned.

Frank Knickerbocker, to be postmaster at Savannah, in the county of Andrew and State of Missouri, in the place of Otho J. Hurley, removed.

William Landsdown, to be postmaster at Louisiana, in the county of Pike and State of Missouri, in the place of Thomas W. Lock, resigned.

William A. Beckford, to be postmaster at Bristol, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Herbert H. Follansbee, removed.

A. E. Ballard, to be postmaster at Ocean Grove, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, in the place of George W. Evans, whose commission expires January 12, 1890.

Charles N. Canton, to be postmaster at Cohoes, in the county of Albany and State of New York, in the place of J. H. Larkin, removed.

Fayette A. Milliken, to be postmaster at Holley, in the county of Orleans and State of New York, in the place of Peter A. Albert, whose term expires January 19, 1890.

Theodore T. Woodward, to be postmaster at West Troy, in the county of Albany and State of New York, in the place of Patrick Riley, removed.

Eli E. Alderman, to be postmaster at Marietta, in the county of Washington and State of Ohio, in the place of Dudley S. Nye, resigned.

William T. Thomas, to be postmaster at North Baltimore, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio; the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1890.

William H. Tripp, to be postmaster at Carrollton, in the county of Carroll and State of Ohio; the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1889; the nomination of Joseph V. Lawler, sent to the Senate January 11, 1889, not having been confirmed.

Isaac N. Zearing, to be postmaster at Bellefontaine, in the county of Logan and State of Ohio, in the place of Thomas Hubbard, whose commission expires January 25, 1890.

J. D. Carothers, to be postmaster at Wilkesburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of David Maxwell, removed.

Theodore M. Ford, to be postmaster at Sharpsville, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Willis W. Kitch, removed.

Albert Glenn, to be postmaster at Sandy Lake, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of W. T. McBurney, removed.

William T. Havens, to be postmaster at Webster, in the county of Day and State of South Dakota, in the place of John B. Prendergast, removed.

William H. Race, to be postmaster at Faulkton, in the county of Faulk and State of South Dakota, in the place of Frank P. Smith, resigned.

H. F. Attaway, to be postmaster at Hillsborough, in the county of Hill and State of Texas, in the place of J. G. H. Buck, removed.

Hiram Clark, to be postmaster at Victoria, in the county of Victoria and State of Texas, in the place of Thomas R. Cocke, whose commission expires January 12, 1890.

John F. Gordon, to be postmaster at Seguin, in the county of Guadalupe and State of Texas; the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1890.

John H. Hudson, to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Harrison and State of Texas, in place of R. L. Jennings, whose commission expires January 13, 1890.

W. R. Kimmins, to be postmaster at Bonham, in the county of Fannin and State of Texas, in the place of John W. Duncan, whose commission expires January 13, 1890.

M. W. Phillips, to be postmaster at Sherman, in the county of Grayson and State of Texas, in the place of Mrs. L. S. McPherson, whose commission expires January 13, 1890.

William B. Tompkins, to be postmaster at Hempstead, in the county of Waller and State of Texas, in the place of John R. Young, deceased.

John R. Decker, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Harvey M. Brown, whose commission expires January 13, 1890.

Robert A. Scott, to be postmaster at La Crosse, in the county of La Crosse and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Charles H. Burroughs, removed.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn by the President January 6, 1890.

INDIAN AGENT.

William P. McClure, to be agent for the Indians of the Pueblo agency, in New Mexico.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 6, 1890.

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

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 21, was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF A DELEGATE.

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the oath of office be administered to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. Smith], who is now present.

Mr. SMITH appeared at the bar of the House and was duly qualified by taking the oath prescribed by law.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that a number of bills have been delivered to the Clerk without indorsement on the part of members, and also certain resolutions, delivered in the same manner, which should have been presented in open House. These bills and resolutions will be printed in the RECORD for identification, and will, on application, be returned to the members by whom they were prepared, in order that they may be properly indorsed and presented in regular form.

The bills, etc., are as follows:

A bill granting a pension to Ann Elisa Lake.

A bill granting a pension to William Downey.

A bill granting a pension to Emma Matilda Selfridge.

A bill granting a pension to Charles H. Perry and Philip Smith.

A bill granting an increased pension to Jasper H. Keys.

A bill for the relief of Mary A. Ripley.

A bill for the relief of William Thompson.

A bill for the relief of Thomas Nelson.

A bill for the relief of Snowdon & Mason.

A bill for the relief of George F. De Freitas.

A bill for the relief of Richard Oulahan.

A bill for the relief of William F. Rogers.

A bill granting an honorable discharge to Bennett Dorsey.

A bill to amend the final discharge of Edward D. Cook.

A bill for the payment of Daniel T. Hedges and Edward B. Spalding.

A bill to incorporate the East Washington Street Railway Company.

A bill to incorporate the Washington and Hilands Street Railway Company of the District of Columbia.

SWEARING IN OF ABSENT SICK MEMBERS.

Mr. CARLISLE. Mr. Speaker, there are three members of the House who by reason of sickness have not been able to attend and take the oath of office. I therefore offer the following resolution, and ask its immediate adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas Samuel J. Randall, a Representative for the State of Pennsylvania from the Third district thereof, David Wilber, a Representative for the State of New York from the Twenty-fourth district thereof, and W. C. Whitthorne, a Representative for the State of Tennessee from the Seventh district thereof, have been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as members of the House, and there being no contest or question as to their election, Therefore,

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized to administer the oath of office to said Samuel J. Randall at his residence in Washington, D. C.; and that said David Wilber and W. C. Whitthorne be authorized to take the oath of office before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths; and that said oaths, when administered as herein authorized, shall be accepted and received by the House as the oaths of office respectively of said Samuel J. Randall, David Wilber, and W. C. Whitthorne.

Resolved, That the oaths of office administered to the said David Wilber and W. C. Whitthorne shall be certified to the House of Representatives by the officers administering the same, authenticated by their official signatures and seals.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. CARLISLE 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.

REPORT MELBOURNE EXPOSITION COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting reports of the United States commissioners to the International Exposition at Melbourne; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SALARY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Director of the Mint, recommending that an increase be made in the salary of the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of expenditures on account of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889; which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and ordered to be printed.

CEDAR BAYOU, GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports upon the survey and preliminary examination for the removal of a bar at the mouth of Cedar Bayou, Galveston Bay, Texas; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

ST. CROIX RIVER, MAINE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports upon the resurvey and preliminary examination of St. Croix River, Maine; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

OWANDA AND WANDA RIVERS, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports upon the survey and preliminary examination of Owanda and Wanda Rivers and other waters connecting Bull's Bay with Charleston Harbor, South Carolina; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

ONANCOCK HARBOR, VIRGINIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports upon the survey and preliminary examination of Onancock Harbor, Virginia; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

MANISTEE RIVER, MICHIGAN.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports upon the proposed improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Manistee River, Michigan; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

BELFAST HARBOR, MAINE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports upon the survey and preliminary examination of Belfast Harbor, Maine; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

LOWER CUMBERLAND RIVER, TENNESSEE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports upon the preliminary examination and survey of the Lower Cumberland River from Nashville, Tenn., to its mouth; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL CEMETERY, HAMPTON, VA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a petition praying for the extension of the national cemetery at Hampton, Va.; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.