

By Mr. HARMER: Petition of Ashland Council, No. 81, Order United American Mechanics, unanimously asking for the passage of the Stone immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HICKS: Petition of W. S. Kantner and William Heller, officers, and 51 members of Washington Camp, No. 402, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Juniata, Pa., for the passage of the Stone immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petitions of J. L. Sechler, of South Fork, Pa.; L. G. Lamade, of Altoona, Pa., and Lon A. Smitt, of Myersdale, Pa., praying for favorable action on House bill No. 4566, to amend the postal laws relating to second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petitions of W. V. Marshall, of Berlin, Pa., and Amos Claar, of Bedford County, Pa., protesting against the passage of House bill No. 4566, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of Lafayette Lodge, No. 37, Order United American Mechanics, in behalf of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HITT: Petition of 25 ex-Union soldiers and sailors, in favor of the passage of a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Retail Grocers and Merchants' Association of Illinois at their third annual convention, sympathizing with the Cubans in their struggle for liberty—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOOKER: Petitions of J. W. Crawford, E. J. Reynolds, and others, of Olean, N. Y., also T. S. Woodard, J. J. Crandall, and others, of Scio, N. Y., for amendment of postal laws so that religious literature, such as tracts, etc., be given the advantage of the act of Congress of July 16, 1894—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JENKINS: Petition of M. H. Wilson and 28 others, of Barron County, Wis., protesting against joint resolution proposing amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEM: Memorial of 195 citizens of Nebraska, relative to the bill ceding to the State of Nebraska the public lands for irrigation purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LAYTON: Resolutions of the Maryland Historical Society, of Baltimore, for an appropriation to enable the Secretary of State to prepare for publication the records and papers of the Continental Congress—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LINTON: Petition of George W. Owen, publisher, of Owotot, Mich., asking for favorable action on House bill No. 4566, to amend the postal laws relating to second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Victor B. Rottiers and J. E. Austin, representing the Grand Army post at Birch Run, Mich., praying for the passage of a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: Petitions of Charles T. Bainbridge & Sons and N. Belfield & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., praying for favorable action on House bills Nos. 838, 4566, and 5560, to provide 1-cent letter postage per half ounce, and to amend the postal laws relating to second-class and free matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petitions of Duncan McPherson and George Bentley, asking for favorable action on House bill No. 4566, to amend the postal laws relating to second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McDEARMON: Petition of J. L. Sparks & Co., publishers, of Ripley, Tenn., protesting against House bill No. 4566, to amend the postal laws relating to second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MILLER of West Virginia: Petition of the trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., with exhibits and evidence to accompany their bill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, evidence to support bill for the relief of Andrew J. Holley—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MILNES: Petition of Mrs. W. A. Gillespie, president, and other officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kalamazoo, Mich., asking for the passage of a Sunday law in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MONEY: Petition of Frank Burkitt and others, of Okolona, Miss., praying for the adoption of the proposed religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE: Petitions of 83 citizens of Selma, Cal.; 10 citizens of New York City, N. Y.; 15 citizens of Millville, Mass.; 73 citizens of Waltham, Mass.; 10 citizens of Baltimore, Md.; 39 citizens of Kansas; 162 citizens of Pennsylvania; and 45 citizens of Lisbon, N. Dak., praying for the recognition of God in the pre-

amble of the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to authorize a commission to promote the arbitration of international disputes—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NORTHWAY: Petition of George C. Jackson, publisher, of Akron, Ohio, against the passage of House bill No. 4566, amending the postal laws relating to second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PHILLIPS: Petition of Wilson Post, No. 496, Grand Army of the Republic, of Zelenople, Pa., to accompany House bill No. 6894, for two condemned cannon and cannon balls; also, petition of W. H. Weier, commander of Post No. 573, Grand Army of the Republic, of Evans City, Pa., to accompany House bill No. 6894, for a condemned cannon—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Samuel S. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POOLE: Petition of 200 citizens of Syracuse, N. Y., members of Salt City Council, Order United American Mechanics, praying for the passage of the Stone immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. REYBURN: Petition of N. Belfield & Co., of Philadelphia, praying for favorable action on House bills Nos. 838, 4566, and 5560, to provide 1-cent letter postage per half ounce, and to amend the postal laws relating to second-class and free matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEELE: Petition of James M. Gillespie and 3 others, of Jonesboro, Ind., asking that the present low rate of postage be maintained on second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Mathew Atkinson and 40 others, of Red Key, Ind., praying for the passage of a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SORG: Paper to accompany House bill No. 7202, for the relief of Miss A. Dorsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: Petition of Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 7, Order of United American Mechanics, indorsing the Stone immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. TERRY: Petition of L. P. Gibson, editor of the Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society, protesting against the passage of House bill No. 4566, to amend the postal laws relating to second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TRACEWELL (by request): Petition of James Gordon, jr., and 69 other citizens of Jennings County, Ind., requesting Congress to pass joint resolution No. 11, to amend the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRACEY: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to W. S. Riggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TURNER of Virginia: Petition of Noah Price, of Madison County, Va., praying reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the heirs of James C. McCue, deceased, late of Albemarle County, Va., praying reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Benjamin Bowman, of Rockingham County, Va., praying reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WOOMER: Petition of Washington Camp, No. 160, of Richland, Pa., in favor of the Stone immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 16, 1896.

Prayer by Rev. ISAAC W. CANTER, of the city of Washington. On motion of Mr. HOAR, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was dispensed with.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 10th instant, a report of the Director of the Geological Survey concerning the progress and result of public-land surveys in the Indian Territory under the direction of the Geological Survey, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of February 26, 1896, calling for information as to whether or not poaching is carried on to any extent in the Yellowstone National Park, whether animals from that park cross the boundaries thereof into Idaho and Montana and are there slaughtered contrary to existing law, etc., transmitting a report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, respectively, in which poaching

and the condition of affairs in the Yellowstone National Park generally are discussed; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Select Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, and ordered to be printed.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 13, 1896, information, together with a statement respecting certain railroads, their customs, rules, regulations, agreements, charges, and the reasonableness and legality thereof; which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, praying for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by all the departments of the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the faculty of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., praying for the establishment of an international board of arbitration for the settlement of all international disputes; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Philadelphia Brigade Association, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that the Senate be present at the dedication of the monument on the battlefield of Antietam on September 17, 1896; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of C. W. Sawyer Post, No. 17, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, of Dover, N. H., praying for the enactment of a service-pension law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GALLINGER. I present sundry papers in connection with Senate bill No. 913, to provide for the incorporation and regulation of medical colleges in the District of Columbia, reported by me a few days ago. I move that the papers be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. I present a memorial obviously intended for the Senate from members of the Ardmore Bar Association of the Indian Territory, containing an able argument in regard to the court system of that Territory. I move that the memorial lie on the table, and that it be printed as a document.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. VEST presented the petition of G. M. Foster and sundry other citizens of Deepwater, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation giving second-class mail matter, such as religious tracts, full advantage of the act of July 16, 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the common council of St. Joseph, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation giving national recognition and making necessary appropriation for exhibits at the transmississippi exposition to be held at Omaha, Nebr.; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the Missouri Roads Improvement Association, held at Columbia, Mo., January 16-18, 1896, favoring the passage of House bill No. 6452, to establish engineering experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the act of July 2, 1863; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented the memorial of M. V. Carroll, of Lamar, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 4566, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. WALTHALL presented the petition of J. J. McClellan and 38 other citizens of Westport, Miss., praying for the enactment of legislation giving second-class mail matter, such as religious tracts, full advantage of the act of July 16, 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BURROWS presented the petition of E. N. Dingley and sundry other citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of 15 citizens of Barnesville, Ohio, remonstrating against the introduction of military training in the public schools of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bradner, Ohio, praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of 25 citizens of Youngstown, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation giving second-class mail matter, such as religious tracts, full advantage of the act of July 16, 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Encampment No. 41, Union Veteran Legion, of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the enactment of a service-pension law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. LINDSAY presented a petition of sundry citizens of Paducah, Ky., praying for the enactment of legislation giving second-class mail matter, such as religious tracts, full advantage of the act of July 16, 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. ALLEN presented a memorial of the American Protective Association councils of Omaha, Nebr., remonstrating against the placing and unveiling of the statue of Père Marquette in Statuary Hall; which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

He also presented a petition of the South Side Improvement Club, of Omaha, Nebr., and a petition of the board of commissioners of Douglas County, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation giving national recognition and making necessary appropriation for exhibits at the transmississippi exposition to be held at Omaha, Nebr.; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of L. M. De La Mater and sundry other citizens of Inman, Nebr.; the petition of D. L. Pond and sundry other citizens of Inman, Nebr.; the petition of John Thompson, of Clearwater, Nebr., and the petition of M. J. Marble and sundry other citizens of Geneva, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation giving second-class mail matter, such as religious tracts, full advantage of the act of July 16, 1894; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the memorial of Thad. Williams, of Fairbury, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 4566, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented sundry memorials of citizens of Moscow, Idaho, remonstrating against the passage of the Pacific Railroad funding bill; which were referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

He also presented a petition of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the formation and adoption of a uniform railroad freight classification throughout the United States and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PALMER presented the petition of J. C. Crofts and 24 other citizens of Chicago, Ill., praying for the adoption of the proposed religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 3, and of sundry vessel owners and other citizens of Detroit, Mich., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 735, to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy; and also for the passage of Senate bill No. 1242, to improve the merchant marine engineer service; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. QUAY. I present a memorial of the board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange, in behalf of what is known as the Bowling Green site for the new custom-house in that city. I move that the memorial be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of 200 citizens of Blairsville, Pa., praying for the appointment of a national commission to investigate and report upon the subject of social vice; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Forward Grange, No. 1003, Patrons of Husbandry, of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of House bill No. 2626, for the protection of agricultural staples by an export bounty; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the United Labor League of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against amending the shipping laws relating to the rights of seamen; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented sundry memorials of citizens of Hustontown, Coburn, Fleetwood, and Snyders, all in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the appropriation of moneys for sectarian purposes; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Lawrence County, West Alexander, Elders Ridge, Philadelphia, Oakmont, Blue Rock, Hollisterville, New Castle, Pittsburg, Reading, Mohns Store, Aspinwall, Harrisville, Kenneth, New Alexander, Markleton, New Wilmington, Centerville, Parnassus, Washington County, Allegheny, Jefferson, Fayette County, Kendall Creek, Butler County, Shippensburg, Shenandoah, Potter County, Kittanning, Mount Pleasant, Indiana County, Manorville, Venice, Sewickley, West Lebanon, Allentown, Delano, New Hope, Norristown, Media, Lansdowne, Clearfield, Wilkesbarre, Frankford, Ewing, Saltsburg, Midway, and Delta, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of the proposed religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of E. G. Parker Post, No. 99, Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kittery, Me., praying for the enactment of a service-pension law giving \$8 a month to all honorably discharged Union soldiers of the late war; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of J. J. Crittenden Post, No. 31, Department of North Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic, praying for the enactment of a service-pension law; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, praying for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by all the departments of the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Jacksonville, Ill., and a memorial, in the form of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the American Patriotic League held in New York March 9, 1896, remonstrating against the appropriation of moneys for sectarian purposes; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a petition signed by sundry citizens of El Paso and Kappa, Ill., praying for the adoption of the proposed religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Palmyra, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation giving second-class mail matter, such as religious tracts, full advantage of the act of July 16, 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PRITCHARD presented a petition of the faculty and students of Guilford College, North Carolina, praying for the establishment of a permanent board of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of Nicholas John, a citizen of the United States, praying that he be granted an increase of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PEPPER. I present the petition of O. W. Musson and 544 other citizens of Franklin and adjoining counties in Kansas, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 239.

Mr. CHANDLER. What is Senate bill 239, I will ask the Senator?

Mr. PEPPER. It is a bill to prohibit the collection of special liquor taxes from persons other than those who are duly authorized to engage in the traffic in intoxicating liquors by the laws of the several States. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PEPPER. I also present the petition of a very large number of colored citizens of the United States, beginning with a national conference held at Saratoga in August, 1894, praying for the passage of a bill for the erection of a national memorial home for aged and infirm colored people of the United States out of moneys now in the Treasury due the estates of deceased colored soldiers who served during the late war. The bill referred to is one now pending before the Committee on the District of Columbia.

In connection with the resolutions adopted by that conference, which was attended by delegates from all parts of the United States, there are 59 pages of foolscap paper filled with the signatures of colored people, so far as I know, from every State in the Union, certainly from a very large number of States, including, among others, the names of many of the most distinguished men. For example, here is the name of Charles H. J. Taylor, who is now recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, of Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D., missionary secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 61 Bible House, New York City, and James H. Gordon, president of the Baptist Ministers' Union of Philadelphia. Here is Bishop Walters, and George W. Clinton, editor of the Star of Zion; R. S. Rives, principal of the State Normal School, Goldsboro, N. C., and John C. Donly, editor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Quarterly, and a number of other teachers, professors, bishops, clergymen, all of the very best classes of colored people.

Then, beginning some distance farther along, here are special petitions of colored persons individually from all over the country praying for the passage of the bill.

I move that the petition may be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and I will ask that committee to give due attention to it.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TURPIE presented the petition of William McFarland, of Batesville, Ind., praying for the correction of his military record; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the petition of William H. Campbell and sundry other citizens of Fairmount, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation giving second-class mail matter, such as religious tracts, full advantage of the act of July 16, 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a resolution adopted by the board of

directors of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., and resolutions adopted by the common council of the city of St. Joseph, Mo., favoring national recognition and the necessary appropriation for exhibits at the transmississippi exposition to be held at Omaha, Nebr.; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. VILAS presented the memorials of J. S. Larson and 43 other citizens of Racine County; of C. B. Grant and 110 other citizens of Marquette County; of Alex. Patton and 31 other citizens of Monroe; of Ida Farrand and 71 other citizens of Milwaukee County; of Theodore Bethke and 168 other citizens of Milwaukee County; of P. R. Albrecht and 30 other citizens of Fond du Lac County; of Hans Sorenson and 68 other citizens of Winnebago County; of John Behuken and 126 other citizens of Waukesha County; of Sanders Thompson and 64 other citizens of Dane County; of W. H. Sweet and 46 other citizens of Chippewa County; of A. E. Pound and 23 other citizens of Chippewa County; of John Copper and 48 other citizens of Washburn County; of Aaron Niles and 36 other citizens of Dodge County; of H. P. Jensen and 23 other citizens of Racine County; of Jacob Jensen and 45 other citizens of Waupaca County; of William H. Canfield and 23 other citizens of Sauk County; of E. Bushnell and 44 other citizens of St. Croix County; of George H. Kisser and 54 other citizens of La Crosse County; of Mrs. I. Thompson and 57 other citizens of La Crosse County; of J. L. Callahan and 56 other citizens of La Crosse County; of Mrs. Cora Saltz and 181 other citizens of La Crosse County; of Thomas Francis and 45 other citizens of Green County; of J. W. Blake and 106 other citizens of Walworth County; of F. P. Chase and 276 other citizens of Green County; of H. R. Johnson and 568 other citizens of Clark County; of Nicholas Meyer and 34 other citizens of Milwaukee County; of Herman Bichel and 26 other citizens of Jefferson County; of H. J. Pierce and 20 other citizens of Saul County; of M. H. Wilson and 27 other citizens of Barron County; of T. C. Duncan and 110 other citizens of Grant County; of E. M. Aldred and 29 other citizens of Grant County; of G. W. Waterbury and 31 other citizens of Sauk County; of John G. Mundt and 50 other citizens of Marathon County; of A. T. Potter and 39 other citizens of Vernon County; of Mrs. W. A. Saunders and 59 other citizens of Marathon County; of Rev. D. P. Olin and 40 other citizens of Marathon County; of Julia E. Murry and 77 other citizens of Richland County; of Albert Mathe and 83 other citizens of Portage County; of William Schroeder and 42 other citizens of Wood County; of O. N. Vig and 76 other citizens of Vernon County; of Julia Petersen and 54 other citizens of Waushara County; of Arthur Kellogg and 89 other citizens of Winnebago; of John F. Wood and 35 other citizens of Richland County; of Richard S. Drew and 32 other citizens of Wisconsin; of Rev. A. C. Tett and 56 other citizens of Dane County; of Henry Vitesh and 85 other citizens of Marathon County; of L. E. Gatham and 35 other citizens of Door County; of L. B. Green and 46 other citizens of Jefferson County; of R. G. W. Collins and 12 other citizens of Iowa County; of Wilton Stoddart and 83 other citizens of Milwaukee County; of John H. Andrews and 87 other citizens of Winnebago County; of William Bowman and 31 other citizens of Dane County; of C. H. Crawford and 33 other citizens of Monroe County; of Eliza Mann and 49 other citizens of Door County; of A. L. Fox and 85 other citizens of Vernon County; of Carl Peterson and 13 other citizens of Wisconsin; of A. S. Bliss and 66 other citizens of Waupaca County; of O. H. McCrilles and 21 other citizens of Monroe County; of E. T. B. Snow and 87 other citizens of Milwaukee County; of Samuel Crockett and 177 other citizens of Marquette; of W. H. Tenks and 13 other citizens of Waushara County; of Andrew Neyston and 123 other citizens of Pierce County; of A. T. Know and 35 other citizens of Clark County; of J. H. Kleiner and 152 other citizens of Eau Claire County; of Spencer Scribner and 72 other citizens of Columbia County; of Prof. M. P. Cady and 121 other citizens of Shawano; of H. P. Anderson and 84 other citizens of Waushara County; of Grant Hawlins and 59 other citizens of Marathon County; of J. M. Wickware and 163 other citizens of Langlade County; of John A. Ogden and 119 other citizens of Langlade County; of Vesta Mack and 53 other citizens of Waushara County; of John Thornton and 25 other citizens of Polk County; of A. Anderson and 113 other citizens of Dane County; of Arthur M. Arveson and 174 other citizens of Langlade County; of W. W. Ames and 59 other citizens of Eau Claire County; of C. M. Stark and 101 other citizens of Waushara County; of R. Edger and 90 other citizens of Waushara County; of William Nohr and 107 other citizens of Portage County; of Walter Ledman and 23 other citizens of Vernon County; of C. W. Olds and 31 other citizens of Rock County; of Robert Kickbusch and 38 other citizens of Marathon County; of N. H. March and 51 other citizens of Marathon County; of Isaac Gilbert and 10 other citizens of Dunn County; of Richard H. Palmer and 96 other citizens of Dunn County; of A. C. Allen and 39 other citizens of Columbia County; of J. S. Bugh and 36 other citizens of Waushara County; of C. H. Dickinson and 70 other citizens of Rock County; of W. Bingham and 43 other citizens of Adams County; of Fred E. Moses and 139 other citizens of Door County; of Mrs. R. Town and 41 other citizens of Lincoln County; of

W. H. Farrell and 42 other citizens of Waupaca County; of George Heald and 106 other citizens of Polk County; of John Masbaum and 66 other citizens of Forest County; of P. J. Hanson and 53 other citizens of Monroe County; of Ira Whitehouse and 16 other citizens of Lincoln County; of Joseph Benton and 80 other citizens of Richland County; of J. B. Logue and 53 other citizens of Richland County; of Benjamin Jackson and 57 other citizens of Richland County; of John F. Thompson and 99 other citizens of Clark County; of Leona M. Hunt and 15 other citizens of Sauk County; of J. J. Butcher and 101 other citizens of Vernon County; of C. Crary and 101 other citizens of Vernon County; of J. C. Jacobson and 47 other citizens of Waupaca County; of Nathan Cary and 62 other citizens of Waupaca County; of Nels Johnson and 83 other citizens of Pierce County; of William Edwards and 167 other citizens of Jefferson County; of O. Paulson and 51 other citizens of Brown County; of John Mickelson and 81 other citizens of Brown County; of Mrs. George Richardson and 31 other citizens of Brown County; of Mrs. James Green and 51 other citizens of Brown County; of Mrs. W. H. Forest and 38 other citizens of Brown County; of John S. Rennings and 59 other citizens of Brown County; of Svend Christensen and 26 other citizens of Dane County; of A. G. Hughes and 101 other citizens of Rock County; of Anna M. Jensen and 121 other citizens of Brown County; of Thomas Pringle and 106 other citizens of Brown County; of Mrs. Henry Pearsell and 49 other citizens of Elroy; of Mrs. A. M. Mittlestead and 15 other citizens of Lincoln County; of Edna Osgood and 36 other citizens of Marathon County; of D. H. Morgan and 28 other citizens of Green County; of W. G. Kendall and 8 other citizens of Waupaca; of J. R. Rice and 108 other citizens of Clark County; of G. E. Scott and 31 other citizens of Polk County; of Clinton Cardey and 24 other citizens of Grant County; of W. H. Madden and 101 other citizens of Marinette County; of S. G. Manchester and 53 other citizens of Marquette County; of Elmer Moon and 101 other citizens of Vernon County; of August Wolff and 156 other citizens of Barron County; of Anna Slaughter and 71 other citizens of Grant County; of Albert Broughton and 244 other citizens of Green County; of William Proctor and 78 other citizens of Grant County; of Alex Irvin and 41 other citizens of Portage County; of H. D. McQueen and 32 other citizens of Portage County; of Ernst Sigglekow and 55 other citizens of Dane County; of D. Ayers and 26 other citizens of Rock County; of Almon Clarke and 88 other citizens of Milwaukee County; of H. M. Mills and 116 other citizens of Milwaukee County; of Charles A. Schall and 43 other citizens of Milwaukee County; of Alex Lawson, sr., and 25 other citizens of Door County; of John Clark and 12 other citizens of Dane County; of George Constance and 18 other citizens of Ashland County; and of C. M. Beard and 241 other citizens of Elroy, all in the State of Wisconsin, remonstrating against the adoption of the proposed religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SMITH presented petitions of Junior Order United American Mechanics of Council No. 117, of Atco; of Council No. 23, of Asbury Park; of Council No. 125, of Atlantic City; of Council No. 208, of Atlantic City; of Council No. 214, of Arlington; of Council No. 51, of Allentown; of Council No. 119, of Bayonne; of Council No. 170, of Bayonne; of Council No. 3, of Bridgeton; of Council No. 188, of Boonton; of Council No. 79, of Beverly; of Council No. 107, of Belford; of Council No. 202, of Barnegat; of Council No. 49, of Califon; of Council No. 102, of Crosswicks; of Council No. —, of Cold Springs; of Council No. 60, of Cranbury; of Council No. 22, of Clayton; of Council No. 34, of Chatham; of Council No. 109, of Cedarville; of Council No. 64, of Cassville; of Council No. 138, of Camden; of Council No. 133, of Camden; of Council No. 122, of Camden; of Council No. 1, of Camden; of Council No. 151, of Camden; of Council No. 55, of Dunellen; of Council No. 110, of East Millstone; of Council No. 42, of Elmer; of Council No. 93, of Eatontown; of Council No. 16, of East Orange; of Council No. 25, of Freehold; of Council No. 213, of Fairton; of Council No. 65, of Farmingdale; of Council No. 141, of Fairhaven; of Council No. 191, of Flemington; of Council No. 115, of Frenchtown; of Council No. 91, of Goshen; of Council No. 48, of Glassboro; of Council No. 73, of Hopewell; of Council No. 183, of Hurfville; of Council No. 193, of Hardingville; of Council No. 218, of High Bridge; of Council No. 144, of Hamburg; of Council No. 54, of Hamilton Square; of Council No. 127, of Inlayston; of Council No. 106, of Jacksons Mills; of Council No. 2, of Jersey City; of Council No. 18, of Jersey City; of Council No. 35, of Jersey City; of Council No. 162, of Jersey City; of Council No. 168, of Jersey City; of Council No. 175, of Jersey City; of Council No. 155, of Kearney; of Council No. 190, of Little Falls; of Council No. 186, of Livingstone; of Council No. 176, of Lindenwald; of Council No. 94, of Junction; of Council No. 78, of Manasquan; of Council No. 204, of Millville; of Council No. 15, of Malaga; of Council No. 59, of Metuchen; of Council No. 171, of Millburn; of Council No. 153, of Middletown; of Council No. 139, of Monmouth Junction; of Council No. 36, of Newark; of Council No. 95, of Newark; of Council No. 130, of Newark; of Council No. 137, of Newark; of Council

No. 159, of Newark; of Council No. 166, of Newark; of Council No. 180, of Newark; of Council No. 184, of Newark; of Council No. 192, of Newark; of Council No. 196, of Newark; of Council No. 215, of Newark; of Council No. 217, of North Long Branch; of Council No. 199, of Newport; of Council No. 10, of New Egypt; of Council No. 121, of North Branch; of Council No. 85, of Oakhurst; of Council No. 66, of Princeton; of Council No. 12, of Pleasant Mills; of Council No. 41, of Plainfield; of Council No. 147, of Passaic; of Council No. 112, of Pitman; of Council No. 222, of Peapack; of Council No. 185, of Paterson; of Council No. 63, of Perth Amboy; of Council No. 144, of Perth Amboy; of Council No. 136, of Rocky Hill; of Council No. 150, of Raritan; of Council No. 195, of Rockaway; of Council No. 165, of Ringoes; of Council No. 61, of Roselle; of Council No. 98, of Red Bank; of Council No. 31, of Rahway; of Council No. 33, of South River; of Council No. 211, of Summit; of Council No. 72, of Somerville; of Council No. 69, of South Amboy; of Council No. 14, of Swedesboro; of Council No. 49, of Tabernacle; of Council No. 128, of Titusville; of Council No. 210, of Turkey; of Council No. 50, of Trenton; of Council No. 90, of Trenton; of Council No. 100, of Trenton; of Council No. 36, of Union; of Council No. 30, of Vineland; of Council No. 225, of Verona; of Council No. 131, of Westfield; of Council No. 173, of Wenona; of Council No. 124, of Warren Paper Mills; of Council No. 108, of Windsor; of Council No. 16, of Washington, and of Council No. 40, of Woodbridge, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Middlesex County, N. J., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of Sarah Gregor and 39 other citizens of Barnegat, N. J.; the petition of F. P. Bunnell and 95 other citizens of Blairstown, N. J.; the petition of James S. Young and 62 other citizens of Garfield, N. J.; the petition of H. T. Beatty and 50 other citizens of Hoboken, N. J.; the petition of S. J. McDowell and 96 other citizens of Friesburg, N. J., and the petition of J. H. Egbert and 24 other citizens of Belleville, N. J., praying for the adoption of the proposed religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BAKER presented sundry papers and affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 2336) to place on the retired list of the Navy Louis V. Housel, late Lieutenant of the Regular Navy; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the affidavits of J. W. Powell and James W. Morgan, of Leavenworth County, Kans., to accompany the bill (S. 2400) for the relief of James W. Morgan; which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WHITE presented a memorial of the Democratic State committee of California, protesting against the passage of pending funding bills with reference to the Central Pacific and other railroads and insisting upon the collection of all moneys due or to become due to the United States from those corporations; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. BRICE presented a petition of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, Excelsior Association, No. 36, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a petition of the Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 2, of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of 16 citizens of Wakeman, Ohio, and a memorial of sundry citizens of Ohio, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing military training in the public schools of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of 23 citizens of Youngstown, Ohio, and a petition of sundry citizens of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation giving second-class mail matter, such as religious tracts, full advantage of the act of July 16, 1894; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the H. P. Nail Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the passage of House bill No. 838, to provide 1-cent letter postage per half ounce; for the passage of House bill No. 4566, to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter, and for the passage of House bill No. 5560, to regulate the transmission of free mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PLATT presented the memorial of Delight Couch and 34 other citizens of Center Groton, Conn., remonstrating against the passage of Senate bill No. 1055, to establish a bureau of military education and to promote the adoption of a uniform military drill in the public schools in the several States and Territories; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation granting protection to the suffering Armenians; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorials of Mary J. Wing, J. H. Sargent,

Howard Rand, S. F. Weeks, and sundry other citizens of Minnesota, remonstrating against the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1265) for the relief of Emmart, Dunbar & Co., reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 21) for the purchase of a statue of Victor Hugo, to be placed in the new building of the Library of Congress, reported it without amendment.

Mr. McBRIDE, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5286) providing for disposal of lands lying within the Fort Klamath hay reservation, not included in the Klamath Indian Reservation, in Oregon, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment:

A bill (H. R. 4781) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Union Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River," approved February 18, 1893;

A bill (H. R. 5979) for the right of the Rock Island, Muscatine and Southwestern Railway Company to build a bridge across the Illinois and Mississippi Canal;

A bill (H. R. 6304) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River at Knoxville, Tenn.; and

A bill (H. R. 6505) to revive and reenact an act to authorize the construction of a free bridge across the Arkansas River, connecting Little Rock and Argenta.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2037) to provide times and places for holding terms of United States courts in Utah, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1862) to amend the act creating the circuit court of appeals in regard to fees and costs, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1864) to amend the act creating the circuit court of appeals in regard to cases arising under the revenue laws, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. HOAR. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2272) to fix the salaries of the chief justice and judges of the Court of Claims, to report it without amendment. I ask leave to submit hereafter a written report upon the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Leave will be granted. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 212) fixing the compensation of United States district attorneys, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 217) fixing compensation of United States marshals and deputies, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment.

He also, from the same committee, reported two amendments intended to be proposed to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and moved that they be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1537) to provide for the private sale of public lands in Missouri, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. FRYE. The senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS] is necessarily absent from the Senate this morning. He asks me to report favorably, with an amendment, from the Committee on the Judiciary, the amendment submitted by him on the 30th of January last, providing for a messenger for the United States circuit court of appeals of the eighth judicial circuit, intended to be proposed to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, with a request that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be so referred.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2182) for the relief of Anton Gloetznar, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1989) to authorize the payment to Rear-Admiral John H. Russell of the highest pay of his grade, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BACON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 324) to provide for the appoint-

ment of a public administrator in the District of Columbia, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 981) relating to the testimony of physicians in the courts of the District of Columbia, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VEST. I should like to hear the amendment read which is reported from the committee.

Mr. BACON. It simply limits the information not to be disclosed to communications confidential in their nature.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. After the word "information," in line 6, the committee report to insert the words "confidential in its nature."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. CARTER, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2221) for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific Railroad indemnity lands, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SHOUP, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to whom were referred sundry memorials remonstrating against the introduction of military training in the public schools of the country, asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that memorials be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. CHILTON. I am directed by the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] December 16, 1895, relative to the number of aliens employed in the several Departments, to report it with amendments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 2513) to restore to the pension rolls the name of Agnes A. Blackman; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2514) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Annie E. Colwell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2515) to increase the pension of Mrs. E. L. W. Bailey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2516) for the relief of Winslow Warren; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2517) to refer to the Court of Claims the war claims of the State of New Hampshire; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. GALLINGER. In connection with the bill which has just been introduced, I present a memorial from Governor Moody Currier, of the State of New Hampshire, which I move be printed as a document and referred with the bill to the Committee on Claims. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2518) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Myrick R. Burgess; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2519) to amend section 4746, Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2520) to require certain street railroads in the District of Columbia to issue and receive transfers, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2521) to provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2522) creating a corporation known as the Alaska Transportation and Trading Company, and granting right of way for the construction and operation by that corporation of a turnpike and post-road from Taiya Inlet to Lake Bennett, in the Territory of Alaska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 2523) for the relief of the widow and children of John Hamilton, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin introduced a bill (S. 2524) to increase the pension of Mary B. Le Roy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PASCO introduced a bill (S. 2525) granting an increase of pension to James E. Swanson, of Florida; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill (S. 2526) for the relief of Twyman O. Abbott; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2527) to recognize the gallant conduct and meritorious services of Francis M. Charles as a volunteer aid in the late war; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CULLOM. I present certain papers to accompany the bill. I am not aware of the rule in such cases, whether the papers go with the bill to the Printing Office, or go directly to the committee to which the bill is referred. I hope the papers will not be lost, at any rate. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2528) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Larrison; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 2529) for the relief of Sarah E. Catton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2530) to regulate street-railway fares and transfers in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 2531) for the relief of Elias Breese; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LINDSAY (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2532) providing for the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses by the distiller or owner, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. COCKRELL. I introduce, at the request of Mrs. Mary J. Custer, of Kansas City, Mo., a bill in regard to the flag of the United States. A plan of stars in the flag accompanies the bill, which I ask may be printed on one of the sheets with the bill, and that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (S. 2533) to amend section 1791 Revised Statutes of the United States was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2534) to amend section 4193 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the record of bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations, and conveyances of vessels; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 2535) granting a pension to Elender Herring, of Elsmore, Kans.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 2536) for the relief of Lewis C. Overman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2537) granting a pension to Virginia Wallach; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2538) for the relief of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 2539) to extend Connecticut avenue; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 2540) to provide compensation for a bridge and for buildings and other improvements constructed by certain persons upon public lands afterwards set apart and reserved as the Yellowstone National Park; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 100) granting a life-saving medal to Daniel E. Lynn, of Port Huron, Mich.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. QUAY introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 101) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to ascertain the value and commercial importance of certain public works, and to make other investigations and report thereon; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. QUAY. I ask that the joint resolution be read at length. The joint resolution was read the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to ascertain the value and commercial importance of all property rights and franchises belonging to or claimed by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, the Acharafaya Bay Company, its assignee or assignees, and of the canals at the falls of the Willamette River near Oregon City, Oreg., and the cost and practicability of the improvement of the Ohio River by movable dams or otherwise, so that there shall be a depth of not less than 6 feet at any point on the said river of a continuous inland waterway from the Delaware Bay to the

mouth of the St. Johns River in Florida, of a ship canal across the isthmus of Florida, and of a ship canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, at a point at or near the city of Pittsburgh, and for the purposes hereof the sum of \$25,000 is hereby appropriated: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall commit the United States to the purchase of any improvements herein mentioned and that report hereof shall be made on or before the first Monday of December, A. D. 1897.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Post-Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEWART submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELKINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRICE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Post-Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLATT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Post-Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

HOME FOR INFIRM COLORED PEOPLE.

Mr. PEPPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 386) to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

WAR IN CUBA.

Mr. ELKINS. I submit a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be, and it is hereby, instructed to submit to the Senate, before the vote is taken on what is known as the Cuban resolutions, now pending before the Senate, or the resolutions on the subject of war in Cuba that passed the Senate, a report giving all the material facts and findings of the committee in support of said resolutions; that said committee especially set forth in said report whether or not there exists a state of war in Cuba, and if so, how long it has existed, the number of men and officers engaged in the field and otherwise on either side; whether or not the insurgents in Cuba have adopted a constitution, and if so, when and where, and if they have an organized government in operation under said constitution, and at what place in said island; also, what part or portion of Cuba and what cities and towns inland and on the seacoast are now occupied by said insurgents; also, report what rights, if any, said resolutions, if passed, would confer on the Cuban insurgents, and how far they will affect, if at all, the relations of the United States with Spain under international law or existing treaties, and whether or not said resolutions, without executive action or concurrence, will have any legal or binding effect upon the United States, the Government of Spain, or the citizens of either country or the Cuban insurgents.

Mr. SHERMAN. Let the resolution go over; and now, if in order, I desire to call up the conference report upon the Cuban resolutions.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I have morning business to present.

Mr. QUAY. I wish to present morning business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being interposed, the resolution will go over under the rule. The order of morning business is not yet concluded.

AMERICAN COTTON PICKER.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, directed to transmit to the Senate the report submitted to the Commissioner of Patents on the tests and field work of the American cotton picker exhibited at the Cotton States and International Exposition lately held at Atlanta, Ga.

MARGUERITE SHANKLAND.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Marguerite Shankland, daughter of Manning R. Shankland, deceased, late a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, a sum

equal to six months' salary, at the rate allowed by law to said clerk, out of the "miscellaneous items" of the contingent fund of the Senate; said payment to be considered as in lieu of all funeral expenses or other allowances.

BOAT RAILWAY AT THE DALLES OF THE COLUMBIA.

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

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be, and he is hereby, directed to advise the Senate as to what steps, if any, have been taken by the Department of Justice, by proceedings in court or otherwise, to secure the condemnation of lands in the State of Oregon necessary for the use of the Government in the construction of the proposed boat railway at The Dalles of the Columbia, and if no such proceedings have been instituted, the cause for delay.

TREASURY SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. HILL. I submit a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to report to Congress Treasury settlement No. 4813 of 1884 for appropriation, in favor of the Sun Mutual and other insurance companies of New York, for insurances paid on the steamer *Oceola*, heretofore reported for appropriation in Senate Executive Document No. 133, Fifty-third Congress, second session, and also to report Treasury settlement No. 9657 of 1894 for appropriation, in favor of the assignees of the Washington Marine Insurance Company of New York, for insurances paid on the steamer *Peerless*, heretofore reported for appropriation in House Executive Document No. 234, Fifty-third Congress, third session.

Mr. HOAR. I have an impression that that same order, or something substantially equivalent, in regard to the Sun Insurance Company has previously been adopted by the Senate, and that the matter will be found in a document.

Mr. HILL. I did not understand the Senator's remark.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to ask the Senator from New York if the information in regard to the Sun Insurance Company has not previously been furnished from the Treasury and is not already in one of our documents?

Mr. HILL. That may be. I think that is the case, but it is desired to use it again before the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator desires to have it come in again from the Treasury Department, I have no objection to the resolution, of course.

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

WATER-SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, directed to transmit to the Senate a statement of the investigations by the Geological Survey now in progress under the clause in the appropriation act approved March 2, 1895, "for gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States," etc., and also of the reports now in preparation showing the results of the work. And he is further directed to state whether the information being obtained bears upon the methods of utilizing the water resources, and whether it is practicable to prepare in connection with the determinations of the water supply popular reports or bulletins showing the best methods of such utilization.

MISSOURI RIVER IMPROVEMENT AT SIOUX CITY.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause to be prepared and submitted to the Senate a plan and estimate for the improvement of the Nebraska side of the Missouri River opposite Sioux City, Iowa, in accordance with the report of Capt. H. F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, dated November 16, 1894, and printed in House Executive Document No. 48, Fifty-third Congress, third session.

THE WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution of the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL], coming over from a previous day.

The resolution submitted by Mr. CALL on the 9th instant, and modified on the 12th instant, was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, directed to obtain from the Washington Gas Light Company and report to the Senate a statement, under oath, showing the amount of cash on hand on the 1st day of January, 1895, including money on deposit in banks and elsewhere; also, a statement of the money received from consumers of gas; also, how much money received from other sources, each to be given separately; also, the disbursements of money and for what purpose; also, the amount of money at the close of business on the 31st of December, 1895, including money in bank and elsewhere; and also to report to the Senate such further facts in regard to the management of the business of supplying the people of Washington with gas and coal, and the price of each, and also the illuminating power of the gas so furnished, as they may deem material for action by the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

Mr. PLATT. It is rather unusual to pass a resolution directing a committee of this body to obtain certain information. I do not say that the Senate ought not to have the information; I think we ought to have it; but certainly if the committee is to be directed to obtain the information from a private corporation there should be attached to the resolution power to send for persons and papers, for it can not get it in any other way, except by having power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths.

Mr. CALL. I have no objection to such an amendment if the

Senator from Connecticut desires it. I supposed the committee would use whatever means were necessary to accomplish the purpose if the resolution were passed; but I accept the suggestion of the Senator from Connecticut, and will add to the resolution the words "that the committee shall have power to send for persons and papers."

Mr. FAULKNER. I desire to state to the Senate that this subject has been under thorough investigation before the Committee on the District of Columbia of this body and also the committee of the other House, and as far as I could catch the terms of the resolution from the reading at the desk I think the information has already been furnished to the House committee and that it appears in a public document. If there is any fact called for by the resolution which is not in that document, in the information returned by the company to the House committee, I did not catch the reading of the resolution correctly. I think all the information asked for by the resolution is already in a document published by the House of Representatives, and in response to information called for by the House District Committee. We are investigating the same question in the Committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate. I will only say to the Senator from Florida—I am not positively certain that my statement is absolutely accurate, but if he will send for that document he can see very soon whether it does not embrace all the information that he proposes to call for.

Mr. CALL. This subject has been under investigation by committees of this body for the seventeen years in which I have been in the Senate of the United States. I have no other interest in the resolution than have the people at large here, and it was presented at the request, as I understand, of a large number of prominent people in the District of Columbia. However, as the Senator from West Virginia has made the suggestion that possibly there may be such information in a document already printed, I have no objection to a day's delay, and I will ask that the resolution may lie over until to-morrow morning.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR THE SEIZURE OF VESSELS.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, pursuant to the—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Morning business has not yet been concluded.

Mr. LODGE. I beg pardon; I thought the morning business was concluded.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution of the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL], coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The SECRETARY. A resolution, by Mr. CALL, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what orders have been issued from the Treasury Department to seize vessels of the United States loaded with arms and munitions of war, etc.

Mr. CALL. I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. PLATT. Let the resolution be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CALL on the 13th instant, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what orders have been issued from the Treasury Department to seize vessels of the United States loaded with arms and munitions of war, with passengers on board, suspected to be destined for foreign ports, and under what authority of law such seizures and arrests have been made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 365) to fix the date of discharge of Thomas Johnson;

A bill (H. R. 2672) concerning tonnage tax;

A bill (H. R. 3715) for the relief of Capt. W. J. Kountz;

A bill (H. R. 3013) to amend section 4131 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to improve the merchant marine engineer service, and thereby also to increase the efficiency of the Naval Reserve; and

A bill (H. R. 4698) to provide an American register for the steamer *Matteawan*.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution submitted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER], coming over from a previous day; which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. PALMER on the 13th instant, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, First. That it is the policy of the United States to maintain the existing legal and commercial standard of value.

Second. That the unlimited coinage by the United States of silver dollars of 412½ grains of standard silver with forced legal-tender quality for all debts, public and private, would subvert the existing legal and commercial standard of value by establishing a standard of values based upon silver coinage only.

Mr. PALMER. The Senate seems to be now engaged in the discussion of two very important questions, and I am content that this resolution shall lie over. I propose, however, at some convenient time to ask the Senate to take up the resolution, when I shall submit some remarks upon it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will go over.

UNCOMPAGHRE INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. CANNON. I ask unanimous consent to call from the table the answer of the Secretary of the Interior to the resolution of inquiry which passed the Senate on the 4th instant, and I shall move to have that answer referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. I desire to make a few observations upon it before it is committed, if I may have the permission of the Senate to do so. The whole matter will not occupy more than five minutes of time, and in all probability will not lead to any debate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Utah, to take from the table the communication referred to by him, the indorsement upon which will be stated.

The Secretary read as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to the Senate resolution of the 4th of March, as to the reason the nonagricultural and unallotted lands of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation have not been restored to the public domain and proclaimed open to entry and location.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Utah, to refer the communication to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, it would be unfair to send to the Committee on Indian Affairs, without a statement which will show to the Senate its utter incompleteness, this alleged answer to the resolution of the Senate, sent by the Secretary of the Interior, and without calling the attention of this body to the wrong which is being perpetrated, not only upon the people of Utah and of the West, but upon the Treasury of the United States, by the persistent inaction of the Secretary of the Interior and his refusal, by that inaction, to obey the mandate of the law. This communication is not an answer. It is merely an evasion. Where it is not discourteous to the Senate it is misleading. It is discourteous to the Senate in that it does not give any reply to a very proper inquiry propounded to the Secretary of the Interior by the Senate, but refers us to the geological report of some special agent, who was sent, outside of the law, with instructions to examine the character of the land which the law says shall be thrown open to settlement and mineral entry. It is no more a reply for the Secretary of the Interior to state to the Senate that certain valuable mineral deposits exist there than it would be a proper answer of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate, had he been required by law to build certain warships, to say that some scientist had discovered a new barnacle which fastened upon the bottoms of vessels, and therefore the Secretary of the Navy deemed it inadvisable to execute the law.

The communication of the Secretary of the Interior is misleading, in this, that it states that the matter of the opening of the Uncompahgre Reservation is now in the hands of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior has not been advised as to the President's purpose. Nowhere in all the voluminous correspondence which has been had on this question is there any showing, nor has there been any public showing by the Secretary of the Interior, that he has reported to the President of the United States according to the terms and provisions of the law the designation of the lands not allotted to the Indians.

I desire to call attention to the fact that the Senate may now have notice of it and that the Committee on Appropriations may have notice of it, that there was appropriated in 1894 the sum of \$16,000 to pay for the work of a commission to allot lands in severalty to the Uncompahgre Indians and to treat with the Uintah Indians in Utah for the disposal of portions of their reservation. That commission was appointed in November of 1894, and proceeded to Utah, ostensibly to engage in its work of treating with the Indians, but as late as March, 1895, in communication with the Secretary of the Interior, the commission states that it so far has been unable to do anything because of the fact that the ground was covered with snow. The whole business has been conducted just along that line of ignorance and misconception. A commission was sent into the tops of the Rocky Mountains at the beginning of winter to examine the soil as to its character and fitness for agricultural purposes; a commission of gentlemen who knew nothing whatever concerning the character of the soil, no matter how estimable they may have been in other respects, was sent to the reservation and encamped there for months, drawing pay from the Treasury of the United States and absolutely performing no public service, as is shown by the official correspondence.

Mr. President, in asking that this so-called answer of the Secre-

tary of the Interior shall go to the Committee on Indian Affairs, I desire most emphatically now to protest against any appropriation which may be charged to the account of the people of the West in treating with the Indians, which shall be so mismanaged; and I desire here and now publicly to protest against the implied assumption of the Secretary of the Interior that he alone knows anything about the character of the land in the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations of Utah. I insist that he has not the right to set up his individual opinion against the declaration of the law of the United States, which says that, under certain contingencies, these reservations shall be declared open to settlement.

The men who have had this matter in charge have had the impertinence to assume that the only ones desiring to have the reservations opened were men who are the agents of corporations seeking to obtain control of the asphaltum lands of Utah.

The Secretary of the Interior intimates as the only possible reason for his failure to carry out the law, his individual opinion that it would be well for Congress to pass an act requiring that the mineral lands in the Uncompahgre Reservation shall be sold or leased at public sale to the highest bidder for cash; that if this were done vast sums of money would come into the public Treasury, and if the lands were allotted in the ordinary way, by settlement and mineral entry, the Government would be deprived of extensive profits which should go into its Treasury.

Mr. President, this is a misconception of the real situation. If these mineral lands should be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidders they would necessarily fall into the hands of large corporations. If they are located as are all other mineral lands of the United States, the hardy pioneer, the man who has made his prospecting trips through that region of country, will, under the law, take his just portion of the valuable land, paying therefor the price fixed by statute. The law restrains the entries on the asphaltum ground to 10 acres to each person, as it restrains the entries of all mineral lands to defined areas.

Mr. President, it would not be fair to leave the matter without protesting, in the name of the West, against the management of affairs so distant from Washington by a sentiment so wholly alien to the progress of the West. It is a great misfortune that the Secretary of the Interior is not required by law to know something of the country over which he exercises such absolute jurisdiction—a jurisdiction more autocratic than that of the Congress of the United States, because here, when laws are to be passed affecting the welfare of the West, there is discussion. With the Secretary of the Interior there is merely his dictum of personal opinion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Utah, to refer the communication of the Secretary of the Interior to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. GORDON. I hope the Senator will not object to the communication lying over for one more day. It is a new question to some of us, and I should like an opportunity of looking into it to some extent while the subject is still before the Senate.

Mr. CANNON. Certainly. I have no objection to that, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion of the Senator from Utah will go over.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 18th instant approved and signed the following acts and joint resolutions:

An act (S. 477) to repeal section 553 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, requiring the district judge for the southern district of Florida to reside at Key West;

An act (S. 636) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Chamberlain, S. Dak.;

The joint resolution (S. R. 65) to print the annual report of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service;

The joint resolution (S. R. 78) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute the medals and diplomas awarded by the World's Columbian Commission to the exhibitors entitled thereto; and

The joint resolution (S. R. 85) granting the county of Cole, Mo., permission to use certain rooms in the United States building at Jefferson City, Mo.

JOINT RESOLUTION BECOMES A LAW.

The joint resolution (S. R. 43) authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute seeds, bulbs, etc., as has been done in preceding years, having been presented to the President on March 3, 1896, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the ten days prescribed by the Constitution, has become a law without his approval.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

Mr. LODGE. Pursuant to the notice I gave on March 10, I desire to submit, very briefly, a few remarks upon Senate bill 2147, which I ask the Secretary to read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill, as requested.

The Secretary read the bill (S. 2147) establishing additional regulations concerning immigration to the United States, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, in amendment of the immigration and contract-labor acts, be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the classes of aliens excluded from admission into the United States the following:

"First. All persons over 14 years of age who can not read and write the language of their native country or some other language, except that an aged person not so able to read and write who is the parent or grandparent of an admissible immigrant may accompany or be sent for by such immigrant.

"Second. For the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read and write, as required by the foregoing section, the inspection officers shall be furnished with copies of the Constitution of the United States, printed on numbered uniform pasteboard slips, each containing five lines of said Constitution printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double small pica type. These slips shall be kept in boxes made for that purpose and so constructed as to conceal the slips from view, each box to contain slips of but one language, and the immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test shall be made. Each immigrant shall be required to draw one of said slips from the box and read, and afterwards write out, in full view of the immigration officers, the five lines printed thereon. Each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished, and the contents of the box shall be shaken up by an inspection officer before another drawing is made. No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip thus drawn by him shall be admitted, but he shall be returned to the country from which he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him, as now provided by law. The inspection officers shall keep in each box at all times a full number of said printed pasteboard slips, and in the case of each excluded immigrant shall keep a certified memorandum of the number of the slip which the said immigrant failed to read or copy out in writing."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, this bill is intended to amend the existing law so as to restrict still further immigration to the United States. Paupers, diseased persons, convicts, and contract laborers are now excluded. By this bill it is proposed to make a new class of excluded immigrants and add to those which have just been named the totally ignorant. The bill is of the simplest kind. The first section excludes from the country all immigrants who can not read and write either their own or some other language. The second section merely provides a simple test for determining whether the immigrant can read or write, and is added to the bill so as to define the duties of the immigrant inspectors, and to assure to all immigrants alike perfect justice and a fair test of their knowledge.

Two questions arise in connection with this bill. The first is as to the merits of this particular form of restriction; the second as to the general policy of restricting immigration at all. I desire to discuss briefly these two questions in the order in which I have stated them. The smaller question as to the merits of this particular bill comes first. The existing laws of the United States now exclude, as I have said, certain classes of immigrants who, it is universally agreed, would be most undesirable additions to our population. These exclusions have been enforced and the results have been beneficial, but the excluded classes are extremely limited and do not by any means cover all or even any considerable part of the immigrants whose presence here is undesirable or injurious, nor do they have any adequate effect in properly reducing the great body of immigration to this country. There can be no doubt that there is a very earnest desire on the part of the American people to restrict further and much more extensively than has yet been done foreign immigration to the United States. The question before the committee was how this could best be done; that is, by what method the largest number of undesirable immigrants and the smallest possible number of desirable immigrants could be shut out. Three methods of obtaining this further restriction have been widely discussed of late years and in various forms have been brought to the attention of Congress. The first was the imposition of a capitation tax on all immigrants. There can be no doubt as to the effectiveness of this method if the tax is made sufficiently heavy. But although exclusion by a tax would be thorough, it would be indiscriminating, and your committee did not feel that the time had yet come for its application. The second scheme was to restrict immigration by requiring consular certification of immigrants. This plan has been much advocated, and if it were possible to carry it out thoroughly and to add very largely to the number of our consuls in order to do so, it would no doubt be effective and beneficial. But the committee was satisfied that consular certification was, under existing circumstances, impractical; that the necessary machinery could not be provided; that it would lead to many serious questions with foreign governments, and that it could not be properly and justly enforced. It is not necessary to go further into the details which brought the committee to this conclusion. It is sufficient to say here that the opinion of the committee is shared, they believe, by all expert judges who have given the most careful attention to the question.

The third method was to exclude all immigrants who could neither read nor write, and this is the plan which was adopted by the committee and which is embodied in this bill. In their report the committee have shown by statistics, which have been collected and tabulated with great care, the emigrants who would be affected by this illiteracy test. It is not necessary for me here to do

more than summarize the results of the committee's investigation, which have been set forth fully in their report. It is found, in the first place, that the illiteracy test will bear most heavily upon the Italians, Russians, Poles, Hungarians, Greeks, and Asiatics, and very lightly, or not at all, upon English-speaking emigrants or Germans, Scandinavians, and French. In other words, the races most affected by the illiteracy test are those whose emigration to this country has begun within the last twenty years and swelled rapidly to enormous proportions, races with which the English-speaking people have never hitherto assimilated, and who are most alien to the great body of the people of the United States. On the other hand, immigrants from the United Kingdom and of those races which are most closely related to the English-speaking people, and who with the English-speaking people themselves founded the American colonies and built up the United States, are affected but little by the proposed test. These races would not be prevented by this law from coming to this country in practically undiminished numbers. These kindred races also are those who alone go to the Western and Southern States, where immigrants are desired, and take up our unoccupied lands. The races which would suffer most seriously by exclusion under the proposed bill furnish the immigrants who do not go to the West or South, where immigration is needed, but who remain on the Atlantic Seaboard, where immigration is not needed and where their presence is most injurious and undesirable.

The statistics prepared by the committee show further that the immigrants excluded by the illiteracy test are those who remain for the most part in congested masses in our great cities. They furnish, as other tables show, a large proportion of the population of the slums. The committee's report proves that illiteracy runs parallel with the slum population, with criminals, paupers, and juvenile delinquents of foreign birth or parentage, whose percentage is out of all proportion to their share of the total population when compared with the percentage of the same classes among the native born. It also appears from investigations which have been made that the immigrants who would be shut out by the illiteracy test are those who bring least money to the country and come most quickly upon private or public charity for support. The replies of the governors of twenty-six States to the Immigration Restriction League show that in only two cases are immigrants of the classes affected by the illiteracy test desired, and those are of a single race. All the other immigrants mentioned by the governors as desirable belong to the races which are but slightly affected by the provisions of this bill. It is also proved that the classes now excluded by law, the criminals, the diseased, the paupers, and the contract laborers, are furnished chiefly by the same races as those most affected by the test of illiteracy. The same is true as to those immigrants who come to this country for a brief season and return to their native land, taking with them the money they have earned in the United States. There is no more hurtful and undesirable class of immigrants from every point of view than these "birds of passage," and the tables show that the races furnishing the largest number of "birds of passage" have also the greatest proportion of illiterates.

These facts prove to demonstration that the exclusion of immigrants unable to read or write, as proposed by this bill, will operate against the most undesirable and harmful part of our present immigration and shut out elements which no thoughtful or patriotic man can wish to see multiplied among the people of the United States. The report of the committee also proves that this bill meets the great requirement of all legislation of this character in excluding the greatest proportion possible of thoroughly undesirable and dangerous immigrants and the smallest proportion of immigrants who are unobjectionable.

I have said enough to show what the effects of this bill would be, and that if enacted into law it would be fair in its operation and highly beneficial in its results. It now remains for me to discuss the second and larger question, as to the advisability of restricting immigration at all. This is a subject of the greatest magnitude and the most far-reaching importance. It has two sides, the economic and the social. As to the former, but few words are necessary. There is no one thing which does so much to bring about a reduction of wages and to injure the American wage earner as the unlimited introduction of cheap foreign labor through unrestricted immigration. Statistics show that the change in the race character of our immigration has been accompanied by a corresponding decline in its quality. The number of skilled mechanics and of persons trained to some occupation or pursuit has fallen off, while the number of those without occupation or training, that is, who are totally unskilled, has risen in our recent immigration to enormous proportions. This low, unskilled labor is the most deadly enemy of the American wage earner, and does more than anything else toward lowering his wages and forcing down his standard of living. An attempt was made, with the general assent of both political parties, to meet this crying evil some years ago by the passage of what are known as the contract-

labor laws. That legislation was excellent in intention, but has proved of but little value in practice. It has checked to a certain extent the introduction of cheap, low-class labor in large masses into the United States. It has made it a little more difficult for such labor to come here, but the labor of this class continues to come, even if not in the same way, and the total amount of it has not been materially reduced. Even if the contract-labor laws were enforced intelligently and thoroughly, there is no reason to suppose that they would have any adequate effect in checking the evil which they were designed to stop. It is perfectly clear after the experience of several years that the only relief which can come to the American wage earner from the competition of low-class immigrant labor must be by general laws restricting the total amount of immigration and framed in such a way as to affect most strongly those elements of the immigration which furnish the low, unskilled, and ignorant foreign labor.

It is not necessary to enter further into a discussion of the economic side of the general policy of restricting immigration. In this direction the argument is unanswerable. If we have any regard for the welfare, the wages, or the standard of life of American workingmen, we should take immediate steps to restrict foreign immigration. There is no danger, at present at all events, to our workingmen from the coming of skilled mechanics or of trained and educated men with a settled occupation or pursuit, for immigrants of this class will never seek to lower the American standard of life and wages. On the contrary, they desire the same standard for themselves. But there is an appalling danger to the American wage earner from the flood of low, unskilled, ignorant, foreign labor which has poured into the country for some years past, and which not only takes lower wages, but accepts a standard of life and living so low that the American workingman can not compete with it.

I now come to the aspect of this question which is graver and more serious than any other. The injury of unrestricted immigration to American wages and American standards of living is sufficiently plain and is bad enough, but the danger which this immigration threatens to the quality of our citizenship is far worse. That which it concerns us to know and that which is more vital to us as a people than all possible questions of tariff or currency is whether the quality of our citizenship is endangered by the present course and character of immigration to the United States. To determine this question intelligently we must look into the history of our race.

Two hundred years ago Daniel Defoe, in some very famous verses called the "True-born Englishman," defended William III, the greatest ruler, with the exception of Cromwell, whom England has had since the days of the Plantagenets, against the accusation so constantly made at the time that he was a foreigner. The line taken by Defoe is the highly characteristic one of a fierce attack upon his opponents. He declared in lines which were as forcible as they were rough that the English-speaking people drew their descent from many sources; that there was no such thing as a pure-blooded Englishman, and that King William was as much an Englishman as any of them. The last proposition, in regard to the King, whose mother was a Stuart, was undoubtedly true. It was also superficially true that Englishmen drew their blood from many strains; but the rest of the argument was ludicrously false if the matter is considered in the light of modern history and modern science.

For practical purposes in considering a question of race and in dealing with the civilized peoples of western Europe and of America there is no such thing as a race of original purity according to the divisions of ethnical science. In considering the practical problems of the present time we can deal only with artificial races—that is, races like the English-speaking people, the French, or the Germans—who have been developed as races by the operation during a long period of time of climatic influences, wars, migrations, conquests, and industrial development. To the philologist and the ethnologist it is of great importance to determine the ethnical divisions of mankind in the earliest historic times. To the scientific modern historian, to the student of social phenomena, and to the statesman alike the early ethnic divisions are of little consequence, but the sharply marked race divisions which have been gradually developed by the conditions and events of the last thousand years are absolutely vital. It is by these conditions and events that the races or nations which to-day govern the world have been produced, and it is their characteristics which it is important for us to understand.

How, then, has the English-speaking race, which to-day controls so large a part of the earth's surface, been formed? Great Britain and Ireland at the time of the Roman conquest were populated by Celtic tribes. After the downfall of the Roman Empire these tribes remained in possession of the islands with probably but a very slight infusion of Latin blood. Then came what is commonly known as the Saxon invasion. Certain North German tribes, own brothers to those other tribes which swept southward and westward over the whole Roman Empire, crossed the Eng-

lish Channel and landed in the corner of England known as the Isle of Thanet. They were hard fighters, pagans, and adventurers. They swept over the whole of England and the Lowlands of Scotland. A few British words like basket, relating to domestic employments, indicate that only women of the conquered race, and not many of those, were spared. The extermination was fierce and thorough. The native Celts were driven back into the Highlands of Scotland and to the edge of the sea in Cornwall and Wales, while all the rest of the land became Saxon.

The conquerors established themselves in their new country, were converted to Christianity, and began to advance in civilization. Then came a fresh wave from the Germanic tribes. This time it was the Danes. They were of the same blood as the Saxons, and the two kindred races fought hard for the possession of England until the last comers prevailed and their chiefs reached the throne. Then in 1066 there was another invasion, this time from the shores of France. But the new invaders and conquerors were not Frenchmen. As Carlyle says, they were only Saxons who spoke French. A hundred years before these Normans, or Northmen, northernmost of all the Germanic tribes, had descended from their land of snow and ice upon Europe. They were the most remarkable of all the people who poured out of the Germanic forests. They came upon Europe in their long, low ships, a set of fighting pirates and buccaneers, and yet these same pirates brought with them out of the darkness and cold of the north a remarkable literature and a strange and poetic mythology. Wherever they went they conquered, and wherever they stopped they set up for themselves dukedoms, principalities, and kingdoms. To them we owe the marvels of Gothic architecture, for it was they who were the great builders and architects of mediæval Europe. They were great military engineers as well and revived the art of fortified defense, which had been lost to the world. They were great statesmen and great generals, and they had only been in Normandy about a hundred years when they crossed the English Channel, conquered the country, and gave to England for many generations to come her kings and nobles. But the Normans in their turn were absorbed or blended with the great mass of the Danes and the still earlier Saxons. In reality they were all one people. They had different names and spoke differing dialects, but their blood and their characteristics were the same. And so this Germanic people of one blood, coming through various channels, dwelt in England, assimilating more or less and absorbing to a greater or less degree their neighbors of the northern and western Celtic fringe, with an occasional fresh infusion from their own brethren who dwelt in the low sea-girt lands at the mouths of the Scheldt and Rhine. In the course of the centuries these people were welded together and had made a new speech and a new race, with strong and well-defined qualities, both mental and moral.

When the Reformation came this work was pretty nearly done, and after that great movement had struck off the shackles from the human mind the English-speaking people were ready to come forward and begin to play their part in a world where the despotism of the church had been broken, and where political despotism was about to enter on its great struggle against the forces of freedom. Let me describe what these English people were at the close of the sixteenth century, when the work of race making had been all done and the achievements of the race so made were about to begin. I will take for this purpose, not words of my own, but the brilliant sentences of one of the greatest of modern English writers:

In those past silent centuries, among those silent classes, much had been going on. Not only had red deer in the New and other forests been got, preserved, and shot; and treacheries of Simon de Montfort, wars of Red and White Roses, battles of Crecy, battles of Bosworth, and many other battles been got, transacted, and adjusted; but England wholly, not without sore toil and aching bones to the millions of sires and the millions of sons these eighteen generations, had been got, drained, and tilled, covered with yellow harvests, beautiful and rich possessions; the mud-wooden Ceasters and Chesters had become steepled, tile-roofed, compact towns. Sheffield had taken to the manufacture of Sheffield whittles; Worstead could from wool spin yarn, and knit or weave the same into stockings or breeches for men. England had property valuable to the auctioneer; but the accumulate manufacturing, commercial, economic skill which lay impalpably warehoused in English hands and heads, what auctioneer could estimate?

Hardly an Englishman to be met with but could do something—some cunninger thing than break his fellow-creature's head with battle-axes. The seven incorporated trades, with their million guild brethren, with their hammers, their shuttles, and tools; what an army—fit to conquer that land of England, as we say, and to hold it conquered. Nay, stranger of all, the English people had acquired the faculty and habit of thinking, even of believing; individual conscience had unfolded itself among them; conscience, and intelligence is its handmaid. Ideas of innumerable kinds were circulating among these men; witness one Shakespeare, a wool comber, poacher, or whatever else, at Stratford, in Warwickshire, who happened to write books—the finest human figure, as I apprehend, that nature has hitherto seen fit to make of our widely diffused Teutonic clay. Saxon, Norman, Celt, or Sarmat, I find no human soul so beautiful these fifteen hundred known years—our supreme modern European man. Him England had contrived to realize. Were there not ideas—ideas poetic and also puritanic, that had to seek utterance in the noblest way? England had got her Shakespeare, but was now about to get her Milton and Oliver Cromwell. This, too, we will call a new expansion, hard as it might be to articulate and adjust; this, that a man could actually have a conscience for his own behoof, and not for his priest's only; that his priest, be who he might, would henceforth have to take that fact along with him. One of the hardest things to adjust. It is not adjusted down to this hour. It lasts onward to the time they call "glorious revolu-

tion "before so much as a reasonable truce can be made and the war proceed by logic mainly. And still it is war, and no peace, unless we call waste vacancy peace. But it needed to be adjusted, as the others had done, as still others will do.

This period, when the work of centuries which had resulted in the making of the English people was complete, and when they were entering upon their career of world conquest, is of peculiar interest to us. Then it was that from the England of Shakespeare and Bacon and Raleigh, and later from the England of Pym and Hampden and Cromwell and Milton, Englishmen fared forth across the great ocean to the North American Continent. The first Englishmen to come here settled on the James River, and there laid the foundation of the great State of Virginia. The next landed much farther to the north. I will again borrow the words of Carlyle to describe the coming of this second English migration:

But now on the industrial side, while this great constitutional controversy and revolt of the middle class had not ended, had yet but begun, what a shout was that that England, carelessly, in quest of other objects, struck out across the ocean, into the waste land, which it named New England. Hail to thee, poor little ship *Mayflower*, of Delft-Haven; poor common-looking ship, hired by common charter party for coined dollars; caked with mere oakum and tar; provisioned with vulgarst biscuit and bacon; yet what ship *Argo*, or miraculous epic ship built by the sea gods, was other than a foolish bumbarger in comparison? Golden fleeces or the like these sailed for, with or without effect; thou, little *Mayflower*, hadst in thee a veritable Promethean spark; the life spark of the largest nation on our earth, so we may already name the transatlantic Saxon nation. They went seeking leave to hear sermon in their own method, these *Mayflower* Puritans; a most honest indispensable search; and yet, like Saul the son of Kish, seeking a small thing, they found this unexpected great thing. Honor to the brave and true; they verily, we say, carry fire from heaven, and have a power that themselves dream not of. Let all men honor Puritanism, since God has so honored it.

At the period of these two English settlements, and just about at the same time, the Dutch settled at the mouth of the Hudson and the Swedes upon the Delaware. Both, be it remembered, were of the same original race stock as the English settlers of Virginia and New England, who were destined to be so predominant in the North American colonies. At the close of the seventeenth century and during the eighteenth there came to America three other migrations of people sufficiently numerous to be considered in estimating the races from which the colonists were derived. These were the Scotch-Irish, the Germans, and the French Huguenots. The Scotch-Irish, as they are commonly called with us, were immigrants from the north of Ireland. They were chiefly descendants of Cromwell's soldiers, who had been settled in Ulster and of the Lowland Scotch, who had come to the same region. They were the men who made the famous defense of Londonderry against James II, and differed in no essential respect either of race or language from the English, who had preceded them in America. Some of them settled in New Hampshire, but most of them in the western part of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. They were found in all the colonies in a greater or less degree, and were a vigorous body of men, who have contributed very largely to the upbuilding of the United States and played a great part in our history. The German immigrants were the Protestants of the Palatinate, and they settled in large numbers in western Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. The Huguenots, although not very numerous, were a singularly fine body of people. They had shown the highest moral qualities in their long struggle for religious freedom. They had faced war, massacre, and persecution for nearly two centuries, and had never wavered in their constancy to the creed in which they believed. Harried and driven out of France by Louis XIV, they had sought refuge in Holland, in England, and in the New World. They were to be found in this country in all our colonies, and everywhere they became a most valuable addition.

Such, then, briefly, were the people composing the colonies when we faced England in the war for independence. It will be observed that with the exception of the Huguenot French, who formed but a small percentage of the total population, the people of the thirteen colonies were all of the same original race stocks. The Dutch, the Swedes, and the Germans simply blended again with the English-speaking people, who like them were descended from the Germanic tribes whom Cæsar fought and Tacitus described.

During the present century, down to 1875, there have been three large migrations to this country in addition to the always steady stream from Great Britain; one came from Ireland about the middle of the century, and somewhat later one from Germany and one from Scandinavia, in which is included Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. The Irish, although of a different race stock originally, have been closely associated with the English-speaking people for nearly a thousand years. They speak the same language, and during that long period the two races have lived side by side, and to some extent intermarried. The Germans and Scandinavians are again people of the same race stock as the English who founded and built up the colonies. During this century, down to 1875, then, as in the two which preceded it, there had been scarcely any immigration to this country, except from kindred or allied races, and no other, which was sufficiently numerous to have produced any effect on the national characteristics, or

to be taken into account here. Since 1875, however, there has been a great change. While the people who for two hundred and fifty years have been migrating to America have continued to furnish large numbers of immigrants to the United States, other races of totally different race origin, with whom the English-speaking people have never hitherto been assimilated or brought in contact, have suddenly begun to immigrate to the United States in large numbers. Russians, Hungarians, Poles, Bohemians, Italians, Greeks, and even Asiatics, whose immigration to America was almost unknown twenty years ago, have during the last twenty years poured in in steadily increasing numbers, until now they nearly equal the immigration of those races kindred in blood or speech, or both, by whom the United States has hitherto been built up and the American people formed.

This momentous fact is the one which confronts us to-day, and if continued, it carries with it future consequences far deeper than any other event of our times. It involves, in a word, nothing less than the possibility of a great and perilous change in the very fabric of our race. The English-speaking race, as I have shown, has been made slowly during the centuries. Nothing has happened thus far to radically change it here. In the United States, after allowing for the variations produced by new climatic influences and changed conditions of life and of political institutions, it is still in the great essentials fundamentally the same race. The additions in this country until the present time have been from kindred people or from those with whom we have been long allied and who speak the same language. By those who look at this question superficially we hear it often said that the English-speaking people, especially in America, are a mixture of races. Analysis shows that the actual mixture of blood in the English-speaking race is very small, and that while the English-speaking people are derived through different channels, no doubt, there is among them none the less an overwhelming preponderance of the same race stock, that of the great Germanic tribes who reached from Norway to the Alps. They have been welded together by more than a thousand years of wars, conquests, migrations, and struggles, both at home and abroad, and in so doing they have attained a fixity and definiteness of national character unknown to any other people. Let me quote on this point a disinterested witness of another race and another language, M. Gustave Le Bon, a distinguished French writer of the highest scientific training and attainments, who says in his very remarkable book on the Evolution of Races:

Most of the historic races of Europe are still in process of formation, and it is important to realize this fact in order to understand their history. The English alone represent a race almost entirely fixed. In them the ancient Briton, the Saxon, and the Norman have been effaced to form a new and very homogeneous type.

It being admitted, therefore, that a historic race of fixed type has been developed, it remains to consider what this means, what a race is, and what a change would portend. That which identifies a race and sets it apart from others is not to be found merely or ultimately in its physical appearance, its institutions, its laws, its literature, or even its language. These are in the last analysis only the expression or the evidence of race. The achievements of the intellect pass easily from land to land and from people to people. The telephone, invented but yesterday, is used to-day in China, in Australia, or in South Africa as freely as in the United States. The book which the press to-day gives to the world in English is scattered to-morrow throughout the earth in every tongue, and the thoughts of the writer become the property of mankind. You can take a Hindoo and give him the highest education the world can afford. He has a keen intelligence. He will absorb the learning of Oxford, he will acquire the manners and habits of England, he will sit in the British Parliament, but you can not make him an Englishman. Yet he, like his conqueror, is of the great Indo-European family. But it has taken six thousand years and more to create the differences which exist between them. You can not efface those differences thus made, by education in a single life, because they do not rest upon the intellect. What, then, is this matter of race which separates the Englishman from the Hindoo and the American from the Indian? It is something deeper and more fundamental than anything which concerns the intellect. We all know it instinctively, although it is so impalpable that we can scarcely define it, and yet is so deeply marked that even the physiological differences between the Negro, the Mongol, and the Caucasian are not more persistent or more obvious. When we speak of a race, then, we do not mean its expressions in art or in language, or its achievements in knowledge. We mean the moral and intellectual characters, which in their association make the soul of a race, and which represent the product of all its past, the inheritance of all its ancestors, and the motives of all its conduct. The men of each race possess an indestructible stock of ideas, traditions, sentiments, modes of thought, an unconscious inheritance from their ancestors, upon which argument has no effect. What makes a race are their mental and, above all, their moral characteristics, the slow growth and

accumulation of centuries of toil and conflict. These are the qualities which determine their social efficiency as a people, which make one race rise and another fall, which we draw out of a dim past through many generations of ancestors, about which we can not argue, but in which we blindly believe, and which guide us in our short-lived generation as they have guided the race itself across the centuries.

I have cited a witness of the highest authority and entire disinterestedness to support what I have said as to the fixed and determinate character of the English-speaking race. Now that I come to show what that race is by recounting its qualities and characteristics, I will not trust myself to speak, for I might be accused of prejudice, but I will quote again M. Le Bon, who is not of our race nor of our speech:

Inability—

He says—

to foresee the remote consequences of actions and the tendency to be guided only by the instinct of the moment condemn an individual as well as a race to remain always in a very inferior condition. It is only in proportion as they have been able to master their instincts—that is to say, as they have acquired strength of will and consequently empire over themselves—that nations have been able to understand the importance of discipline, the necessity of sacrificing themselves to an ideal and lifting themselves up to civilization. If it were necessary to determine by a single test the social level of races in history, I would take willingly as a standard the aptitude displayed by each in controlling their impulses. The Romans in antiquity, the Anglo-Americans in modern times, represent the people who have possessed this quality in the highest degree. It has powerfully contributed to assure their greatness.

Again he says, speaking now more in detail:

Let us summarize, then, in a few words the characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race, which has peopled the United States. There is not perhaps in the world one which is more homogeneous and whose mental constitution is more easy to define in its great outline. The dominant qualities of this mental constitution are from the standpoint of character a will power which scarcely any people except perhaps the Romans have possessed, an unconquerable energy, a very great initiative, an absolute empire over self, a sentiment of independence pushed even to excessive unsociability, a puissant activity, very keen religious sentiments, a very fixed morality, a very clear idea of duty.

Again he says:

But above all it is in a new country like America that we must follow the astonishing progress due to the mental constitution of the English race. Transported to a wilderness inhabited only by savages and having only itself to count upon, we know what that race has done. Scarcely a century has been necessary to those people to place themselves in the first rank of the great powers of the world and to-day there is hardly one who could struggle against them.

Such achievements as M. Le Bon credits us with are due to the qualities of the American people, whom he, as a man of science looking below the surface, rightly describes as homogeneous. Those qualities are moral far more than intellectual, and it is on the moral qualities of the English-speaking race that our history, our victories, and all our future rest. There is only one way in which you can lower those qualities or weaken those characteristics, and that is by breeding them out. If a lower race mixes with a higher in sufficient numbers, history teaches us that the lower race will prevail. The lower race will absorb the higher, not the higher the lower, when the two strains approach equality in numbers. In other words, there is a limit to the capacity of any race for assimilating and elevating an inferior race, and when you begin to pour in in unlimited numbers people of alien or lower races of less social efficiency and less moral force, you are running the most frightful risk that any people can run. The lowering of a great race means not only its own decline but that of human civilization. M. Le Bon sees no danger to us in immigration, and his reason for this view is one of the most interesting things he says. He declares that the people of the United States will never be injured by immigration, because the moment they see the peril the great race instinct will assert itself and shut the immigration out. The reports of the Treasury for the last fifteen years show that the peril is at hand. I trust that the prediction of science is true and that the unerring instinct of the race will shut the danger out, as it closed the door upon the coming of the Chinese.

That the peril is not imaginary or the offspring of race prejudice, I will prove by another disinterested witness, also a Frenchman. M. Paul Bourget, the distinguished novelist, visited this country a few years ago and wrote a book containing his impressions of what he saw. He was not content, as many travelers are, to say that our cars were high priced, the streets of New York noisy, the cars hot, and then feel that he had disposed of the United States and the people thereof for time and for eternity. M. Bourget saw here a great country and a great people; in other words, a great fact in modern times. Our ways were not his ways, nor our thoughts his thoughts, and he probably liked his own country and his own ways much better, but he none the less studied us carefully and sympathetically. What most interested him was to see whether the socialistic movements, which now occupy the alarmed attention of Europe, were equally threatening here. His conclusion, which I will state in a few words, is of profound interest. He expected to find signs of a coming war of classes, and he went

home believing that if any danger threatened the United States it was not from a war of classes, but a war of races.

Mr. President, more precious even than forms of government are the mental and moral qualities which make what we call our race. While those stand unimpaired all is safe. When those decline all is imperiled. They are exposed to but a single danger, and that is by changing the quality of our race and citizenship through the wholesale infusion of races whose traditions and inheritances, whose thoughts and whose beliefs are wholly alien to ours and with whom we have never assimilated or even been associated in the past. The danger has begun. It is small as yet, comparatively speaking, but it is large enough to warn us to act while there is yet time and while it can be done easily and efficiently. There lies the peril at the portals of our land; there is pressing in the tide of unrestricted immigration. The time has certainly come, if not to stop, at least to check, to sift, and to restrict those immigrants. In careless strength, with generous hand, we have kept our gates wide open to all the world. If we do not close them, we should at least place sentinels beside them to challenge those who would pass through. The gates which admit men to the United States and to citizenship in the great Republic should no longer be left unguarded.

O Liberty, white Goddess, is it well
To leave the gates unguarded? On thy breast
Fold Sorrow's children, soothe the hurts of fate,
Lift the down-trodden, but with hand of steel
Stay those who to thy sacred portals come
To waste the gifts of freedom. Have a care,
Lest from thy brow the clustered stars be torn
And trampled in the dust. For so of old
The thronging Goth and Vandal trampled Rome,
And where the temples of the Cæsars stood
The lean wolf unmolested made her lair.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

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

A bill (S. 2672) concerning tonnage tax;

A bill (S. 3013) to amend section 4131 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to improve the merchant marine engineer service, and thereby also to increase the efficiency of the Naval Reserve; and

A bill (H. R. 4698) to provide an American register for the steamer *Matteawan*.

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

A bill (H. R. 365) to fix the date of discharge of Thomas Johnson; and

A bill (H. R. 3715) for the relief of Capt. W. J. Kountz.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Mr. PUGH. I ask that the House bill on the tariff, with the amendment of the Committee on Finance of the Senate, be laid before the Senate for the sole purpose of enabling me to address the Senate upon the amendment reported as a substitute by the Finance Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS in the chair). The Chair lays the bill before the Senate. It will be read by title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 2749) to temporarily increase the revenue to meet the expenses of Government and provide against a deficiency.

Mr. PUGH, Mr. President, when my present term in the Senate expires on the 4th of March, 1897, I will have been a member of this body sixteen years. During that time I have been in personal and political association with representative men of all parties distinguished for more or less ability and learning. I have served on high committees with these representatives. I have heard and taken some part in the great debates on important national questions, especially the economic questions of tariff and currency. It must be conceded that the debates on the tariff and currency questions in the two last Congresses and the present session have never been excelled in ability and learning by any lawmaking body in the world.

All these opportunities and means of acquiring information to qualify the people and their representatives, aided by the American press as a powerful auxiliary in the undertaking, have been enjoyed by every voter in the United States who can read and understand the English language. Here we are to-day with about 70,000,000 of people, advanced in the highest civilization and increasing rapidly in number, and in all things requiring the use of money, with a system of government certainly equal to any the highest human capacity has ever originated and administered; blessed with natural advantages, unsurpassed in quality and inexhaustible in quantity, with human capacity, intelligence, energy, skill, and courage not equaled and certainly not surpassed by any population in the world, and supplied with marvelous inventions to aid in the great work of development and progress in agriculture, manufacturing, mechanics, and in transportation and commerce.

With all these wonderful advantages, agencies, and instrumentalities to promote and insure all forms of improvement and prog-

ress, why is it that the greatest ability, intelligence, statesmanship, and largest experience of which we justly boast in this great country present the spectacle to the world of confessed inability to understand so as to deal wisely and satisfactorily with present conditions? Who has shown a willingness, what party dares in this crisis to take the risk of formulating and presenting and advocating any specific remedy for the terrible evils that are now causing apprehension, uneasiness, and discontent all over this country? The universal inquiry is, what is the matter? Tell us what you think is the cause of existing troubles. Explain how it is that our people have never had such experience in the history of this country. Who is to blame, or is anybody to blame? Whenever there is any attempt to respond to any of these questions, the air is filled with contradictions and disapproval, and every suggestion is met with counter statements, charges, crimination and recrimination, and so the matter stands. What shall I say is the matter, and what shall I say is the remedy? From the beginning of our troubles, I have never had any doubt about their cause or its inevitable effects, or the remedy. The cause is manifestly the insufficient supply of money, and the lack of circulation and equal distribution of the money now in existence. In a word, it is inherent in our present inadequate and congested currency system. We are in the midst of the experiment to establish in this country the English system of finance.

The question of the quantity and character of money needed by the people in any country in their trade and commerce has always been and will never cease to be the subject of irreconcilable controversy. The parties to such a controversy make the conflict irrepressible between capital and labor. I can express an opinion, however, that will not be questioned, and that is that the people of the United States, according to number, resources, and the advantages I have mentioned, need more money and can make better use of more money than the people of any other country in the world. I have no doubt that the people of the United States can profitably employ double the quantity of money per capita that can be so employed by the same number of people in any other like area of country in the world. Take the character of our people and the character and geographical area of our country as I have described them and compare them with the same number and the same area of country anywhere in the world, and I challenge a denial of my statement that the people of the United States, in their trade and commerce and the development and maintenance of their resources and industries and means of transportation, require more money and can make more use and better use of double the quantity of money now in existence than any like number of people in any other country in the world, and they have less money according to the demand, capacity, and opportunities to use it than any other country in the world.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Alabama please suspend for a moment? The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it becomes the duty of the Chair to place before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. A bill (S. 502) to approve a compromise and settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas.

MR. MORRILL. I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, such will be taken as the sense of the Senate. The Chair hears no objection. The Senator from Alabama will proceed.

MR. PUGH. With a country superior in area and four times the productivity of the whole of Europe, we can not claim one-sixth the amount of gold now in existence in Europe. It has always surprised me why so much is said about per capita supply of currency. It is an invention of money owners and money lenders to mislead and deceive the people. Take present conditions in this country for illustration. It is estimated in round numbers that there is in existence in the United States say \$600,000,000 in gold, \$600,000,000 in silver, \$346,000,000 in greenbacks, \$150,000,000 in Sherman Treasury notes, and \$307,000,000 in national-bank bills, all aggregating over \$1,900,000,000. Put the per capita at \$25 if you please, which is an extravagant estimate, it is intended by this deceptive rule to make the people believe that there is in actual circulation among the people in each State, accessible to the people, enough money to give \$25 to each man, woman, and child. That the people in each county in every State in the Union have \$25 for each man, woman, and child. What is the fact? Where is the \$600,000,000 in gold? How much of it is in actual active circulation among the people? How many people have a single gold piece? Who sees any gold, and who handles any gold except the banks as a checking basis, clearing houses in settlement of balances, and bond syndicates. Gold has never been in general use; is not capable of being put into circulation among the people. Pierpont Morgan controls more gold than a million of workingmen in New York. It has never been and can never be made the money of the people, and that explains the persistent demand of its owners to make it the single standard of value and the only redemption basis of all currency. It insures contraction of cur-

rency and monopoly of prices. Then take the greenbacks. I doubt whether more than \$300,000,000 have been saved from destruction. And since they have become a part of the endless chain to draw gold out of the Treasury they are and will continue to be hoarded in the Treasury and held by gold gamblers, and have practically lost most of their usefulness in circulation among the people. They have become the prize sought by gold speculators, and have nearly disappeared from use as money in circulation, and are being employed mostly in keeping up the raid on the gold reserve in the Treasury.

It may therefore be reasonably estimated that \$900,000,000, made up of silver and silver certificates and the bills of national banks and some greenbacks, constitute the entire volume of our circulating medium that goes into markets and makes prices and serves the current use of money. If I am substantially right in my estimates, the deceptive and misleading test of sufficiency of the money supply by the per capita amount in existence would give the real quantity in actual circulation at about \$13 per capita, certainly not over \$15. And the truth is that in the Southern States, having no large cities where banks exist, the per capita would not reach \$3. More than half the money in the Southern States at the \$3 per capita is in the banks, and a large amount in actual use among the people is borrowed by them from the banks or money lenders at high rates of interest. The remarkable discussion of the currency question has been fruitful of surprises, and not the least among them is the contention of the gold advocates that the quantity of money or currency in existence or circulation is not an important or influential factor in the trade and commerce of the country and takes no part, or but an immaterial part, in fixing or regulating the prices of property, labor, and commodities.

This manifest absurdity is one of the necessities to which the advocates of gold as the only sound standard and redemption money are driven in the struggle to support their financial system. It is the gravamen of the present controversy about what is the best system of finance. If it makes no difference what is the amount of money in a country, it follows necessarily that the \$600,000,000 of gold reported officially as being in the United States will serve all the purposes of a standard of values, and as a redemption basis for the support of an additional supply of sound money it is utterly useless, as there is no necessity to increase the quantity of money beyond the \$600,000,000 in gold now in the United States. As the contention of the sound-money gold advocates is too glaring an absurdity, they move up a little and plant themselves on what they declare to be the crucial test of their sound-money system, and that is that gold shall be the only standard of all values and the only primary, irredeemable money, and that all other forms of currency, whether silver or paper, whether issued by the Federal or State governments, or by banks, State or national, shall be only secondary money and must be a representative of gold, and the equivalent of gold, because redeemable only in gold. The accuracy of the foregoing definition of the only financial system now recognized and sought to be enforced in the United States by the Cleveland Administration can not be questioned.

In opposition to the gold standard and gold redemption system of finance now being enforced in the United States, it is proposed and urged that Congress shall first restore silver to the same right of coinage that gold has by existing law by reenacting the coinage act of 1837 that President Jackson approved, and thereby reestablish the only true bimetallic system.

The foregoing statement defines and makes clear and unmistakable the financial issue upon which the people of the United States are now divided and terribly in earnest in the struggle of the respective parties for what each believes to be the better system.

It must be understood and kept constantly in view that the primary and paramount question is as to what shall constitute the coin standard and legal-tender redemption money of the United States. Shall coin standard and redemption legal-tender money be composed of only one metal, or shall it be composed of two metals? Shall we have gold only, or shall we have gold and silver as standard and redemption legal-tender money?

When the coin basis is established as it was by the coinage laws of the United States prior to 1873, the next and the secondary question as to our paper currency redeemable in both gold and silver without discrimination can be more easily adjusted. The question that overshadows all others is, shall the United States have a narrow, contracted, coin basis, made of gold metal, that is scarcer and harder to find and the least capable of being coined into pieces that can be used in circulation, and shall this one metal be made the only support for all the currency to be supplied to the people, and can no more currency be issued and put into circulation than can be redeemed in this one metal?

I am able to form no stronger conviction on any subject than that I have formed and cherished for many years, that no greater calamity could befall this splendid country than to keep it on gold

as the only standard and redemption money, and to subject the people of the United States to the use of only such an amount of paper currency and silver coin as would correspond with our supply of gold, in which alone it is all to be redeemable. The people of the United States will never submit to such a calamity if they are capable of self-government.

The most important question that has arisen during my service in the Senate, and the most important and far-reaching question that can arise in the next Presidential election, is the money question, now absorbing public attention in this country and in Europe. There is no subject with which the people and those who seek to represent them and those chosen to represent them ought to be more familiar than with the functions and value of money. In greater or less amounts money is employed in every human pursuit, and contributes materially to its success. Money is indispensable in every human pursuit and undertaking. For this reason the acquisition of money, money making, employs more human effort and a greater variety of human agencies than anything else. It is inexplicable why the problems of finance have so long baffled all degrees of human capacity, experience, and intelligence, and judging the progress and improvement in finance, as evidenced by existing financial conditions in Europe and the United States, the world has advanced but little from where it was in the beginning, when money as a standard of value was substituted in the place of barter. The impossibility of reaching a permanent solution of what seems to be the simple rules and principles of finance grow out of the great disparity between labor and capital as parties to the irrepressible conflict, in ability, opportunity, and means of investigation, to form opinions. It is an interminable and irrepressible conflict between opposing public and personal interests. My duties and responsibilities as a representative have required me to make finance and currency and the functions of money a study to the extent of my ability. I have read standard authors, heard and participated in the great debates in the Senate of the United States, in which all the learning upon this subject seemed to have been exhausted. I have read messages of Presidents, the reports of Secretaries of the Treasury, and after all this labor and opportunity to qualify myself to come to proper conclusions I find myself entangled by a most inexhaustible mass of perverted, and in numerous instances fabricated, history, interwoven and supported by the most plausible reasoning and misleading argument, requiring an amount of skill to discover error and expose it not generally possessed by people who have to labor and those not disposed to apply themselves to reading and study. A great number of such well-meaning people save themselves from the labor and trouble of making up their own opinions by accepting the advice of some one who is no better informed, but acts under the influence of his class or considerations of some personal advantage.

In this connection, I will call attention to a most remarkable state of things. Three years ago there was not a Democratic voter in Alabama or a Democratic newspaper who would not have resented any prediction that at any time in the future, under any circumstances, they would be found opposing the restoration of silver to free coinage and supporting the single gold standard. There was universal agreement and the most perfect harmony upon the question of finance prevailing in the Democratic party of Alabama and all the Southern States. While this is conceded to be an undeniable fact, it is claimed that those Democrats who now oppose free coinage and advocate the gold standard had the right to change, and it was their duty to change their opinions when additional information and additional reflection satisfied them that they had been in error, and seeing they were wrong they gave up silver and took to gold. This is all conceded, but how long will it be before they will make another change? How old must their opinions become before the authors of them can be accepted as standard authority on finance? For fifteen or twenty years, while the new Democratic converts to the single gold standard were advocating and struggling for free silver coinage in the Democratic party, the Republicans in Congress and their public speakers and newspapers in the country were flooding the country with every one of the identical facts and arguments these new converts are now parading and urging as the grounds for their conversion to the gold standard within the last two years.

I heard all these arguments by Republicans in the Senate for the last fifteen years. They were all made and published broadcast against the passage of the Bland-Allison Act seventeen years ago, and since then the Democratic party in State convention in 38 States declared for free-silver coinage, and in 1892 elected a Democratic Congress pledged to the passage of a free-coinage bill. How was it possible that a majority of the Democratic people and their Representatives in Congress in 1892 were so widely mistaken in the pledges of the Democratic party when Mr. Cleveland was last elected? If the Democratic party knew that Mr. Cleveland was for the gold standard, why elect a Senate and House to pass a free-coinage bill? Who believes there would have been

any gold-standard Democrats to-day in Alabama, or elsewhere in the South, if Grover Cleveland had sent a message to Congress recommending that silver be restored to free coinage?

But at last this is a Government of the people, and they must take care of it, if they intend to take care of themselves.

As I have stated, there is no public question in which the people are more interested than that of money. How money shall be created and furnished to the people, in what kind and quantity, and how distributed. A financial system is made up necessarily of a trunk or body and branches. Like a tree, it must have a trunk or body to produce and support the branches. The trunk or body of the system is the standard of value and the redemption basis that supplies the limbs with nourishment and produces and supports the fruit of sound currency. The fundamental and primary question with which the people of the United States are now dealing relates to the body or trunk of the tree of finance. The first and paramount question is, shall that trunk or body of our system of finance be composed of two metals or only one metal? Shall the basis of the system be made up of gold and silver or of gold only? After we have decided the first and paramount question as to the composition of our coin standard of value and redemption support of other currency, then the next troublesome question is how shall our coin, our primary and standard money, be supplemented with additional and representative currency in sufficient amounts to meet the legitimate demands of the people in their trade and commerce. All the power that exists to decide these questions is vested in the Government of the people, State and Federal.

When the States framed and ratified the Constitution of the United States, they reserved all power over the subject of money except what they granted to the Federal Government and prohibited to themselves. The only power to create and define the value and functions of money is vested in the Federal Government by the language "That Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate its value," and the States prohibited to themselves "The power to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in the payment of debts." Congress alone can coin money and regulate its value. Congress alone can create money. Money is the creature of law. The State can make nothing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts. Paper can not be coined for any purpose, and therefore it can not be coined into money. It is manifest that nothing was intended to be coined into primary irredeemable legal-tender money but gold and silver.

When the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted, no country or Government in the world was using gold alone as primary money or had made gold the single standard of value. Every country and Government in Europe had been for centuries in the equal use and allowed the free equal coinage of both gold and silver as primary money and the only standard of value. The universal use and coinage of both gold and silver was founded on the experience of each and every country and Government in Europe, acting alone and independently, without any international agreement. Without reference to degrees of intelligence or differences in commercial conditions, relations, or necessities, it has so happened that every Government in the world had failed to adopt and had never proposed the adoption of the single gold standard of value. Every country and Government on the globe that had adopted but one metal as their standard of value chose silver instead of gold, and have been for centuries in the sole use of silver instead of gold as their primary standard and redemption money.

Under these circumstances and conditions and in the face of this history, our forefathers adopted both gold and silver as primary standard money, without discrimination or limitation in coinage. The first exercise of the power to coin money and regulate its value was by members of Congress, many of whom had aided in framing the Constitution of the United States, and on the recommendation of Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury, and the approval of Jefferson and Washington, the First Congress made 371½ grains of pure silver and 412½ grains of standard silver a standard dollar, worth 100 cents, and declared that this silver dollar should be the unit of value in the United States. At that time the United States was just born into existence and had no experience of its own, and of course had to act on information furnished by the world's history and experience in finance. This law of the First Congress went into operation in 1792.

What reasons induced Hamilton and Jefferson to recommend and the First Congress of the United States to pass the free coinage law of 1792? In the report of Hamilton, as Secretary of the Treasury, which Jefferson approved, it is stated that—

To annul the use of either gold or silver as money is to abridge the quantity of the circulating medium and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full circulation with the evil of a scanty circulation. On the whole, it seems most advisable not to attach the unit to either of the metals, because this can not be done effectually without destroying the office and character of one of them as money and reducing it to the situation of mere merchandise, and this would probably be a greater evil than any occasional variations in the unit from the fluctuations in the relative value of the metals.

This report states the reasons, which are as sound to-day as in 1791, why both gold and silver should be admitted to free and unlimited coinage at a fixed ratio, and these reasons are:

1. If you admit only one metal to coinage, you necessarily abridge the quantity of the circulating medium, and the quantity of the circulating medium is determined by the unrestricted coinage of both metals and decides whether we are to enjoy the benefits of a full circulation or suffer the evils of a scanty circulation.

2. "To abridge the quantity of the circulating medium by limiting coinage you give rise to all the objections which can arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full circulation with the evils of a scanty circulation."

Here then are unqualified opinions of Hamilton and Jefferson, expressed under the gravest responsibility and most mature deliberation that there are benefits to be derived from a full circulation of both metals and that evils would follow the scanty circulation of only one metal. And the report sustains the proposition that free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver is an indispensable predicate of a bimetallic system of finance. But it is urged on the authority of Hamilton and Jefferson that if both gold and silver are admitted to free and unlimited coinage it must be done on a ratio fixed upon the relative commercial value of the two metals as bullion in the bullion markets. But under what conditions is this relative commercial value of the two metals as bullion to be ascertained and fixed by the law? At that time no government or country in the world was on the single gold standard. At that time every government and country in Europe granted the right and privilege of free unlimited coinage to both gold and silver.

So that the relative commercial value of the two metals in 1792 was fixed on the universal free and unlimited coinage of both metals everywhere in the world, except in the Orient, where silver alone was coined and used as money. The commercial ratio can only be fairly ascertained on the basis of the free and unlimited coinage of both metals. When the relative commercial value of the two metals is ascertained and fixed by law on a full and fair trial and experience of free unlimited coinage, as was done in 1792, Hamilton and Jefferson agreed that it would be a greater evil to even abridge the coinage of one metal than would follow from the occasional variations in the relative value of the two metals, as you can not even abridge the coinage of one metal without "effectually destroying the office and character of the other as money and reducing it to the situation of mere merchandise." Why is it that this axiomatic truth can be utterly denied and disregarded in formulating a bimetallic system of finances?

That is precisely what happened by the treatment of silver by our own Government from 1873 to the present hour. And it is precisely what is now being demonstrated by the present financial administration. The wise men who acted under the responsibility of passing the first law of the United States on the subject of money coinage well understood that the fundamental principle of money is that the value of each dollar in any country depends absolutely on the number of dollars in circulation in that country, whether they be gold, silver, or paper. The value of money and of everything else is regulated by the law of supply and demand. There may be, and is, greater variation in the demand for other things, but the demand for money is always constant and never ceases. The demand for money is "equal to the sum of the demands for all other things," as all the products of hand and brain are constantly offered in exchange for money.

It is an important fact that the Constitution of the United States is silent on every form of money except gold and silver, and all the express power of Government to deal with money as a legal tender is limited to gold and silver. There is no power anywhere to make gold or silver anything else than primary irredeemable and legal-tender money. Gold and silver are not issued as money on the credit of the Government. There is nothing behind gold and silver with which to compare it as money; it is money per se.

There is not a word in the Constitution that indicates the grant or existence of any power in Congress to make anything else money but gold and silver. Upon the principle of strict construction, always a rule of Democratic faith, there is no grant of power to Congress to charter banks, and the party has often so declared in national convention. The power to charter banks and to make anything else but gold and silver representative currency redeemable in coin has never been exercised by Congress with the support of the Democratic party.

It is most remarkable that after the United States have had a hundred years' growth and has developed into the proportions of a giant, and is attracting the admiration of the world, that our twelve millions of voters and their representatives should be seriously discussing the question of limiting the power of Congress to the coinage of only one metal as money, and driving the other metal, which we produce in our own country in greater quantity than anywhere else in the world, out of our coinage

laws never to be restored, and the fabulous superstructure of wealth made up of the property, labor, and productions of seventy millions of people contracted in value to the standard of one metal that is produced in the least quantity in our own country, and that is the least capable of being handled and circulated among the people in their trade and commerce. But, incredible as it is, the claim is made that the Democratic party, State and national, is preparing, under the leadership of one man, to go back on its whole history, confess that it has been in error for a hundred years, and in solemn convention dedicate itself to the support of the gold standard and the policy of financial contraction. If such a revolution in the cardinal principles of the Democratic party on a subject of such vital and far-reaching importance ever becomes a success, it will be the most remarkable event in political history.

It can not be denied that the bimetallic system of finance established by the First Congress on the approval of Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton was founded on the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as standard money, and on the recognition of the theory that such coinage of both metals was a necessary constituent element in bimetalism, and that any limitation or discrimination in favor of either metal would degrade the other metal to the condition of mere merchandise and effectually destroy its money functions.

This bimetallic system of finance, consecrated by the deliberate sanction of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and the unanimous vote of the First Congress, is now sought to be restored by at least 9,000,000 voters in the United States, who are unfortunately divided and distributed among different national parties so organized as to be dominated and neutralized in their numerical strength by the machinery of national conventions. When this system of bimetalism was put in operation it was soon discovered that a mistake had been made in fixing the ratio between gold and silver at 15 to 1, instead of adopting the French ratio of 15½ to 1. The American ratio of 15 to 1 was an overvaluation of silver as compared with gold to about 3 cents in the dollar, and this difference between the American and French ratio operated against an increase in the United States of the quantity of metallic money expected to be obtained from the coinage of both metals.

Gold was not taken to our mints because a loss would be sustained on it of over 3 cents on the dollar, which could be avoided by taking the gold bullion to the French or other foreign mints, where the ratio was more favorable to gold than in the United States. President Jefferson in 1806 issued an order suspending the coinage of standard silver dollars on information furnished by the Director of the Mint that as fast as our standard silver dollars were coined they were taken up and exported by brokers to make the 3 cents overvaluation of silver in the bullion market in the United States. The fact of the loss of our standard silver dollars by being exported is established by the order of Mr. Jefferson suspending their coinage. It seems strange that gold was not taken to our mint because it was undervalued in the ratio, and was carried to foreign mints to be coined at its full value with silver under the coinage laws of France, and that at the same time that gold was going abroad for an apparent good reason that our standard silver dollars, as fast as they were coined, were gobbled up by brokers to be carried away with gold to foreign countries; and to put an end to this loss of our standard silver dollars Mr. Jefferson ordered their coinage to be suspended. The fact is, we got but little increase in our supply of either gold or silver from the coinage of our own mint.

It is an undisputed fact that the United States Bank, then in operation, from the beginning of its existence, waged war upon any increase in our supply of specie currency composed of either gold or silver, and from the first day our mint was open to the coinage of gold and silver until the last charter of the United States bank expired in 1835 that bank employed all its power to prevent the circulation of gold and silver money and force both out of our country and thereby contract the supply of coin money so as to secure the monopoly of furnishing currency to the people. The causes I have mentioned produced the effect from 1792 to 1834 of scarcity in our supply of specie. There was but one mint in the United States, and that at Philadelphia, until 1835, when a bill was introduced to establish three branch mints, one at New Orleans, another in North Carolina, and another in Georgia, for the convenience of the miners of gold in North and South Carolina, and Georgia, which was vigorously opposed by Mr. Clay and the friends of the United States Bank.

As late as 1834, the amount of gold mined in the United States did not exceed one million and a half per annum; and at that time three-fourths of the gold and silver furnished to the entire world came from South America. On account of the scarcity of coin money in the United States, Congress resorted to the enactment of laws to invite foreign coin into our country by making it legal tender, and these laws continued in operation until 1857, when they were repealed. Under our laws legalizing foreign coin at least \$110,000,000 of foreign silver came into circulation in

the United States, and with our subsidiary coins of half and quarter dollars and dimes we had more silver money in circulation in the absence of the coinage of our standard silver dollars, caused by the undervaluation of silver bullion, in 1834 than we now have in the United States, according to population. Suppose the coinage law of 1792 had fixed the ratio at 15½ to 1, like it was in France and like the average ratio was in Europe, who can discover any reason why the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver would not have continued to this day without any substantial variation in the value of the bullion of the two metals in the markets of the world?

The effect of the ratio of 15 to 1 in the law of 1792 and the effect of the change of the ratio to 16 to 1 in the law of 1834 was perfectly natural and legitimate on the plainest principles of finance. No bullion owner would carry his gold or his silver to the mint to be coined into money when his bullion was worth more uncoined than it would be when coined. To induce the owners of gold and silver bullion to take it to the mint to be coined into money, the ratio must be so fixed by law as to approximate substantially the bullion value of each metal when established on the unrestricted right of each metal to go into the mints to be coined into money. The ratio can not be fairly established when one metal has the unrestricted right of coinage into money and the other is mere merchandise, with no right of coinage into money.

The whole theory of bimetalism is founded absolutely on the unrestricted right of free and unlimited coinage and indiscriminate use of both metals. Free and unlimited coinage into money of both metals is an unalterable law of bimetalism. What is the unquestioned cause of the wide difference in the bullion value of gold and silver? It is that gold bullion can be now taken to the mints of the United States by its owners and coined into money. If any person owns 23.33 grains of pure gold he can take it to any mint and have it coined into a standard dollar with one-tenth alloy, making 25.8 grains of standard gold worth 100 cents. This right that the owners of gold bullion have to take it to the mints and have it coined into money free of expense makes the gold bullion as valuable to its owners as it is when coined into money. Stop the coinage of gold and take away the right of its owners to have it coined into money free of charge, and how much would gold bullion be worth as mere merchandise with all the demand for it as money taken away by law? Without the right to be coined into money there would be no demand for it except by jewelers and manufacturers for use in the arts, but when gold bullion can be coined into money, as soon as it is turned out of the mint the whole world joins in the scramble to get it.

Look at the spectacle presented in this country and Europe of the ferocious passion for gold. No such powerful combinations and instrumentalities were ever before employed in the world's history as are now at work to get possession of gold. How are we to account for this wild hunt for gold? It is certainly on account of its greatly increased value. It is because it is the only metal that can be coined into money, that is the only standard of all values of all things, and is the only money that has the right of being the redemption basis of all the currency that can be furnished to the people in their trade and commerce. With the quantity of gold limited by nature, and this one metal being the only standard of all values of all things, and the only money in which all currency that goes into circulation must be redeemable, who can tell how high this single standard of all values is to be raised? Who can estimate the purchasing power of gold when the demand for it and the scramble to get it absorbs the highest capacity, all the energies and activities of the world?

Will any honest man, with ordinary capacity and intelligence, deny that this extraordinary value and power have been imparted to gold by giving it the sole right of coinage into money, and, as money, making it the only standard of all values and the only redemption basis of all the currency permitted to circulate among the people, while at the same time excluding and denying to silver the right of any coinage, and placing it in the position of mere merchandise and degrading the silver money allowed to remain in existence and circulation as legal tender subsidiary money—that is, money under gold and dependent on gold for its soundness, and without being saved by this dependent relation to gold from the humiliation of being classed as "fifty-cent dollars."

When at any time in the history of any country in the world, where gold and silver had the same equal right of free and unlimited coinage at a fixed ratio, has silver bullion or silver money been worth less than gold, or had less purchasing power than gold in the markets of the world. And to-day in gold-using countries where silver is excluded from coinage over two billions of legal-tender silver coins are in circulation side by side with gold, and having less silver in the coins than in the silver dollars of the United States; and, also, in the face of the undeniable fact that silver was never dropped out of the coinage laws of any country in the world because silver bullion or silver money was worth less than gold as bullion or money. Silver has never failed on any

theater to maintain its parity with gold when both metals had the same right of coinage.

When I hear an advocate of the gold system of finance make the assertion that a restoration of silver to the same right of coinage now enjoyed by gold would give the people a debased currency, worth no more as money than silver is now worth as bullion without any right of coinage, I feel bound to discredit his sincerity or his ability to present and discuss the question understandingly. It is a self-evident proposition, founded on undeniable history, experience, and common sense, that silver bullion is worth only 50 cents in the dollar, for the plain reason that it is mere merchandise and has no right to be coined into money. If the deprivation of the right of coinage into money put the price of silver bullion down to 50 cents in the dollar, how can it be questioned that the restoration of the right of coinage will produce the same effect it has always produced in every country in the world?

When the owner of silver bullion is given the same right the owner of gold bullion now has to take his bullion to the mint and have it coined into standard legal-tender money, it is as certain as any human event can be that the parity between the two metals will be as completely restored as it has ever heretofore existed on terms of equality in coinage. But to assert that when both metals enjoy the same right of coinage into money that one of the metals will be worth no more as money than it is now selling for as bullion, when both are legal-tender 100-cent dollars, possessing the same purchasing power, is trifling with the common sense and common honesty of the people.

But the complaint is made that you are making by law 50 cents' worth of silver belonging to a miner worth a dollar to be put in circulation by the miner as a hundred-cent dollar free of charge for coining.

This is precisely what is now done by law for the miner of gold, and nothing more is asked to be done for the miner of silver. If you deprive the gold miner of the right of coinage, you strike down the price of his bullion below 50 cents on the dollar, as gold is not used as much in the arts as silver. It is the money function that creates universal demand for both metals and makes both equally valuable. But why not change the ratio from 16 to 1, so as to put a dollar's worth of silver bullion at present prices in a standard silver dollar?

Let us see how such a demand can be granted. What must be done and how must such a change operate? In the first place, any change in the ratio will require the recoinage of every silver coin in the United States, aggregating over \$600,000,000. Secretary Carlisle states that it would take ten years to recoin our present supply of silver, and during the ten years not a dollar of our present stock of silver could be used in circulation. Then, again, if you make the ratio 32 to 1, just double what it is now, you strike down \$300,000,000 worth of our present stock of silver, now legal-tender money, with the same purchasing power as gold. You make a debt payable in silver at 16 to 1 by contract payable in silver at 32 to 1, thereby doubling the amount of silver demanded by the contract when the debt was created. Then, again, how is the one-tenth alloy in our silver coins to be eliminated? It is utterly impracticable to change the ratio. If silver is ever restored to coinage, it will be at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the enemies of free silver coinage know it.

When you hear any man advocating the free coinage of silver on a change of ratio, put him down for the gold standard. If you are opposed to free coinage at 16 to 1, you will certainly act with the gold party, if you act at all. Then, again, how about an international agreement? The gold-standard nations of Europe are circulating as legal-tender silver over two billions of silver coins side by side with gold. If these nations were required to change their ratio and put as much silver in their coins as now amounts to a dollar's worth in gold, there would be a loss on the present value of their silver coins of one billion of money now equal to gold in debt-paying and purchasing power. So, away with all this nonsense about 50-cent dollars and a change of ratio.

But the Democrats who have been converted to the gold cure in the Cleveland infirmary have lately discovered that Andrew Jackson was an enemy of silver coinage and put this country on the gold basis by the act he approved in 1834 raising the ratio between gold and silver from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1, intending thereby to stop the coinage of silver dollars and have no bullion carried to the mints to be coined into dollars but gold. On this supposition Jackson was the most extreme contractionist who ever lived. He struck down the Bank of the United States and retired all its circulation, and he knew that we had but one mint at Philadelphia to coin gold and \$1,500,000 was all the gold then annually mined in the United States, and that all the world was dependent on South America for gold. And how is it explained, on the supposition that Jackson favored the gold standard and opposed the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, that among the last acts of his last Administration he approved the coinage law of 1837 which every friend of silver coinage in the United States is now struggling to

have reenacted? I challenge the production of a single sentence ever uttered by Jackson or a single act of his on the currency question that Mr. Cleveland would approve. No two Presidents were wider apart on the question of finance than Andrew Jackson and Grover Cleveland.

Remember that the contention is that the establishment of the gold basis was the intentional and desirable effect of the coinage acts of 1834 and 1837, which were allowed to remain in operation with the effect intended, and that for the purpose of stopping the coinage of silver dollars and putting the country on the gold basis the act of 1873 was wholly unnecessary and harmless. I can name Democratic Representatives in the House and Democratic members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, who, until 1893, were clamorous advocates of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and are now parading and perverting history since 1834, all the time in full view, to justify their sudden conversion to the English system of finance.

If it be true that the country was on the gold basis with the English system of finance for forty years prior to 1873, why is it that all knowledge of such a financial condition entirely escaped Senator R. M. T. Hunter, who during most of this time represented the great State of Virginia as Democratic chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate.

The following is his report to the Senate in 1853, the very time the financial system was in full operation with the approval of Jackson and the Democratic party:

But the mischief would be great indeed if all the world were to adopt but one of the precious metals as the standard of value. To adopt gold alone would diminish the specie currency more than one-half; and the reduction the other way, should silver be taken as the only standard, would be large enough to prove highly disastrous to the human race. Indeed, a reference to the history of the precious metals and the general course of human production can scarcely fail to convince us that there has been a constant tendency to appreciate their value as compared with the residue of the property of the world, and that every extraordinary increase of the supply of the precious metals of which we have any account has exercised a highly beneficial effect upon human affairs.

When contracts are made by a standard which is gradually contracting, the advantages are on the side of capital as against labor, and productive energy is cramped by receiving less than a fair share of the profits of its enterprise. Before the inventions of substitutes for payments in coin, and before the increased supply of specie from the discovery of America, human history is full of the strife between debtor and creditor, and human legislation is rife with experiments to limit the encroachment and engrossing power of capital. So much is the value of currency affected by the facility with which it may be counted and its convenience of transportation, that there will always be difficulty in supplying the place of small notes with anything but silver or that of large notes with anything but gold. We require, then, for this reason, the double standard of gold and silver; but above all do we require both to counteract the tendency of the specie standard to contract under the vast increase of the value of the property of the world. And what harm can arise from any probable increase of the precious metals, if both are allowed to swell the volume of currency? On the contrary, a more beneficial event for the trade, the industry, the moral and political condition of the world could scarcely be imagined.

Of all the great effects produced upon human society by the discovery of America, there were probably none so marked as those brought about by the great influx of the precious metals from the New World to the Old. European industry had been declining under a decreasing stock of the precious metals and an appreciating standard of value; human ingenuity grew dull under the paralyzing influences of declining profits, and capital absorbed nearly all that should have been divided between it and labor. But an increase of the precious metals in such quantities as to check this tendency operated as a new power to the machinery of commerce.

I shall have to ask the indulgence of the Senate to allow me to conclude my remarks to-morrow.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS WITH ARKANSAS.

Mr. SHERMAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions. It is not necessary to make a motion. I call up the report.

Mr. BERRY. I wish to state to the Senator from Ohio that I think two weeks ago to-day I secured the floor for the purpose of having considered the bill (S. 502) to approve a compromise and settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas, which I had been trying to get considered for a long while. At the request of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GEAR], I agreed to let the bill go over until the 16th of the month, at 2 o'clock, to-day, and by unanimous consent it was made the unfinished business for that hour, as the RECORD shows. I hope the Senator from Ohio will give me an opportunity to have the bill considered. I have been waiting and waiting, and I am very anxious to have it disposed of in some way or other, either passed or defeated.

Mr. SHERMAN. How long a time will it probably take to act upon the bill?

Mr. BERRY. I think we can get through with it in one day perhaps.

Mr. CHANDLER. I suggest to the Senator from Arkansas that his bill is the unfinished business, and it ought to remain such.

Mr. BERRY. Yes.

Mr. CHANDLER. But perhaps he will not think it advisable to go on with it until the Cuban question is disposed of.

Mr. BERRY. If I could have assurance that the Cuban question would end in any reasonable time. As a matter of course I do not wish to antagonize the conference report. I do not wish

to put myself in that position at all, but I simply wish to have an understanding as to some time when the bill shall be considered.

Mr. SHERMAN. I shall be perfectly willing, so far as I am concerned, to agree to the Senator's bill retaining its place as the unfinished business; but as the conference report is a privileged question, and such reports usually occupy but little time, I must insist now that it shall be taken up. However, so far as I am concerned, I will do all I can to secure a hearing for the bill the Senator from Arkansas has in charge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Pasco in the chair). Does the Chair understand that the Senator from Ohio asks that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside?

Mr. CHANDLER. Retaining its position.

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes; retaining its place.

Mr. BERRY. Very well; I can not object to that, but I do hope Senate bill 502 will be acted upon when the Cuban matter is disposed of, or if the debate on the Cuban question is prolonged, that it can be laid aside, so that I may have one day for the consideration of this bill. We can dispose of the bill in one day, between 2 o'clock and the usual hour of adjournment, I think; but of course I do not wish to antagonize the conference report.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask for a call of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire suggests the absence of a quorum. The roll will be called.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen,	Chilton,	Hill,	Roach,
Allison,	Cockrell,	Hoar,	Sherman,
Bacon,	Cullom,	McMillan,	Smith,
Baker,	Daniel,	Mitchell, Oreg.	Teller,
Bate,	Dubois,	Morrill,	Tillman,
Berry,	Elkins,	Nelson,	Turpie,
Brice,	Frye,	Pasco,	Vest,
Burrows,	Gear,	Peffer,	Vilas,
Call,	Gordon,	Perkins,	Walthall,
Cannon,	Gorman,	Platt,	White.
Carter,	Harris,	Proctor,	
Chandler,	Hawley,	Pugh,	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Ohio asks that the unfinished business, Senate bill 502, be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the report of the committee of conference with reference to the resolutions regarding Cuba. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

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

A bill (S. 1230) to extend the limits of the port of entry of New Orleans;

A bill (S. 1716) for the relief of W. H. Ferguson, administrator of the estate of Thomas H. Millsaps; and

A bill (S. 1804) to authorize the First National Bank of Sprague, Wash., to change its location and name.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5382) to authorize the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company to extend its line of railroad into the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

WAR IN CUBA.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the resolutions relative to the war in Cuba.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] is recognized as being entitled to the floor upon the pending question, which is on concurring in the report of the committee of conference.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, I had supposed that my colleague [Mr. PUGH] would proceed with his argument until it was closed, but it appears that he is not physically able to go further with it to-day; and as is customary with myself I will come in now for the purpose of filling up the time until some one who is more interesting is ready to proceed, or some subject that is better entitled to public attention has been called in the Senate.

I supposed when we entered upon the investigation of this matter in regard to Cuba it would be very becoming in us to go slowly and deliberately, but at the same time that when we had set our faces in a certain direction—the direction indicated by the resolutions passed by both Houses—we would persist in our action until we came to some final conclusion, because it is scarcely fair to ourselves, to Cuba, to Spain, or to the people of the United States that we should keep a subject in anxious agitation before the Senate for any considerable length of time, particularly one that attracts such grave attention and is in itself so very important as this subject must be admitted to be.

The resolutions of the Senate and of the House, adopted by an almost unanimous vote, with the exception perhaps of a mere verbal criticism, mean exactly the same thing; and there is, therefore, no substantial ground for any controversy between the two Houses as to the wording of the resolutions that we shall adopt. Personally I am entirely satisfied with either form of expression, believing that there is no substantial difference between the resolutions of the House and the Senate upon this subject.

I am more particularly of that view because neither the House nor the Senate has undertaken to reach any conclusion which in its effect upon the Government of the United States would be in the slightest degree mandatory. We have halted deliberately and purposely and wisely within the domain of opinion, without reaching the domain of mandate or enactment, in this matter. We have thought that it was our right and our duty to respond to the voice of the American people as it has been presented here in various memorials and petitions from State legislatures and from communities and from societies, some of them political, some religious, some commercial, and from the very large number of people of the United States, who, being perfectly aware of the situation of affairs in Cuba—being perhaps as well (or even better) advised on that subject as the Senate and the House—have thought that it was their privilege to present their views to the Congress of the United States in the form of petitions and memorials.

When the people of the United States unite, as has been done here very largely in the presentation of their opinions formulated in memorials and resolutions and petitions, we have the right to believe that they have taken a sincere and a sedate view of the question; that they know what they are talking about; and that the views and wishes they express in regard to Cuban independence and Cuban belligerency and the conduct of the war in Cuba are justified by their own examination into the facts.

Amongst the memorials which have been sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate I find one from the general assembly of the State of New York, which, for the moment, I can not lay my hand upon. I can, however, state the substance of it. It is that the general assembly of the State of New York memorialize Congress that we shall recognize the existence of belligerency in the Island of Cuba. Another memorial I am informed has come from the State of Mississippi. The precise form of it I am not able to recall—I do not think that I have even heard it read. I will ask the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WALTHALL] if I am mistaken in regard to a memorial having come from the legislature of his State on the subject of Cuba?

Mr. WALTHALL. There was such a memorial presented last Friday.

Mr. MORGAN. Coming from the legislature of Mississippi?

Mr. WALTHALL. From the legislature.

Mr. MORGAN. What was the purport of it, if the Senator will tell me?

Mr. WALTHALL. I can turn to it in a moment. Here it is, in the RECORD of Friday's proceedings.

Mr. MORGAN. It is as follows:

Concurrent resolution. Memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban Republic, and asking our Representatives and Senators in the Congress to vote for securing the same.

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of Mississippi, That we extend our sympathy to the Cuban people in their struggle for freedom and independence, and we call on the Congress and the President of these United States and request them to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban Republic, and ask our Representatives and Senators in the Congress to vote for securing the same, and that the secretary of state be instructed to transmit a copy of the resolution to the President and Congress.

Passed the house January 29, 1896.

JAMES F. McCOOL,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate February 10, 1896.

J. H. JONES,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 24, 1896.

A. J. McLAURIN, Governor.
J. L. POWER, Secretary of State.

There is a memorial coming from an extreme Southern State, a very close neighbor to Cuba. That memorial has been well considered. That is no claptrap. That is no suddenly formed opinion. That is not an opinion which is without foundation in justice and in fact. It comes from a great State that is entirely willing to make its contribution of whatever may be needed for the purpose of sustaining the attitude of the Government of the United States whenever it is taken upon this question. You will observe that in the resolutions of the Senate and of the House and in the report that is now the subject of discussion we have not gone anywhere near the extent that has been gone by the general assembly of Mississippi. Now, here is the memorial of the general assembly of New York:

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ASSEMBLY,
Albany, January 13, 1896.

On motion of Mr. Warner:

Whereas a condition of civil war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and

Whereas the struggle for independence and for republican institutions by the Cubans has awakened in the people of the United States a deep sympathy for their cause and a hope that they may succeed in their momentous contest:

Resolved (if the senate concur), That we participate in the deep interest which is felt for the success of the people of Cuba in their struggle to establish their liberty and independence.

Resolved, That the President and Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, petitioned to extend to the insurgents of Cuba a formal recognition of their rights as belligerents.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be duly certified by the clerk and forwarded to the President and presiding officer of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

By order of the assembly.

A. E. BAXTER, Clerk.

Mr. HILL. Did the senate concur?

Mr. MORGAN. I do not know.

Mr. HILL. It does not seem to have done so.

Mr. MORGAN. It reads "by order of the assembly."

Mr. HILL. I will state that the legislature is composed of the assembly and the senate. The senate does not seem to have concurred.

Mr. MORGAN. This is a memorial of the house of representatives.

Mr. HILL. Of the assembly.

Mr. MORGAN. That means the house of representatives.

Mr. HILL. It would be analogous to the house of representatives; but there is a senate and an assembly.

Mr. MORGAN. They are the direct representatives of the people.

Mr. HILL. Both are elected at the same time.

Mr. MORGAN. Both are elected at the same time and comprise one general body of legislative authority. The people, therefore, of the great State of New York, which has the control—I might say the domination—of the commercial and financial power of the whole United States, in a certain sense, and perhaps of the whole Western Hemisphere, in a pretty large sense, have disrobed themselves of their fears and apprehensions. They have stepped forward in answer to this plea of the people of Cuba for independence and for recognition, and for justice, and have expressed themselves in that State through at least one of the houses—through the popular house—in favor of the attitude that a great many gentlemen in the House and the Senate of the Congress of the United States think ought to be taken—that is to say, direct, immediate recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Following that come some memorials from a mass meeting of citizens of Pawtucket, R. I., favoring the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba; a memorial from a public meeting held in Delaware, without any indication of the number of persons who were assembled, to the same effect; a letter from the secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, favoring Cuba's belligerency; a memorial from the American Protective Association, favoring the acknowledgment of the independence of Cuba; a memorial from Joe Hooker Post, No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic, Mount Vernon, Ohio, in favor of granting belligerent rights to Cuba; resolutions of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., asking Congress to grant belligerent rights to the people of Cuba, now struggling for their freedom; a petition of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Colorado in favor of the Cuban insurgents; a resolution of the Board of Trade of La Crosse, Wis., urging the recognition of Cuban belligerency; a resolution of the Rutland Board of Trade, of Vermont, urging Congress to recognize the belligerency of Cuba; a resolution of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., favoring the recognition by Congress of Cuba; a resolution from the Board of Trade of Kansas City, favoring the granting of belligerent rights to the people of Cuba; another resolution from the Board of Trade of Kansas City, requesting Congress to grant belligerent rights to the people of Cuba, largely signed; a resolution of the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, in favor of Cuban independence; a resolution favoring the recognition of Cuban insurgents, which was offered in the Senate by the Senator from Nebraska; a memorial from the A. P. A. of Nebraska, favoring the granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots; resolutions indorsing the cause of Cuba passed by the Ministerial Association of Harrisburg, Pa. I shall read that for the purpose of getting before the Senate some idea of the sentiment of the religionists of this country on this subject. It is as follows:

Resolutions indorsing the Cuban cause, passed by the Ministerial Association of Harrisburg, Pa., Monday, October 28, 1895.

Whereas life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are the essentials for the maintenance of all that appertains to man; and

Whereas the monarchical tendencies of European powers have always tended to persecute and enslave America and Americans; and

Whereas, for the complete emancipation of American institutions guaranteeing the freedom and permanent establishment of a government "for the people, of the people, and by the people," our fathers were forced to have recourse to arms to break the yoke of British tyranny; and

Whereas the Monroe doctrine proclaims an edict dear to every American heart, "America for Americans"; and

Whereas the patriotic sons of Cuba find themselves to-day in the identical position which actuated our forefathers to strike for liberty; and

Whereas the despotism, the oppression, and the excessive burdens forced upon Cuba by Spain to maintain an oligarchy in Europe and an extravagant,

expensive, and unnecessary retinue in Cuba, to the detriment and political enslavement of a liberty-loving people, we find the stroke for liberty by the Cuban people to be patriotic and praiseworthy in every way; and

Whereas the Spanish authorities have not been able to crush out what was called a band of robbers, but have been taxed to their utmost ability by placing thousands of troops in the field and marshaling the aid of all other countries to deprive the Cuban patriots of the necessary resources to contend successfully with them; and

Whereas in the face of all of these difficulties the patriots have been able to increase their armies, organize and maintain a provisional government, and defeat the enemy upon many battlefields, they are entitled to belligerent rights under the usage and customs of international courtesies: Therefore

Be it resolved, That this ministerial association indorse and extend our sympathies to the Cuban cause, and hereby petition to the President and Congress of the United States to grant to Cuba belligerent rights and the recognition of her provisional government, thereby emphasizing the spirit and the letter of the Monroe doctrine, and that every American be allowed, without let or hindrance, to have commercial intercourse with the Cuban patriots, furnishing commodities or munitions of war without being subjected to the espionage and arrest by our officials or the military or naval despotism on the part of Spain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives as our prayer in behalf of the independence of Cuba: Further be it

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Cuban junta at New York, to be forwarded to the President of the Provisional Government, showing our appreciation and support in behalf of their noble cause.

H. C. C. ASTWOOD, Chairman.
W. H. MARSHALL.
WM. P. LAWRENCE.

In that memorial which comes from that body of ministers of the Christian gospel, there is presented in a condensed form nearly all that can be said on this subject so far as our rights, duties, and sympathies coincide in moving us to action. It contains also a statement in concise form of those facts which are undeniable to the whole American intelligence, a denial of which would shame any man who seeks to make it.

Resolutions were presented also from the city council of St. Augustine, Fla., favoring a recognition of Cuba; resolutions in the nature of a memorial of the city council of West Tampa, Fla., favoring recognition of the independence of Cuba; resolutions of sympathy with Cuba adopted by citizens of Quincy, Ill.; memorial from the city council of Tampa, Fla., favoring the recognition of Cuba; resolutions of a mass meeting of citizens of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, praying Congress to recognize the freedom of the people of Cuba; resolutions of George A. McCall Post, No. 81, Grand Army of the Republic, of West Chester, Pa., favoring the recognition by this country of belligerent rights to Cuba; resolutions adopted by the city council of Jacksonville, Fla., in favor of the recognition of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents; resolutions of Nassau Camp, No. 104, United Confederate Veterans, of Fernandina, Fla., favoring the recognition by the United States of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents; resolutions of the Ohio Normal University, expressing sympathy for the Cuban insurgents; resolutions of the students and teachers of the Normal University of Ada, Ohio—the same place, I suppose—in favor of Cuba, and signed by other persons; resolutions of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., requesting Congress to recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba; resolutions of 149 citizens of Fairfield, Iowa, praying for the recognition of the Cuban revolutionists; resolutions of citizens of Newark, N. J., expressing for Cubans who are struggling for independence their sympathy. These resolutions were passed by a mass meeting assembled in Newark on the 13th of December, 1895.

Then follows a memorial of citizens of Pueblo, Colo., expressing sympathy for the Cuban insurgents. A large mass meeting seems to have been held for the purpose of getting up that expression. Then follow a petition of citizens of Fremont, Nebr., asking recognition of Cuban belligerents; resolutions adopted at Providence, R. I., December 20, 1895, asking Congress to recognize now the belligerent rights of the Cuban revolutionists; resolutions of citizens of Akron, Ohio, in favor of the recognition of Cuban belligerents; resolutions adopted at a mass meeting held at Kansas City November 20, 1895, favoring recognition of Cuban belligerents; petition of the Houston Typographical Union, No. 87, favoring recognition of Cuban insurgents; memorial of the students and teachers of the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio—an additional one; resolutions of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, favoring the acknowledgment of Cuban belligerency and extending sympathy to the Cuban cause; petitions of citizens of Madison, S. Dak., praying the Congress of the United States to grant to the Cubans belligerent rights; resolutions of a mass meeting of the people of Newark, N. J., recommending that belligerent rights be accorded to Cuba; petition from the Twenty-eighth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, praying for a speedy recognition as belligerents of the Cuban patriots in their struggle for freedom; resolutions of sympathy with Cuban insurgents from the Federation of Labor.

Here are petitions from the people of Florida demanding belligerent rights to Cuba, largely signed; here is a petition from citizens of Minerva, Ohio, to the same effect, largely signed, headed

by the question, "Shall Cuba be free?"; here are memorials from citizens of Florida, urging the Government of the United States to grant the Cuban combatants the rights of belligerents; a petition of citizens of Ashland County, Ohio, in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence; a petition praying for a speedy recognition of belligerency in favor of the Cuban patriots in their struggle for freedom by the citizens of Hobart, N. Y.; a petition of the citizens of Oregon, favoring the recognition of the independence of Cuba, extensively signed; a petition of citizens of Chicago, Ill., praying for the speedy recognition as belligerents of the Cuban patriots in their struggle for liberty, largely signed; a petition of sundry citizens of Akron, Ohio, in addition to those heretofore submitted; the petition of Amethyst Council, No. 40, of Amethyst, Colo., A. P. A., for the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

Mr. President, I also hold here a mass of petitions signed by 1,688 individual citizens from all over the United States. It would seem that almost every county in the United States is represented in this wide reach and range of petitions.

Mr. SHERMAN. If the Senator will allow me, I am authorized to say that in the House of Representatives petitions and memorials from various parts of the United States to the same effect were presented, sufficient to fill a large box. There had been presented there many times the number that have been presented in the Senate.

Mr. HALE. We are all of us familiar with the methods by which a great many of these petitions come to us and are gotten up in all parts of the country. I do not know whether it is so in this case, but I presume it will be found by anybody who looks at these petitions that they are all upon printed headings sent out from a single source and signed and returned. The spontaneity of petitions of this kind comes not from the country at large, but from New York or Washington.

I do not suppose that the Senator from Ohio had strictly the right to refer to anything that occurred in the House of Representatives, but I have no doubt that what he states is true; that this deliberate plan, this whole proceeding premeditated, has gone on and that petitions have gone to the other House just as they have come here.

Mr. MORGAN. In reply to what the Senator from Maine assumes or presumes in regard to these petitions, I will hand him this package of petitions, memorials, and resolutions and let him see how many of them are written in that way.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator will send them to my desk I shall be very glad to look at them.

Mr. MORGAN. The Senator can investigate to see whether or not anybody has been putting up a fraud on the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in this matter.

Mr. FRYE. It is just exactly as easy to get remonstrances signed as it is to get petitions signed, and they are ordinarily obtained in the same way. I should like to inquire of my colleague if he has ever heard of a remonstrance being presented to Congress against the recognition of Cuban belligerent rights?

Mr. HALE. Yes. I will tell my colleague that I have had hundreds of letters from business men all over the country—

Mr. FRYE. I am not talking about letters.

Mr. HALE. They are to me of much more force and effect than these cut and dried petitions. I have had—and I am glad my colleague has brought me out on that point—hundreds of letters from business men all over the country, which I did not think it worth while to put before the Senate, protesting against this whole crusade.

Mr. FRYE. But there never has been presented a remonstrance on the subject to either House of Congress by anybody.

Mr. HALE. Letters are the best form of remonstrances that can be brought before Congress—earnest expressions of opinion of business and conservative men all over the country.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, it has got to be the habit, and I think it is a very evil one, too, of men who are called business men—men who own estates and property—setting themselves against Congress and against the public sentiment of the people of the United States, widely, universally, and sincerely expressed, in private communications to Congress for the purpose of keeping down any legislation that might cost them a little money or a little disturbance of their peace or their business relations. I know we are in the presence of such difficulties as that; but men who thus seek privately to influence Senatorial action and are not willing to come out with their public protests and memorials and avow what they propose to have us do and to act upon are not much in the way of an enemy, when the American people happen to have one.

What chance, Mr. President, have the few representatives of these Cuban insurgents, who are denounced as robbers, as pirates, as mulattoes, as negroes, as Spaniards and dagos, and as a contemptible, low crowd by the high authorities, the ministerial authorities of Spain present in this Government, to manufacture

sentiment to influence the people of the United States or the Senate or the House of Representatives? None whatever. They have neither the money nor the means with which to do it. There is no indication in that mass of petitions of any false presentation of sentiment. I doubt not that every man who signed those petitions—and they are signed with pen and with pencil, and some of them signed with a cross mark—honestly expressed to the people of the United States what his convictions were. The Senator from Maine probably does not think that the legislature of New York or the legislature of Mississippi have gotten up any bogus representations here to us or have been operated upon by some spasm of indignation or patriotism to cause them to lay before us an earnest admonition and request to grant belligerent rights and also independence to the Island of Cuba.

The Committee on Foreign Relations had not supposed until this very moment that they were being dealt with improperly in the presentation of this great mass of petitions, and in all sincerity they have acted upon them as if they came voluntarily from the American people and expressed their honest views.

I brought these forward merely to show the amount of pressure that had been brought upon the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, and in connection with that, to show how conservative and careful had been the action of that committee. Notwithstanding this very great pressure, and notwithstanding the gratification we could have given to hundreds and thousands, if not millions, of the people of the United States by being prompt and urgent in our response to their demands, we have gone as slowly and as patiently as it was possible for us, with a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, to the step in this direction which we have taken at last.

Not only that, but we were told in the debate the other day that the Spanish minister here had sent a paper or a memorandum of some kind before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate which had not appeared anywhere in the papers in this case. There was such a paper sent to us, and it has not appeared. It was a memorandum sent by the Spanish minister through our Secretary of State, for the purpose of advising us of the situation of affairs in Cuba, with a view to get us to delay our action upon assurances from that minister that the steps which had already been taken in Cuba for the suppression of the rebellion were about to become successful. Any Senator who desires to do so is entirely at liberty to read it. So it is a matter of no consequence at all, except that, notwithstanding this great pressure of petitions and memorials to which I have just referred, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations hesitated, stopped in their movements for a month or more, to see whether or not the Spanish minister was correct in his view of the progress of the efforts in Cuba to suppress this insurrection and rebellion. Therefore we have not come before the Senate of the United States or before the country without opinions deliberately formed, and without a careful investigation of every fact within our reach connected with this very delicate and very important subject. We have neither been asleep, nor have we been too hasty.

We have tried to control our action by a profound regard for the rights of Spain and the rights of the Government and the people of the United States, and a profound respect for the Senate of the United States. So that when we should come in here with our final action we should be able to present some scheme or project of action upon which both Houses could unite and which would present the views of the American people at this moment of time upon this great question, saying nothing about what progress we might make in our views upon further developments in either direction—either in favor of the revolutionists there or in favor of the Government of Spain—but confining ourselves, as we thought it our duty to do, to the situation as it appeared to be presented in the facts at the moment of our report.

Now, I trust that after this, Mr. President, there will not be anything more said or even thought in respect of the action of the committee to the effect that it has either been inconsiderate, or that it has been hasty, or that it has been too slow. I believe we have acted as dutifully as it was possible for a committee to do.

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator allow me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. MORGAN. I do.

Mr. HALE. I have not been present during the entire time of the Senator's remarks, and I do not know whether or not he has referred to the statement of the Spanish minister, which, to the surprise of some of the Senate, was brought before the body on Friday. If he has not, before he closes I hope he will explain to us what in some respects was a mystery.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on Thursday referred to the Spanish case, which nobody outside of the committee before that had heard of, and stated that the committee did not have it before them; that the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr.

LODGE] had communicated with the State Department and had learned the Spanish case from some statement of the Spanish minister, and had told the committee what it was. On the next morning the junior Senator from Massachusetts corrected the Senator from Ohio, and stated that he had had no personal communication with the Department, but that the case as made out for the Spanish Government by the Spanish minister had been presented to the committee, and had been read to them by my colleague [Mr. FRYE], upon which the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], the third member of the committee, who appeared upon the scene, rose in his place and stated that the resolutions which had been reported from the conference committee had never been before the Committee on Foreign Relations and had never been approved by them.

Now, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], the fourth member of the committee, has arisen to more explanations. Before he sits down I hope he will state to the Senate whether the Committee on Foreign Relations, which the Senate trusts as a conservative committee to present this whole case to this body, did have the statement of the Spanish minister, because members of the committee complained bitterly that the Spanish minister had appeared and appealed to the country through the newspapers, but had not approached the committee through the proper channels. I hope the Senator will not leave the floor before stating, if the Spanish minister did through the State Department send a statement to the committee, why it was that in some way or other the committee did not report that fact to the Senate.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, the notes of the Reporter will show that it has not been ten minutes since I stated that whole thing to the Senate.

Mr. HALE. I have just stated to the Senator that I was not present here all the time, and did not hear all he had said.

Mr. MORGAN. I can not keep the Senator from Maine in his seat, of course, but I suppose I must go back and repeat what I have said for his satisfaction.

Mr. HALE. Then I will ask the Senator to explain—for I do not think he has done that to the satisfaction of the Senate, although I was not here—why it was, if the committee had that document, had that statement, and had that case, it did not at some time, before it was unwarily disclosed to us by the Senator from Ohio, report it to the Senate, and give us the benefit of it?

Mr. MORGAN. The Senator from Maine is a lawyer, and he knows it is very seldom that an affidavit or a statement made on a motion for a continuance is offered in evidence on a final trial.

Mr. HALE. But this is not the case of a new trial. The Senate has never decided this case, and Congress has never decided it.

Mr. SHERMAN. I simply wish to say that what the Senator from Maine has said is not a correct statement of what I either said or did.

Mr. HALE. Did not the Senator say—

Mr. SHERMAN. I will not engage in any wrangle about it. I will refer to the RECORD.

Mr. HALE. Certainly we understood the Senator from Ohio, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to state that the Spanish case had been brought out by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who had been in communication with the State Department, and who had told the committee what it was. The next day the Senator from Massachusetts himself rose in his place and corrected the Senator from Ohio and stated that the case of the Spanish minister was brought to the entire committee. I listened in vain, Mr. President—

Mr. MORGAN. If I can get the floor long enough to make an answer to a question that is a good deal longer than my speech, I will try to do it, and try to satisfy the Senator from Maine about this business before I get through.

Spain was anxious to delay action in the Senate of the United States. Spain was afraid, I suppose, that this grave body would get into a tantrum, and finding an opportunity, would launch forth some very belligerent declarations in regard to Cuba. And so the minister from Spain sent a memorandum to the Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, setting forth, according to what he thought, a proper view of the situation in Cuba as well as in Spain. Mr. Olney, so far as I know (I know nothing about it; the chairman of the committee can correct me if I am mistaken about it), concluded that it was his duty to send that paper to the Senate committee. I do not know whether it was called for or not. But at all events the paper came to the Senate committee. It was not sent in in any official form. The original paper which was submitted by the Spanish minister to the Secretary of State was sent to the committee. I was not there when the paper arrived, nor was I there when it was being read, being detained from the committee by some fortuitous matter. I came in just about the time of the close of the session, and the chairman called my attention to the fact that a paper from the Spanish minister had been read, and it being in the hands of the clerk of the committee, I asked leave to glance over it, as it was going right back to the State Department;

and I looked it over. The only impression it made upon me at the time was that it was a plea for continuance, for postponement, on the part of Spain.

Mr. HALE. Let me ask the Senator—

Mr. MORGAN. I have it here.

Mr. HALE. I am not going to ask the Senator about the text of the memorandum; but was any indication ever given to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations that that committee had had any such paper—

Mr. MORGAN. There was no occasion for it.

Mr. HALE. Or that there was any case on the other side until it was unwarily brought out by the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. MORGAN. Ah, there is no use for the Senator from Maine to attempt to cast suspicion upon the integrity of the Committee on Foreign Relations in a matter of this kind.

Mr. HALE. I do not attempt to cast suspicion upon the integrity of the committee, but I do say that there is a general feeling that the committee itself has not communicated to the Senate any information whatever upon which it has based its action, and it never was more illustrated than it was on Friday, when the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], in his seat, said that the resolutions reported by the committee of conference had never been approved by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MORGAN. I have the floor on this question, and I am going to keep it until I get through with it.

Mr. HALE. The Senator can prevent me from asking a question—

Mr. MORGAN. The Senator from Maine is endeavoring to raise a case of surmise and suspicion against the Committee on Foreign Relations, that they have concealed from this body some fact that bears upon the condition of the case as stated by Spain. I will read the paper and comment on it as I go along, for the purpose of showing that nothing has been withheld here that Spain contended for at all. Nothing has been attributed to Spain that she does not admit, except perhaps in some casual remark by a Senator. But nothing in the way of facts has been presented on this floor in behalf of the committee that Spain does not admit.

Mr. HALE. I am very glad at this late day to have the Senator bring in the paper he has.

Mr. MORGAN. It is not a late day. The paper was sent back to the State Department because the Secretary of State required it to be done. He did not communicate to us a copy of it, as I think he should have done. He should have left it with the committee instead of keeping it as a state paper which he would not communicate. So on last Saturday I wrote to the Secretary of State and asked him for a copy of the paper. His reply to me was that he would consult the Spanish minister and, if he consented to it, I might have a copy.

Mr. HALE. Did he consent?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes. Mr. Olney says:

MY DEAR SIR: The Spanish minister says he has no objection to your reading the inclosed as part of your speech to the Senate on the Cuban resolutions. I accordingly send it to you.

There Spain, through her minister, seems to have some closer relation to the Secretary of State than has the Committee on Foreign Relations. He can send a paper up through the Secretary of State to be read in our committee room and withdrawn and carried back to the files of the State Department and kept there, not communicated; and when I asked that the paper might be sent here the Secretary says, "I will confer with the Spanish minister, and if he consents to it I will let you have a copy."

The committee did not keep a copy of the paper, as perhaps they might have done and as perhaps they ought to have done, because they regarded it precisely in the light in which it was intended to be considered, as a petition on the part of Spain for further time, that we would delay action until Spain got ready to have some very favorable report made by the Senate of the United States in her behalf. There is added to this a paper dated the 11th of January, 1896, marked "Confidential." I do not believe that paper was before the committee, but I am not certain of it:

SIR: In reply to a telegram addressed to the governor-general of Cuba, in which I asked Gen. Martinez Campos some questions whose answers I have not been able to inclose in my memorandum of yesterday for the short time I had at my command, I have received the following answer:

"The so-called insurgent government has no fixed residence. They came to the Villas and have returned to Camaguey. One hardly knows where they wander about as soon as a column of the army goes in their persecution. They do not live nor reside in any inhabited place, and do not exercise any act of civil government."

That is all true, no doubt—all true. How many places of habitation did the government of the confederacy have during the Revolutionary war in the United States? Nine different places to which they resorted, escaping from the British in one quarter to find protection in another.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Continental Congress moved back and forth from place to place.

Mr. MORGAN. Not merely the executive government, but the whole Congress moved backward and forward until they had nine habitations in the United States. The British Government could not chase them down sufficiently to capture them. Where was our Government when this Capitol was set afire and burned to the ground by the British who came across the Atlantic Ocean? A fugitive in Virginia. What was its local habitation then? Does this gentleman expect to make a point upon the people of Cuba because they are compelled in the exigency of their situation to change their government from place to place? Yet the truth is, as is shown by reports made and published in the Evening Star from Captain Mannix, who visited the place on two occasions, that there has been from the outbreak of the revolution a permanent capital in Cuba, at Cubitas, on the top of the mountains at the eastern end of the island. It has never been changed, it has never been attacked, and it has never been approached by the Spaniards. It is the place from which justice is administered and the civil law is executed in its protection of the rights of property, life, and liberty.

So the complaint of Martinez Campos, which is contained in the telegram that he sent to Mr. Dupuy de Lôme, is merely that the insurgent government has no fixed residence. "They came to the villas and have returned to Camaguey." What does he mean by "returned to Camaguey"? He means they came to the villas for the purpose of executing their orders and administering justice, as Mr. Mannix explains, through the prefects and sub-prefects of the different districts of Cuba. When they had gotten through with the establishment of civil government and their inspection of the offices of civil government there, they returned to Camaguey. Camaguey is the capital province of Cuba, and Cubitas is the town, the village, if you please, in which that government is established, and has been from the beginning. The Spaniards have never dared even to attempt to attack it.

That seems to have been a necessary part of the programme which Mr. Dupuy de Lôme wants to lay before the Government of the United States in order to satisfy us that it would never do for us to recognize the belligerency of a government which is scattered about as that is from place to place.

If the establishment of a government as a civil government depends upon the place where it is obliged to be in order to escape from capture, then, of course, those men can never establish civil government until they have first conquered and driven the Spaniards out.

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator from Alabama allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALE. Has the Senator read that most interesting account of the peregrination and wanderings of the correspondent of the Evening Star in trying to find this nebulous capital, in which he entirely failed?

Mr. MORGAN. Captain Mannix?

Mr. HALE. Yes.

Mr. MORGAN. Is that the name—Captain Mannix?

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator believe that there exists at the place which he has named anything that is in the form of a representative government?

Mr. MORGAN. I do.

Mr. HALE. Does he believe that at this place, at this small village which the correspondent either did not find or barely found, there exists any such legislative body, any such judicial tribunal, any such head of the army and the navy as existed at Montgomery, and afterwards at Richmond, in the Confederacy, or as existed all through the war of the Revolution, at the time of the rebellion, if you call it so—the war against Great Britain? Does the Senator believe that any such condition exists in Cuba to-day, or has existed for the last year?

Mr. MORGAN. I supposed I had the floor for the purpose of explaining this paper and making some remarks upon it. But I find I am here only for the purpose of answering questions like a school child at a kindergarten.

Mr. HALE. It is not my fault if the Senator appears like a school child who ought to be questioned. It is not my fault—

Mr. MORGAN. No; I will come at the Senator about that and put him on his answer to questions. When he got up here he asked me if I had read an article published in the Evening Star, in which its correspondent had wandered all through Cuba and had failed to find the capital.

Mr. HALE. Or barely found it.

Mr. MORGAN. No, sir. In the first question the Senator put to me he said Captain Mannix had failed to find it. Then, when he found that Captain Mannix, whose story he read just as well as I have, did find it, and not only found it, but afterwards returned to it and was treated with great hospitality and kindness while he was there, and had to march for miles on foot, meeting with many guards, in order to get there—when he found that he says perhaps Captain Mannix found it, and if he did it was some

miserable little village or place, one, perhaps, that a decent government had not any right to be at.

Mr. HALE. I took the Senator's words about a village. It is a very small place. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. MORGAN. It is a small place.

Mr. HALE. With that interruption, I am not going to worry the Senator any longer.

Mr. MORGAN. The Senator does not worry me. He is worrying—

Mr. HALE. I had the honor to address the Senate on the subject a few days ago, and I welcomed interruption. I was interrupted by several Senators.

Mr. MORGAN. I do not care about discussing that matter. If the Senator will just let me have a little breath of time to say a word or two together, it will be all right.

Mr. HALE. I do not think that any Senator can prevent the Senator from Alabama from occupying—

Mr. MORGAN. I will prevent interruption by refusing to let the Senator interrupt me.

Mr. HALE. I will not interrupt the Senator again.

Mr. MORGAN. Do not do it any more. If the Senator does, I will call him to order.

Mr. CHANDLER. While the Senator from Alabama takes a breath, will he allow me to make a statement about Cubitas?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Mr. CHANDLER. Not only is the statement of the Senator from Alabama correct, but it is to be borne in mind that Captain Mannix described fully, when he went to Cubitas, exactly how he went, what train he took; that he went to Matanzas. He describes the whole physical conformation of the country after he reached the interior village, where is the capital. He describes his return from it, and he afterwards described another visit which he literally made there.

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, a second visit.

Mr. CHANDLER. And that the Spanish Government, with that information in their hands, have not taken the capital and never have dared to try to take the capital is very good evidence that the insurgents, whether or not they need to have a capital to entitle them to recognition as belligerents, have a capital, and that even all the Spanish troops in Cuba can not reach and capture it.

Mr. MORGAN. Gomez and Maceo have come nearer to capturing Habana than the Spanish Crown has ever come to capturing Cubitas.

Mr. CHANDLER. The insurgents have been within a half dozen miles of Habana, and there is no evidence that the Spanish troops have been within 50 miles of Cubitas.

Mr. SHERMAN. The insurgents have been within 10 miles of Habana within a few days.

Mr. MORGAN. That so great a man and so great a general as Campos, in reply to the telegram of the minister, could state no better reason than that for discarding the existence of a civil government in Cuba is something which to me is very surprising. Why did he not say a Cuban Government does exist; it has its prefects and subprefects, its collectors of taxes, its judicial organization? Why did he not say that it is supreme over the military, and that Gomez and Maceo hold their commissions to-day signed by Cisneros and countersigned by the secretary of war, combining together, the civil and military authority, all of the elements of a republic except a navy? They have not any navy because they have no money to buy ships and no chance to build them. The mere fact that Gen. Martinez Campos should say no more against the Government of Cuba than he has said in this dispatch is enough to convince any sincere man, it seems to me, of the actual existence of that Government in Cuba.

More than that, that government is not a stranger to Cuba. It is the same government, headed by the same men, Cisneros as president, Gomez as commander of the army, which capitulated in 1878, hauled down the flag of the lone star of Cuba upon terms and conditions made with Spain which recognized, expressly recognized, their existence at that time as a republic. When they went out as a republic they yielded up their sovereign authority, as they claimed it, into the hands of the monarchy of Spain. When it is found, as will be demonstrated even more fully than it has been, and beyond the power of all denial, that Spain has broken every covenant in that capitulation, when Cisneros comes back to the head of the civil government and Gomez comes back to the head of the war establishment, and they hold a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution which is now printed in the records of Congress, sent to us by the Secretary of State—when that has been done, it is too late for General Campos or any person else to say that a government does not exist in the Island of Cuba on the part of the revolutionists which has power over life, liberty, and property; and to-day when any private citizen of the United States, of Spain, of Cuba, or of any other government comes within the purview of its power he is bound to yield his obedience, because it is at least a government de facto.

If an American citizen in the heart of the province of Camaguey

should lend or give a thousand dollars to this provisional government, or this government de facto, for the purpose of carrying on the war and the Spanish monarchy after the war was over should arrest him on the island and try him for that as an act of treason or as a breach of their laws against the insurrection the Government of the United States would be bound to thrust its arm in and say, "Stop, you can not try this citizen and condemn him for obedience to a government de facto established in Cuba which you did not have the power at the time to overthrow." That is the situation, stated in a very brief way, but in a concise and perspicuous one, I trust, so that there can be no doubt left about it. That government is powerful enough to protect any man who is within reach of its influence, even though he enters its armies and takes the oath of allegiance to it, because he can not refuse to do it if he is conscripted or if enlistment is demanded of him.

The Spanish minister then goes on to state his reasons why we should not recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. He lays them out in extenso at an early day in the month of January; I do not recall the date. What does he say about it?

Sugar does not pay direct taxes. The special tax on manufacture was abolished. The only tax now paid by sugar is 75 cents per ton on exports, with the name of "load permit."

If the crop could be entirely lost, and the average exportation of 600,000 tons were absolutely impossible, the loss for the treasury would be \$450,000. This is less than 1 per cent of the war expenses.

The insurgents do not occupy any part of the country permanently.

That means the men in arms, of course, the insurgents. They "do not occupy any part of the country permanently." General Washington's army did not occupy any part of this country permanently while the Revolutionary war was going on. His army was operating from Quebec down to Savannah, back and forth, oftener chased than chasing. The people, however, who lived in the country were some of them hostile to the Government of Great Britain and some were friends to it. They were divided up into parties that were called Whig and Tory, in some communities about equally divided, and in some the Tories had the ascendancy. They were not called the insurgents. It was the army led by General Washington that was called the army of the rebellion, the insurgent army. They moved about, of course, as military necessity required, from place to place. They had no great forts that they could fortify and remain in, and the Cubans would not take Morro Castle and agree to hold it as against a fleet, because they have not the powder and ammunition to do it with. They could not do it. That is not their style of fighting. Their campaign is not suited to any such exigency. He says:

The insurgents do not occupy any part of the country permanently. If they would occupy a well-known one the army would be there immediately.

That is to say, they will not sit down and let the Spaniards come up and cut their throats, and that is a very bad thing to do.

As they are all mounted and are continually changing horses it is easier for them to outmarch the troops.

We know that is so.

Their tactics has always been not to engage in a fight, and to destroy all the cultures and to attack the small towns garrisoned only by a very small force of militia.

Legitimate warfare, proper, good tactics.

If there are more than 20 soldiers they never approach the blockhouses. Only when their forces greatly outnumber those of the army a part of them stands to fight to better allow the others to follow their usual tactics.

That is from General Campos, an extract from that same dispatch. That is a serious complaint for General Campos to make against the Cubans, but the Cubans were whipping him with those tactics all the time. They drove him off the island, and they sent him 15 miles with his chief of staff at nighttime on foot through the morasses of Cuba, after they had whipped the army and driven it until he could not find it. I do not wonder that he complained at it. But, Mr. President, the complaints have been getting louder and louder from that day to this, and these Cuban tactics, it seems, are too much for the power of the Spanish army. He says:

Please consider this letter as a complement of my memorandum, and accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

E. DUPUY DE LÔME.

Now, here comes the memorandum:

The situation in the Island of Cuba, considered on a military point of view, is unchanged, and probably, taking only in consideration the final result of the war, has been bettered by the raid of the two Cuban leaders, Maximo Gomez and Maceo.

The advance of the command of those two men to the Province of Matanzas and Habana and to the limits of Pinar del Rio has been prepared with the intention of producing a theatrical effect and to impress the public opinion in the United States.

Mr. President, that is tragedy; they have been slain, and it has not been played with puppets either. That theatrical effect about which Mr. Dupuy de Lôme speaks has been a very severe effect upon the military situation of Spain in Cuba. He says:

It is probable also that has been planned—and in this they have utterly failed—with the desire of producing an uprising in some of the larger towns of the most thickly populated part of the island.

A month's time has revealed that they did not fail in that. Maceo went down in Pinar del Rio and came back with an army

at present estimated at an increase of 10,000 soldiers, more than half of them following Maceo in the hope of getting guns from the hands of the Spaniards or their dead comrades when they were killed in battle.

The reports of the press and of interested persons have presented the insurgents as a victorious army marching toward the capital of the island, and they have even considered the possibility of the investment of Habana.

They might well have done so. Circumstances have been strongly tending in that direction.

Nothing further from the truth—

Says the minister, and yet we hear by every mail that comes from Habana of the burning of railroad stations, the breaking up of the trains, and the destruction of the railroad lines within 7, 8, 10, and 15 miles all around Habana.

To understand the war in Cuba it is necessary to bear in mind the nature of the soil—

Now, mark this—

the nature of the soil and the kind of warfare that is only possible there. The commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces had to comply with the moral duty of every government to protect as much as possible the private property. The army has been scattered to garrison the sugar estates, and has been successful to a great extent in preventing the burning of the buildings and the destruction of the machinery. The rest of the forces have been in constant persecution of the insurgents, preventing them to remain in a place, obliging them to wander about, and succeeding in having engagements, which have never been decisive, because the policy of the enemy has been to disband at the approach of the forces of the army.

The war against the insurgents in Cuba can only be compared with irregular guerrilla wars and Indian wars, in which only by mere chance it is possible to deal a severe and decisive blow.

The same war, with the same guerrilla bands, that drove Napoleon out of Spain; the same tactics—Spanish tactics—applied to the Spanish army by these poor vagrant Cubans of whom he speaks.

The peace can only be attained by the constant persecution of the bands, by preventing them from establishing themselves in a part of the country, by lessening their number, by constant engagements, and by discouraging them, diminishing their resources and proving them that—

“To them” I suppose he meant—

that they can not succeed, because the greater and better part of the country not only is not with them, but against them.

That is a dolorous outlook for a man who is going to conquer that country in a few short months. How long are we to wait here until Spanish tactics and Spanish power can provide for Spanish authority in Cuba, against this declaration that “peace can only be attained by the constant persecution of the bands, by preventing them from establishing themselves in a part of the country, by lessening their number, by constant engagements,” etc.? If that is the only chance to get peace in Cuba, good-bye to peace in that island; it will never be realized except when the Spanish power has consented to the independence of the people.

This fact—

He says—

has been completely demonstrated in the actual campaign. The insurgents, it is true, have gone from one place to another, and have traversed a large part of the island, but in doing so they have not been gaining ground, but changing the field of their operations.

The two principal leaders of the Cuban rebels, the Dominican Maximo Gomez and the mulatto Antonio Maceo, are now in the province of Habana, but, although to follow them it has been deemed necessary to withdraw an important number of troops from Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, and the western province of Santiago de Cuba, nothing has occurred there, showing not only that they have no means at their disposal, but also that the country at large is not in their favor.

And yet no single public meeting has ever been held in the Island of Cuba during this revolution outside of Habana to indicate that the people, as they call them, of Cuba are in favor of the monarchy and against the Republic.

It seems that this ought to be the moment to show sympathy and give support when the attention of the Spanish commander-in-chief has been called near the political and business capital of the island.

What does this mean? It is a suit to us, a petition to us, not merely that we should delay the action demanded of us by the people of the United States in their petitions and memorials and by these legislatures, but it is a moment that ought “to show sympathy and give support when the attention of the Spanish commander-in-chief has been called near the political and business capital of the island.” That is to say, it is a confession that Gomez has been driven into Habana, and that is the critical moment at which the Government of the United States ought to give its support and express its sympathy for Spain as against the Cubans. They become the petitioners, they become the solicitors of our interference, and Spain to-day is angry with the people of the United States only because we have not expressed for them outward and open sympathy and issued proclamations and done all else to drive them from our coasts when they applied here for shelter against Spanish persecution. No words could more plainly

express what is demanded of us than is contained in that paper. He proceeds:

The present advance is not difficult to explain. Maximo Gomez and Maceo had an engagement, if I well remember, on the end of November, in the State of La Reforma, near the line dividing the Province of Puerto Principe from the Province of Santa Clara. The commander of the Spanish troops defeated what he thought was the main body of the enemy, and went in the persecution of him in the region known as Camaguey; then Maceo and Maximo Gomez, taking advantage of the nature of the soil, pushed in two bodies to the west, leaving the Spanish columns and lines to their rear guard. It was the beginning of the raid that has brought so much destruction to property and that has so greatly influenced the public opinion and the press.

There he confesses that Gen. Martinez Campos was outwitted and defeated, in fact, in his purpose by Maceo and Gomez, and he laments that that is the cause of the destruction of the large amount of property in the Habana district and also down in Pinar del Rio:

Nothing is easier, although unfortunate, than what has been done by the two Cuban leaders. They are at the head of a few thousand men, in their great majority negroes, mounted, without commissary department to delay their movements. They meet or disband, according to the necessities of the occasion, marching continually, stealing and changing horses, avoiding the regular army, running and disbanding when the soldiers reach them, exchanging only a few shots, to reform again, sending marauding parties to destroy the cane fields.

A new description, a new history, of Francis Marion of the American Revolution. We did not find any fault with Francis Marion's tactics. We looked at the splendid results achieved by that gallant and devoted man, and his name will go down to history among the most splendid lights of the American military family.

It is well to say that nothing is easier than to burn the sugar cane. It has always been in Cuba a current proverb that a negro with a box of matches can prevent the gathering of the total sugar crop. The destruction has been confined, with very few sad exceptions, to the cane fields, a thing that has been impossible to prevent, as everybody familiar with the condition of the island well knows. They have not dared to approach the buildings and plantations that were protected by detachments of the army or volunteers, nor have they, in all the time that the revolution has lasted, tried to attack or hold any town of medium importance. Not a single town or village has risen in their favor, raising the rebel flag, although the bulk of the bands has passed sometimes at a near distance.

As it has been said above, the military situation of the island has not changed. The insurgents have not gained ground.

At the beginning of the military operations, after the arrival, late in December, of the third army corps of the 25,000 men to the Island of Cuba, and when the dry season was well settled, the insurgent chiefs have made a bold raid with the intention, that has not been concealed, of influencing public opinion abroad. That is all. They know that they can not succeed, and their only hope is founded, directed by the Junta of New York, in what they most desire—in the possibility of bringing difficulties in the relations of Spain and the United States. The Junta has not succeeded, although it has tried to; they have not been able, although engaged continually in it, to violate the neutrality laws that they have never obeyed, and now they look for an indirect intervention to help them in a fight that they can not win because they are a small minority.

The insurgents have ridden through the provinces of Matanzas—

Listen to this—

The insurgents have ridden through the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara and nothing else—

That was in January—

destroying a great deal of property of noncombatants, not only of the supporters of the Government, but also of foreigners. The excuse for such acts of unnecessary vandalism is that they want to cut the resources of the Spanish Government. This reason is too preposterous. The tax derived from sugar in the Island of Cuba can sustain an army of over 100,000 men in campaign only for a comparatively short time.

Therefore it is preposterous. That is all they had—their sugar and tobacco—for exportation, to get money with, and I have always understood that any belligerent power not only would, but that it had the right to destroy the resources of the enemy by burning up his crop or whatever else he had that would contribute to his strength.

Mr. SHERMAN. It was done on both sides in our civil war.

Mr. MORGAN. Of course it was.

The real reason of the destruction is to punish the landowners for their loyal support to the Spanish Government, which represents peace, freedom, and civilization in the island—

Well, I really enjoy reading such words coming from the pen of a Spaniard. “Peace, freedom, and civilization in the island”—

and at the same time to drive to their ranks the many laborers that will be left without the means of subsistence, and to prevent the desertion in their ranks that were anticipated the moment that many thousands of men that have been driven to their ranks by the crisis brought about by the low prices of sugar in the last years would be offered honorable means of gaining a salary.

The rebel bands that have been presented to the American public as an army have been near Habana. They have not been able to attack or even to surround the city, and it seems absurd even to consider it, remembering that to the present moment they have not even tried to hold a place where to establish what they call their government. They have destroyed the railroads in Matanzas, but these have been immediately repaired and are running, and have brought part of the troops by which they have immediately been surrounded. They are so now, and by enough forces to give us the hope that they will be compelled to fight, and that their retreat to a more favorable field for the operations of guerrilla bands will be prevented.

I suppose that the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] would be delighted with a resolution passed by the Senate of the United

States that the Cuban forces should stop and fight and should not run any more into the swamps, like Marion did. That would suit exactly. That is the sort of support we could give to Spain down there that would be of material assistance.

If the military situation has not changed, and to a certain point is better, the political also is not changed. The rebels, to answer the request of their sympathizers abroad, have formed what they name a government, and have written a constitution for the only purpose of printing it in the New York papers. But that government has no place where to reside; it has been wandering from one place to another in the fastnesses of the mountain of Najasa. They have no regular functions; there is no civil government; they do not exercise any jurisdiction in fact. The only one is that exercised by the rebel bands that wander about without a place where to rest. The direction of the rebellion is on the field and chiefly by the organization that with the name of "Junta" resides in New York, and is composed of individuals who have adopted the American nationality and sworn allegiance to the American flag.

It is said in Cuba that the actual war has been imported against the will of a large majority of the country. Everything has been planned abroad; for years political clubs established in the United States and in some countries of South America have collected funds and prepared the uprising, and when a law giving a large measure of self-government to the island, accepted and voted even by the Cuban deputies of the Home Rule party, was passed, when they were losing all hopes of having followers in Cuba, the war was imported by leaders that are mostly foreigners or colored men, and that were nearly all of them abroad.

The insurrection has spread, and it is not a wonder, taking into consideration the class of men that form its ranks. Out of a few young and enthusiastic men who have joined the ranks of the rebels, only what would be called in all countries old demagogues are at the head of the revolution. Not only they have not established a government, but they will not be able to form one, even if it were possible that the Island of Cuba would be separated from Spain.

The advance of the bands of Gomez and Maceo has brought close together all the political parties of the island deciding to support the Spanish Government, because even the most liberal and radical in the Home Rule party know that order and law are impossible in the present condition of the island without Spain.

In this revolution the negro element has the most important part. Not only the principal leaders are colored men, but at least eight-tenths of their supporters. The black population of the island forms a little more than one-third of the 1,000,000 Cubans, but they are strong and numerous in the eastern part, and the result of the war, if the island could be declared independent, will be a secession of the black element and a black republic on that part of the island.

The revolutionary organization that from New York has directed the present uprising has been mistaken in its appreciation of the forces of Spain. They did not imagine that Spain could send in a short time a large army with such facility and in Spanish bottoms. At the same time they have not been able to suppose that Spain could have, as she has and will have, the necessary money to sustain what she is bound to sustain, the integrity of her territory. They could not understand the unanimous and stanch determination of the political parties and of everybody in Spain to sacrifice the last man and the last dollar to prevent a bad minority of people without standing in the island to oblige the large majority to accept, against their will, a change of government that will bring the total destruction of an island that is to-day the richest territory of the Spanish-speaking nations in America.

In all what is said—

I suppose "that" is meant—

in favor of a few thousand rebels; all is forgotten about the large majority of Cubans loyal to Spain and ruined by the revolution; nothing is said of the hundreds of thousands of citizens born in Spain, but who have lived since childhood in Cuba, and by their economy and thrift have built the foundation of the riches of the island; nothing of the foreigners that want to be protected against their deliverers.

The insurgents have not shown that they can succeed; they have not established a government and will not be able to establish one. It is the opinion of everybody that in a very short time the main body of the insurgents, which is in a critical position, will be dealt with; but if the chances of war should make necessary the increasing of the Spanish forces, it is not idle to state that according to the latest orders of the war department of Spain, the 1st of January, 1896, the roll call of the standing army in Spain was over 83,000 men; and at the same time that in the system of mobilization that has brought to Cuba three army corps of 25,000 men each, 43 battalions of 1,000 men have not been touched, and can be sent at a moment's notice.

The Cuban insurgents are, and represent, a small minority of the people of the island; they do not occupy permanently any town or part of the territory; the principal feature of the revolution is a radical war; they have not a civil government established, and no civil and judicial jurisdiction is exercised; the revolution has been started from abroad, is maintained by foreign aid, and its last and only hope is to be supported by foreign intervention, obtained by a systematic misrepresentation of facts.

Now, I have read the whole of that miraculous and mysterious paper, and I have shown that it is what I claimed it to be, a mere petition for delay. And the Senate granted it by giving the delay, by waiting to see whether or not the conjectures of the minister from Spain would be realized in the near future or how the tide would turn.

Very soon after this was handed in, the Spanish Government, despairing of any conquest of the insurrectionists of Cuba through the powers of Martinez Campos, who was the greatest man, both in a military sense and in the sense of being a great statesman, that Spain has produced perhaps in a century, finding that he could not accomplish the result of the conquest of Cuba, recalled him and sent Weyler in his place. They threw the sword of extermination into the scale by sending Weyler to Cuba, and they determined that Cuba should feel the blade that leaves nothing to grow after it has struck.

Mr. SHERMAN. Will it be convenient for the Senator from Alabama to go on now, or does he desire that the Senate shall adjourn so that he may finish his argument to-morrow?

Mr. MORGAN. I will yield as soon as I mention one more fact which I wish to go into the RECORD this evening.

Mr. SHERMAN. All right.

Mr. MORGAN. The senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], in his speech in opposition to this resolution and in opposition to the independence and the belligerent rights of Cuba, delivered in the Senate last week, relied almost entirely and based his argument upon an alleged dispatch that was received from the premier of the Spanish Government. He read it at large with an attentive, respectful, almost religious presentation, and after he had gotten it upon record he based his argument upon it to show the magnanimity of the Spanish Government, to show the grounds of their action in Cuba, and to show their relations with the Government of the United States.

Now comes out the declaration of Mr. Castillo that he wrote no such dispatch and was not responsible for it. The Senator from Maine was overreached; he mistook the Spaniard; the Spaniard, it appears, had neither mercy nor consideration in his heart for the poor people of Cuba. These poor mulattoes, negroes, vagabonds, described by the Spanish minister, Dupuy de Lôme, have no recognition at the court of Spain; never have had and never will have; and they quarrel with any American citizen, particularly with any Southern man who was raised in a negro community, who has been the owner of slaves, because he stands up on the floor of the Senate of the United States and demands for them all the rights of men. The Senator from Maine, when he presents these questions to the Senate of the United States, negatives that demand. He is not willing that they should be free men in Cuba, and I take it for granted that he is not willing they should be free men here, unless by some hook or by some crook they can be made to vote the Republican ticket.

I will close, Mr. President, at this place, retaining the floor.

Mr. SHERMAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. NELSON. I ask the Senator from Ohio to yield to me a moment to obtain the consideration of a bill for the benefit of a private soldier.

Mr. SHERMAN. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

MICHAEL RYAN.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 1816) for the relief of Michael Ryan.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of War to revoke the order dishonorably discharging Private Michael Ryan, Company I, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, on September 20, 1865, and to issue to him an honorable discharge from the military service of the United States as of that date.

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

Mr. SHERMAN. I renew my motion that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, March 17, 1896, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 16, 1896.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

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

BERNARD CAMPBELL.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the House of Representatives:

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of February 13, 1896, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and accompanying papers, relating to the claim of Bernard Campbell against the Government of Haiti.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, March 13, 1896.

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 5382) to authorize the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company to extend its line of railroad into the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, with Senate amendment.

The amendment of the Senate was read, as follows:

On page 1, section 1, line 8, after "Provided," insert:

"That such right of way shall be 50 feet in width on each side of the central line of the road. Said company also shall have the right to take and use for station purposes a strip of land 100 feet in width, by a length of 2,000 feet, in addition to right of way to an extent not to exceed one station for each 10 miles of road constructed within the limit of said reservation: Provided further."

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment just read.

The amendment of the Senate was concurred in.