

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 9, 1897.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

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

REPORT OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of judgments rendered by that court and the amounts thereof for the year ended December 4, 1897; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. HALE. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HOAR. I ask unanimous consent to present and have referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations a memorial from 21,369 native citizens of Hawaii, remonstrating against annexation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the memorial will be received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. COCKRELL. What was the request?

Mr. HOAR. The request was for unanimous consent. It is a memorial which under our rules, coming from citizens of another country, would not ordinarily be received, but under the peculiar circumstances I supposed the Senate would receive it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of the Citizens' Republican Association of the Thirtieth Ward of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that the civil-service rules be honestly and honorably applied; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of 29 citizens of Lower Merion, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation substituting voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting in the District of Columbia and the Territories kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters, and also the interstate transportation of materials of the same; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., 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 the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HALE. I present the petition of Isaac A. Loos, professor of political science, State University of Iowa, and sundry other petitions of professors in colleges and gentlemen of literary and scientific attainments, praying for the publication of a new edition of the Charters, Constitutions, and Organic Laws of the United States. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Portland, Me., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a dry dock at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DANIEL presented a petition of sundry citizens of Prince Edward County, Va., praying for the enactment of legislation granting a pension to Miss Martha S. Morgan and Miss Sarah D. Morgan, daughters of John G. Morgan, a soldier in the war of 1812; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. THURSTON presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union of Aurora, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of the Congregational Church Society of Aurora; of members of the Presbyterian Church of Aurora, and of the United Brethren and Baptist church societies of Aurora, all in the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building and grounds; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them adversely, and moved that they be indefinitely postponed; which was agreed to:

A bill (S. 1113) to establish a marine hospital at Sabine Pass, Tex.;

A bill (S. 1246) to change the boundaries of the collection district of Galveston, Tex., and make Sabine Pass a port of entry, and create a new collection district; and

A bill (S. 1874) to regulate the importation of gunpowder, nitroglycerin, and other explosive substances.

Mr. CARTER, from the Committee on the Census, to whom was recommended the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses, reported it with amendments.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 67) authorizing the gilding of the Statue of Liberty on the Dome of the Capitol, reported it without amendment.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1601) to remit the time penalties on the light-house tender *Rose*, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2294) to provide an American register for the steamer *Jacksonville*, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. GEAR, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported the following resolutions; which were considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Whereas the President, in his annual message to the Fifty-fifth Congress, has made the following statements and recommendations as to the Kansas Pacific Railroad:

"The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific Line, upon which the Government holds a second-mortgage lien, has been postponed at the instance of the Government to December 16, 1897. The debt of this division of the Union Pacific Railway to the Government on November 1, 1897, was the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$6,336,000, and the unpaid and accrued interest thereon, \$9,625,690.33, making a total of \$15,961,690.33.

"The sale of this road was originally advertised for November 4, but for the purpose of securing the utmost public notice of the event it was postponed until December 16, and a second advertisement of the sale was made. By the decree of the court the upset price on the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield to the Government the sum of \$2,500,000 over all prior liens, costs, and charges. If no other or better bid is made, this sum is all that the Government will receive on its claim of nearly \$13,000,000. The Government has no information as to whether there will be other bidders or a better bid than the minimum amount herein stated. The question presented, therefore, is whether the Government shall, under authority given it by the act of March 3, 1887, purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire Government claim. To qualify the Government to bid at the sales will require a deposit of \$900,000, as follows: In the Government cause \$500,000 and in each of the first-mortgage causes \$200,000, and in the latter the deposit must be in cash. Payments at the sale are as follows: Upon the acceptance of the bid a sum which, with the amount already deposited, shall equal 15 per cent of the bid; the balance in installments of 25 per cent thirty, forty, and fifty days after the confirmation of the sale. The lien on the Kansas Pacific prior to that of the Government on the 30th July, 1897, principal and interest, amounted to \$7,231,048.11. The Government, therefore, should it become the highest bidder, will have to pay the amount of the first-mortgage lien.

"I believe that under the act of 1887 it has the authority to do this, and in absence of any action by Congress I shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary deposit as required by the court's decree to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the principal of the debt due to the Government; but suggest in order to remove all controversy that an amendment of the law be immediately passed explicitly giving such powers and appropriating in general terms whatever sum is sufficient therefor.

"In so important a matter as the Government becoming the possible owner of railroad property which it perforce must conduct and operate, I feel constrained to lay before Congress these facts for its consideration and action before the consummation of the sale. It is clear to my mind that the Government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half of the principal of its debt and less than one-fifth of its entire debt, principal and interest. But whether the Government, rather than accept less than its claim, should become a bidder, and thereby the owner of the property, I submit to the Congress for action."

And no information having been given officially to Congress as to the authority under which such sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad is to be made, or by what means, or under what proceedings a sale thereof has been authorized, it is impossible to proceed to consider whether any and what amendment of "the act of 1887" is needed for the protection of the Government, or to pay the same, as the President advises Congress to do, in his message: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Attorney-General is directed to send to the Senate a full statement of the authority for and the proceedings under which such sale is to be made.

Resolved, That the President is requested to obtain a postponement of such sale to such a time as will give to Congress a reasonable time to consider and act upon his recommendations.

The preamble was agreed to.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO POST-OFFICE COMMITTEE.

Mr. GALLINGER. By direction of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably with an amendment the resolution submitted by the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT], and in his behalf I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution; which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads is authorized to employ an assistant clerk, whose compensation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The amendment of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate was, after the word "clerk," in line 2, to insert "until the expiration of the present fiscal year, at the rate of \$1,440 per annum."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest to the Senator that he use the phrase "additional clerk" instead of "assistant clerk." The clerk has official duties prescribed by statute.

Mr. GALLINGER. Very well.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HARRIS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2677) for the relief of the University of Kansas; and

A bill (S. 2678) for the relief of Lizzie Hagney, as administratrix of the estate of Frank B. Smith, deceased.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 2679) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of David Dunwoody; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CAFFERY introduced a bill (S. 2680) amending "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 2681) to increase the pension of Dwight B. Wilber; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2682) for the relief of the State of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2683) granting a pension to Isaac N. Cissna (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2684) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Jackson, of Newton, Kans.;

A bill (S. 2685) granting a pension to Josiah C. Ury;

A bill (S. 2686) granting a pension to Martha Allen; and

A bill (S. 2687) granting a pension to Thomas B. Roark.

Mr. BAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2688) for the relief of Peter Heck, alias Louis Heck;

A bill (S. 2689) for the relief of Jerome Kunkel;

A bill (S. 2690) for the relief of William A. Lowe;

A bill (S. 2691) for the relief of Peter D. Staats; and

A bill (S. 2692) for the relief of George W. Brown.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2693) for the relief of the estate of George W. Lawrence, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2694) granting a pension to Frank W. Flanner;

A bill (S. 2695) for the relief of Jeremiah Eltz;

A bill (S. 2696) granting a pension to Elias Demus; and

A bill (S. 2697) for the relief of Albert S. Cummings.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2698) for the relief of Frank W. Flanner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2699) to correct the military record of Hays Gaskill; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2700) to confer jurisdiction upon the circuit courts in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2701) for the relief of the devisees of James W. Schaumburg, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2702) for the relief of Oliver C. Bosbyshell, late superintendent United States mint at Philadelphia, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2703) granting a pension to Jacob Waltermier; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MORGAN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2704) for the relief of J. R. B. Eldridge, of Madison County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2705) for the relief of William A. Watkins, of Lauderdale County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2706) for the relief of the estate of A. N. Perkins, deceased, late of Tuscaloosa, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2707) for the relief of John B. Boggs, of Lauderdale County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2708) for the relief of the estate of A. J. Peacock, deceased, late of Jackson County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2709) for the relief of the estate of Vincent Armstead, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2710) for the relief of John T. Lehman, of Lauderdale County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2711) for the relief of Francis Wilkes, of Lauderdale County, Ala.; and

A bill (S. 2712) for the relief of Theophilus C. Greenhill, of Franklin County, Ala.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2713) to authorize the extension of the Metropolitan Railroad; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2714) to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for the permanent preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer armies, and for other purposes," approved May 9, 1892; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NELSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2715) to increase the pension of William L. Dow;

A bill (S. 2716) granting a pension to Mary R. Bacon; and

A bill (S. 2717) granting a pension to Samuel D. Butler.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2718) for the relief of Charles T. Trowbridge, George D. Walker, and John A. Trowbridge; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2719) subjecting national banks to the usury laws of the States where they are located; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2720) for the relief of the next of kin of Christian Reimers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2721) to authorize the purchase of the property known as the old Congressional Globe Building, on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 2722) for the relief of James W. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 73) for the location and erection of a statue of Francis E. Spinner at the Treasury Department building in Washington; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Library.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON.

Mr. McBRIDE. I introduce a joint resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The joint resolution (S. R. 73) for the relief of American miners and other sufferers in the valley of the Yukon and its tributaries was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to

purchase food and supplies and to transport and distribute the same and food and other supplies furnished by or under the direction of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oreg., and by other like organizations and by individuals or corporations for the relief of American miners and other sufferers in the valley of the Yukon River and its tributaries. And a sufficient sum of money, not exceeding \$250,000, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the purposes of this resolution. And the Secretary of War is authorized, in his discretion, to use the military forces of the United States and to employ private persons and such means of transportation as he may deem necessary to carry the purpose of this joint resolution into effect.

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

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it go over and be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the joint resolution goes over.

Mr. McBRIDE. I ask leave to present a petition upon this subject. As it is a matter of great public importance, and the petition is brief, I ask that it be read at the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the petition will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read as follows:

[The Portland Chamber of Commerce, W. S. Mason, president; Chas. F. Beebe, vice-president; D. D. Oliphant, secretary; Ladd & Tilton, treasurer.]

PORTLAND, OREG., November 29, 1897.

The Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, and Congress assembled.

GENTLEMEN: Overwhelming evidence testifying to the grave danger which confronts the American miners on the Yukon and its tributaries with the dreaded horrors of starvation when the present small stock of provisions shall be exhausted demands of us, as humane people blessed with abundance, that everything in our power shall be done to relieve the distress which is almost a certainty unless supplies of food can be transported to the imprisoned miners. With this object in view, the Portland Chamber of Commerce has communicated with kindred organizations throughout the United States, and has obtained in almost every instance assurances of hearty cooperation in furnishing the necessary supplies so soon as the Government shall promise to transport the same to their destination and supervise their distribution.

Private resources are wholly inadequate to the task involved. Out of our abundant storehouses the people of the Northwest tributary to Portland are capable of furnishing food supplies in quantity sufficient to provide against the impending distress, but lack the means necessary to transport the same; and to provide for this we appeal to the nation through its Chief Executive and its representatives in Congress, to the end that an expedition, under the management of officers of the Army or Navy, be provided for and instructed to make all possible haste in the accomplishment of the mission intrusted to them.

Assurances thus far received warrant us in guaranteeing to the Government that the people of the United States, and especially that portion immediately tributary to Portland, will supply all the food products which the Government will undertake to transport to the beleaguered miners, and we earnestly pray that your excellencies will heed our petition and lend to it your valuable support.

With assurances of our most loyal consideration, we have the honor of subscribing ourselves,

Your most obedient servants,

THE PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
By W. S. MASON, President.

D. D. OLIPHANT, Secretary.

Mr. McBRIDE. Accompanying the petition which has just been read there is a clipping from a newspaper containing interviews with reputable persons in the Northwest respecting the lack of food supply among the American miners upon the Yukon River and its tributaries. I ask that the newspaper clipping be printed in the RECORD in connection with the petition which has been read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, that will be the order.

The matter referred to is as follows:

FAMINE IN DAWSON—FEAR OF STARVATION CAUSES A STAMPEDE OF MINERS—MAGEE PARTY REACHES SEATTLE WITH LATEST NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR—THEIR HARD JOURNEY OVER THE DALTON TRAIL.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 28, 1897.

Twenty-five men arrived here to-day on the *City of Seattle*, direct from Dawson City. They were divided into two parties, the last of which left Dawson October 16. The party consisted of Thomas Magee, sr., Thomas Magee, jr., of San Francisco; "Swiftwater Bill" Gates, Joe Boyle, William Huskins, F. Eckert, H. Robertson, H. Raymond, Bert Nelson, John W. Brauer, W. H. Chambers, E. W. Pond, E. Ash, J. Gillis, Thomas Wilson, P. McGraw, Jack Dalton, William Leak, Arthur Celine, Joseph Fairburn, J. Smith, T. Warren, Jim Ferguson, and two others whose names could not be learned to-night. They came out over the Dalton trail. They are reported to have between them \$50,000 in drafts and gold dust.

All tell stories of a food shortage in Dawson that is almost a famine. The last person to leave Dawson was Jack Dalton. When Dalton left, the steamers *Alice* and *Bella* had reached there, loaded light. It is said that the *Bella's* cargo consisted of whisky and billiard balls. She brought no provisions.

The Canadian mounted police chartered the *Bella* and gave all who wished free passage to Fort Yukon. The *Bella* is reported to have left about October 12, with 200 men.

TRouble AT DAWSON CITY.

According to the statements made by members of the Dalton party, there is liable to be trouble of the most serious kind this

winter in Dawson. Billy Leak told one of the men in the party ahead of him at Dyea that all the people talked about at Dawson was the food famine. Men were gathered in groups and cursing, might and main, the newcomers that were constantly entering the Klondike with scarcely any provisions.

The mounted police were offering free transportation to the grub piles farther down the Yukon, but to countless hundreds who had labored hard all through the summer accumulating a grub stake, the prospect was uninviting, to say the least. These men figured that it would take all their savings in gold to pay their living expenses at Fort Yukon during the winter, and that in the spring they would not have even enough gold left to pay passage money back to Dawson, to say nothing of purchasing enough food to subsist until they could get started again. To these poor fellows the offer of the mounted police was no better than the prospect at Dawson of being compelled to winter on half rations until the supply boats could reach the diggings in the spring.

THE ONLY SALVATION.

John W. Brauer, the United States mail carrier, who left Dawson September 27, said:

"There is only one salvation for the miners who are now at Dawson City, and that is for them to undertake the awful winter trip from Dawson to Fort Yukon, a distance of 400 miles. There is food at Fort Yukon; there is none at Dawson, and just as sure as the stars shine, terrible suffering will be the fate of the Dawson miner unless he leaves there before spring. I will make my statement conservative, and say that when I left Dawson the men who were there had on an average four months' food supply. Some did not have a month's supply; some had four or five.

"The last restaurant closed the night I left. It had been selling nothing but beefsteak, for which the hungry paid \$2.50.

THE STAMPEDE BEGUN.

"When the people realized that no more boats would be up the river, they knew that starvation threatened them, and the great stampede began. The first to leave went to Fort Yukon. I think there were 200 in the party that left the first day.

"One boat came up from Fort Yukon with several newspaper men aboard, among them being Sam Wall and Mr. McGillivra. They brought the news that the *Hamilton* had unloaded all of her cargo and tried to get over the bar light and failed in her efforts, though she drew but 2 feet of water. This news increased the excitement and made the rush toward food centers all the greater.

"September 14, with Bert Nelson, of Seattle, I left Circle City and started to pole up the river to Dawson City, a distance of 300 miles. At the time we started from Circle City the miners had about all left. It took us eleven days and three hours to make the journey, arriving at Dawson September 26. Captain Hanson, with two Indians, who had left Fort Yukon, beat us into Dawson by about an hour and a half.

"Hanson gathered the Dawson City miners together and made a short speech, in which he advised all who did not have provisions to last them all winter to either get out of the country to civilization or try and reach points in the Yukon country where it was known that food could be found.

EXCITING NIGHT IN DAWSON.

"That night was the greatest one in the history of Dawson City. The miners, as soon as they had heard the news, made hasty preparations to get out, and nightfall saw goldseekers and men who can to-day sell out for many thousands leaving by the hundreds for down the river and up the river. The little steamer *Kiukuk*, which was to make trips from Dawson to Pelly, where Jack Dalton's trail starts, was brought into play. She was besieged by would-be passengers, who offered as high as \$250 that they might be aboard while she made her journey of 175 miles to Pelly. The *Kiukuk* left Dawson on the afternoon of September 27 with twelve or fifteen passengers.

"The next day we made up a party, including Herbert Raymond, of Seattle; N. Bert Nelson, of Seattle; Harry Robertson, of San Francisco, and myself. We started up the river in a small river boat, the same one we had used in going from Circle City to Dawson. We left Dawson about 2 p. m., and were soon on our way up the river.

"While Jack Dalton left Dawson a couple of days later, the situation there then was the same as it was when we left, and I can tell you about that in a very few words. The only thing you could possibly buy was sugar, baking powder, spices, and some dried fruit. No flour, bacon, or anything of that kind could be purchased in any of the stores, simply because they did not have them. So long as the stores had any provisions prices remained the same. I want to say that the stores treated the men all right, and never advanced the prices, notwithstanding they were aware of the shortage and knew that they had but to ask for higher prices and receive. I know of an instance where a private party sold to a miner a sack of flour for \$75 and bacon at \$5 a pound."

STORES CLEANED OUT.

Mr. Ferguson said:

"The situation at Dawson was relieved by the exodus to Fort Yukon. I doubt if there will be any actual starvation there, but there will be a shortage. The old-timers have provisions to carry them through. The stores are practically cleaned out. All they would sell was 5 pounds of sugar to the man. Flour could not be bought at all. One or two sacks were quickly picked up at \$200 a sack.

"Wages are still \$15 a day, but they are sure to go down to \$8 by next summer, and \$8 a day there is no better than \$1.50 a day outside.

"I can not say how much dust was brought out. Our party carried practically little, having drafts instead."

THOMAS MAGEE'S STORY.

Thomas Magee, sr., the well-known capitalist of San Francisco, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, said:

"The excitement of the failure of steamers to bring food to Dawson continued when the Dalton party left. The police took charge of the stores and warehouses of the North American and Alaska Commercial companies, as a precaution only. Flour was selling at \$2 per pound, and one sale of 50-pound sacks at \$250 was made. No plans had yet been formulated to avert the starvation of those who are short of provisions. Those well supplied have not much sympathy with those who are short, because of the fact that the majority of these latter went in with little food, although abundantly warned at Lake Bennett in advance. A scarcity, if not a famine, will prevail.

SHOT FOR STEALING FOOD.

"Two men were shot in Dawson who were caught stealing food. One was found dead; the other was fatally wounded and died at the Catholic hospital. It is believed that a secret organization exists for the purpose of shooting down thieves.

"The organization of hunting parties for the winter to hunt moose was talked of, and will be carried out.

"Dysentery and accompanying fever were general at Dawson last summer. They were caused by miasma from the swamp on which the business town was built and the entire absence of drainage and sewerage. These conditions will be greatly intensified next summer, and an epidemic is predicted. The river water is bad, but there is one fine spring of water out at the Catholic hospital.

"Nothing was talked of but the grub question. The result will probably be the formation of a public committee to gather up voluntary or enforced contributions, the food thus gathered to be publicly dispensed and paid for by work or cash by those to whom it is given.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PUBLIC BUILDING IN ST. PAUL, MINN.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what, if any, changes in the plans and specifications of the custom-house and post-office building, now in process of construction in the city of St. Paul, Minn., are required in order that said building may be finished for the best accommodation to the general public and for the proper transaction of the public business.

REPORT ON LABOR LAWS.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That there be printed 8,000 additional copies, in cloth binding, of the Second Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, comprising the labor laws of the United States and of the State and Territorial governments, being a report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, submitted July 20, 1892, and revised and annotated in accordance with concurrent resolution adopted March 5, 1896, 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for distribution by the Department of Labor.

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 30,000 extra copies of the Report of the Special Commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition to be held at Paris, 1900, 10,000 copies to be for the use of the Senate, 15,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for the use of the Department of State.

REPORT ON ITALIANS IN CHICAGO.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That there be printed and bound in cloth 8,000 additional copies of the Ninth Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, relating to the Italians in Chicago, 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the

House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for distribution by the Department of Labor.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR GEORGE.

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

Resolved, That the expenses incurred by the select committee appointed by the President of the Senate to take order for the funeral of the late Senator James Z. George, of Mississippi, be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of said committee.

Mr. GALLINGER subsequently reported without amendment the above resolution from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

INVESTIGATION OF NAVAL LAND ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be directed to inquire into the needs of the Navy for additional dry docks, stationary or floating, and concerning the proper location of any new stationary docks; also to inquire to what extent the various naval stations and naval yards should be maintained in a condition of efficiency as workshops for the construction or repair of ships of war, or for special naval work, or for sanitary purposes, and whether or not the existing scale of expenditures at such stations and yards can be reduced without detriment to the public service; and further, generally to ascertain the probable requirements of appropriations for the naval service to be expended for the land establishment of the Navy as distinguished from the vessels and ordnance of the Navy and their appurtenances designed for a Navy upon the ocean.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER. At the request of several Senators on both sides of the Chamber, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the morning hour one hour be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills now on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate has heard the request made by the Senator from New Hampshire. Is there any objection to it? The Chair hears none.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. What is the request?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The request is that at the conclusion of the morning hour one hour be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills on the Calendar.

Mr. TURPIE. Unobjected cases?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Unobjected cases, the Chair understands. Is that the request?

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; unobjected cases.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I do not wish to make any objection to that order, but, since the permission has been asked, I should like to inquire of the chairman of the Pension Committee how many pension bills there are now on the Senate Calendar reported favorably by the Committee on Pensions and how many there are pending in Congress?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There are over two hundred upon the present Calendar of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I am very glad that the Senator from Connecticut has raised that question, for the reason that it enables me to make a statement concerning the matter of pensions, which I shall make with the utmost frankness to the Senate and the country.

My impression is that there are about two hundred bills now on the Calendar which have received the indorsement of the Committee on Pensions. Those bills, as I stated on a former occasion, cover the bills that during the last two or three Congresses have passed the Senate, but failed to receive the favorable consideration of the House. They are not new bills in any sense of the word.

As to the number of private pension bills at the present time before Congress, I will say that on yesterday I had the matter examined, and it appears that during the late extraordinary session 917 private pension bills were introduced in the Senate, and during the present session, not including to-day, 58 bills have been introduced in the Senate, making a total of 975. In addition to that, 40 general pension bills were introduced in the Senate during the extraordinary session.

If I may be permitted to speak of the other House in this connection (and I take it there is no impropriety in it), I find that during the extraordinary session 1,300 private pension bills were introduced into the House, and that up to this morning 70 additional bills were introduced, making a total of 1,370. Those bills went to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. It will be remembered that in the House of Representatives there are two committees on pensions. To the Committee on Pensions 250 private pension bills were referred during the extraordinary session. This makes a total of 2,635 bills introduced into both Houses since the beginning of the present Congress. But it is proper I should remark that many of the bills introduced into the House are duplicates of bills introduced into the Senate, so that it is impossible to state definitely the exact number of bills; but I should say that they aggregate about 2,000.

As chairman of the Committee on Pensions, I want to say to the Senate in its collective capacity what I said some months ago to

the individual members of the Senate by letter: that I am constrained to feel that there is a laxity on the part of the individual Senators in sending bills to the committee of which I chance to be chairman. It seems to me that bills are introduced without examination, without inquiry, upon simply the request of the soldier who has had his claim rejected at the Pension Bureau. The result is that in this one committee room there are to-day over one thousand bills engaging attention, and correspondence concerning those bills is coming to the committee from all over the country. I have adopted the plan of answering every letter that comes to that committee, and I submit that it is my right to ask that Senators should individually examine and satisfy themselves that the bills have some merit before they send them to the committee, to add unnecessary burdens to the chairman and his assistants—burdens which we ought not to be asked to bear.

Mr. President, on this pension question I share with other members of this body a great deal of concern. I am a friend to the soldier, and my policy has been one of extreme liberality so far as pension legislation is concerned. But I am satisfied that in this matter of private pension legislation we have gone to the extreme limit, and that we ought to call a halt. It is becoming quite the fashion for almost every soldier in the country whose pension claim is rejected at the Bureau, where it has had full and fair and impartial consideration, to write to a Member of Congress or a Senator that he wants a bill introduced for his special benefit, and that bill is introduced and comes to the committee. If that custom continues to grow as it has been growing for the past five years, we will have a practical pension bureau in this Capitol reviewing every claim rejected by the regular Bureau of Pensions, which Bureau is to-day administering the pension law in a very just and liberal manner.

There are many claims rejected by the Pension Bureau upon purely technical grounds—there are some rejected upon differences of opinion between the State medical boards and the medical officers of the Pension Bureau—that properly engage our attention, and concerning which we ought affirmatively to legislate. But I am constrained to feel that we are going rather too far in this matter and that it is our duty to exercise the greatest possible conservatism in the future in the matter of private pension legislation.

Personally, I hope that during this session the Senate will refuse to pass bills of certain classes that heretofore we have acted upon to some extent. In my judgment we ought to refuse to pass every case of a remarried widow, who yielded her claim to a pension when she married a second time, and who, upon the death of her second husband, comes to Congress asking us to put her name on the pension roll by a special act. In my opinion we ought also to stop pensioning daughters, whether it is of the war of the Revolution or the war of 1812 or any other war. We have legislated to a limited extent in that direction, and it is now time to stop it.

There are other classes that do not now come to my mind, but which, I promise, shall engage the attention of the Committee on Pensions.

I want to put myself on record, also, as being in favor of the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions that we should speedily enact a law providing that no pension shall be paid to the widow of a soldier who shall be married subsequent to the passage of the act, of course excepting those who may enter the military service in the meantime; in other words, that as to the old soldiers who are now permitting themselves to be married to young girls, we should put a stop to the granting of widows' pensions under those conditions. It is a remarkable and alarming fact that we have on the pension rolls to-day a few names of the widows of the Revolutionary war, and a good many names of the widows of the war of 1812.

In my judgment, when the law of 1890 was passed and when a provision was inserted that under that act pensions should not be granted to those who married subsequent to that time, that provision ought to have been made general. I am in favor of legislation in that direction at the earliest possible moment, and have introduced a bill covering that point.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire if he does not believe that a more equitable disposition of the pensions of the United States would be of greater benefit to a greater number of soldiers and not increase the total expenditure of money?

Mr. GALLINGER. I am in favor of revising the pension laws whenever that seems necessary, but I have no idea that we should or can make a radical revision of those laws. Possibly the Senator from Nebraska has in mind what he called the attention of the Senate to a good many times, and for which he has taken me to task very properly sometimes—our habit of granting by special act large pensions to the widows of general officers.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes; I have that in mind.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think that the Senator from Nebraska has almost converted me on that subject.

Mr. ALLEN. I am glad to know it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have put myself on record in correspond-

ence recently against granting large increases, except in most extraordinary and exceptional cases, to the widows of general officers. We have gone too far in that direction. A bad example was set to the country when enormously large pensions were granted to a few widows of distinguished officers, and we have been forced by tremendous pressure and the exercise of influence that was almost irresistible to continue that bad practice to a certain extent. I think we have reached a point where we can effect a great reform in that direction, and I shall be glad to join the Senator from Nebraska in effecting that reform.

Mr. ALLEN. I am glad to learn that I have succeeded in converting the Senator.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from Nebraska had a very excellent influence upon my mind in the discussions that have occurred, and while I shall not in the future agree with him on all points that will be involved, yet I think I can promise him that we shall cooperate to a very considerable extent in the direction that he indicates. Mr. President, I trust that an hour will be granted to-day for the consideration of private pension bills.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request? The Chair hears none.

GRANT OF LANDS TO VALENTINE, NEBR.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask unanimous consent to call up for present consideration the bill (S. 28) granting to the incorporated town of Valentine, in the county of Cherry and State of Nebraska, certain lands, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, to add the following proviso:

Provided, That when any of said lands cease to be used by said incorporated town of Valentine, or its successor, for the uses and purposes herein contemplated, the same shall revert to the United States.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us hear the report read or let some explanation be given of the bill.

Mr. ALLEN. I will make a brief statement of the reason why I think the bill should pass.

The village of Valentine is the county seat of Cherry County, a county almost 75 miles square. It is between 275 and 300 miles northwest of the city of Omaha, and is in what is known as the semiarid region of Nebraska. The village lies on the north side of the Niobrara River, between the Niobrara River and a creek known as the Minichaduza. I should say that the distance across from the Niobrara to the Minichaduza is a little over half a mile. It is between a half and three-quarters of a mile from the Niobrara River, south of the city of Valentine, to the Minichaduza.

South of the Niobrara River is a very low, flat country devoted to pastoral pursuits. North of the Minichaduza is a very extensive ridge or outflux of stone and chalk, and the country is worthless for many miles north of that. Between the flats, the town of Valentine, and the Minichaduza River lies a portion of this land, and east of the town lies a portion of it. It was at one time attached to Fort Niobrara for military purposes, but it has been abandoned for those purposes and turned back to the public domain. It is not fit for agricultural purposes, because it is not, strictly speaking, an agricultural country. It is a grass and cattle growing country. The people of the town have no place for a cemetery. They have no place for a fair ground, a public park, or for things of that kind. The policy of the bill is to turn this land over to them for such purposes so long as they may use it in that way, and it is provided that it shall revert to the Government whenever they cease to use it as indicated in the bill.

I have the report of the committee here, which I will send to the desk and ask to have read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the report.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. ALLEN March 31, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 28) granting to the incorporated town of Valentine, in the county of Cherry and State of Nebraska, certain lands, and for other purposes, beg leave to report as follows:

Amend the bill by adding, after line 15, the following:

Provided, That when any of said lands cease to be used by said incorporated town of Valentine, or its successor, for the uses and purposes herein contemplated, the same shall revert to the United States.

The incorporated town of Valentine is the county seat of Cherry County, Nebr., located on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, about 25 miles northwest of Omaha. It is located on the bank of a small stream known as the Niobrara River. The land described in the bill was formerly a part of the military reservation of Fort Niobrara; but on application the War Department segregated the same and it is now a part of the public domain, and is no longer regarded as valuable or necessary for military purposes. The land west and south of Valentine is sandy and broken, and the village has been unable to obtain a suitable place for cemetery, fair grounds, and for other proper public purposes, while the lands lying east and described in the bill are desirable for these purposes.

The land lying north and east of the village contains suitable sites for factories, and is near an abundance of water. It is represented that the water power is only approachable by the land described in the bill, and that unless the land above mentioned is ceded to the village the people will be unable to utilize the water power that would otherwise be at their disposal. Valentine is a long distance from market. The land in that locality is not the best agricultural land in Nebraska, nor highly valuable for agricultural purposes, but

would possess some value for raising sugar beets and other crops. With this land the village of Valentine would be able to provide a suitable cemetery and fair grounds and make concessions to those desiring to establish mills and factories, and by that means greatly develop that section of the country.

The facts are set forth more fully in the annexed affidavit. The land possesses no particular value to the Government, and it is believed by your committee that it can not be disposed of to any greater advantage than by being given to the village of Valentine under the restrictions contained in this bill.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, County of Cherry, ss:

Personally appeared before me, W. E. Haley, a notary public in and for said county, the following subscribed citizens, who, being first duly sworn, each upon his oath says:

That the said land was, prior to the introduction of said bills, a part of the military reservation of Fort Niobrara, Nebr., but upon application having been made for the same by said village the War Department at once segregated said land, and it is now a part of the public lands in the Department of the Interior, awaiting action on these bills. This is certainly conclusive evidence that the land is no longer valuable for military purposes, and indicates that the military believe it valuable for the purposes stated in our petition of February 11, 1896.

That owing to the broken and sandy soil (sand hills) west and south of the town, we have been unable to acquire suitable grounds for cemetery and for fair-ground purposes, and that the land lying east and contiguous to the town embraced within these bills is very desirable for said purposes. That the land lying north and east contains suitable site for a beet-sugar factory near an abundance of water. That there has already been a man on the grounds, representing Eastern capital, looking to building a factory, and that now negotiations are at a standstill pending action on this matter, and provided these measures become a law in all probability Valentine will have a beet-sugar factory before very long. And further, at the extreme eastern edge of said tract, the stream can be made to furnish a 100 horsepower (water power), and since fuel is so very high priced the water power will offer an attractive inducement for a woolen mill or other manufactory.

That we, in asking for this land, do so in the interest of the town and surrounding country and not in the interest of any individual or corporation, and that we greatly need and shall be grateful for favorable action on the measure.

L. C. Sparks, clerk; M. V. Nicholson, cashier Bank of Valentine; W. T. Kincaid, clerk; T. T. C. Hornby, merchant; E. J. Davenport, merchant; Geo. H. Hornby, lumber and hardware; W. E. Ebner; H. E. Thatcher, merchant and contractor; John G. Stetter, butcher; E. Sparks, president Cherry County Bank; W. R. Towne, marshal; John Borman, saloon keeper; Frank Fischer, coal dealer; Geo. H. Renutt, publisher; O. W. Morey, jeweler; D. S. Ludwig, lumber; Alfred Lewis, druggist; Charles Sparks, cashier Cherry County Bank; P. F. Simons, drayman; John J. Guth, merchant; J. J. Evans, physician; C. K. Brower, pharmacist; D. E. Sherman, livery; W. S. Barker, publisher; H. Hoeng, clerk; W. S. Jackson, merchant; J. C. Pettijohn, deputy county clerk; C. E. Bowring, salesman; Robert Good, editor and publisher; C. B. Watson, druggist; Geo. Elliott, county clerk; J. Wesley Tucker, attorney; W. M. Walcott, county judge; Ed. Clarke, county attorney; C. R. Glover, register United States land office; Amos Strong, sheriff; John W. Yeast, hardware; G. P. Crable, county treasurer.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, Cherry County, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of December, A. D. 1896.
(SEAL.) W. E. HALEY, Notary Public.
(Commission expires April 17, 1900.)

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the amendment reported by the Committee on Public Lands, which has been read.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

RICHMOND LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS.

Mr. DANIEL. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration at the present time of the bill (S. 1133) to pay to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works its claim for damages and losses incurred in the construction of the armored battle ship *Texas*.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works \$69,550.39 in full of its claim for damages and losses incurred in the construction of the armored battle ship *Texas*.

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

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON.

Mr. McBRIDE. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask the unanimous consent of the Senate for its immediate consideration.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to the Senate such information as he has respecting the lack of sufficient food supplies among the American citizens who have gone into the mining districts of the Yukon River and its tributaries, and whether, in his judgment, there is danger of actual suffering from a want of such supplies unless relief is afforded by public or private contributions.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope the resolution will pass. It is very appropriate. I objected to the passage of the joint resolution which the Senator offered a few minutes ago, simply because we have no official information upon which to found our action. This resolution calls upon the Secretary of War for information. We can soon get a report from him, and then we shall have some data upon which to base our action.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have no objection to the adoption of the resolution, but I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon whether there are not sufficient facts already within his possession to justify him in offering a relief bill for the consideration of the Senate without waiting for a reply from the Secretary of War to such a resolution as he has offered?

Mr. McBRIDE. In reply to the Senator from New Hampshire, I will state that I introduced a joint resolution providing for an appropriation of not exceeding \$250,000 for the purchase of food and other supplies and for the transportation of the same, and also for the transportation of the food and other supplies which may be contributed by chambers of commerce or other corporations or individuals. That joint resolution went over on objection of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL].

The facts, I will state, are contained briefly in a petition of the Portland Chamber of Commerce presented by me to the Senate this morning and in an article published in the *Daily Oregonian*, of Portland, Oreg., which have gone into the RECORD.

In my own judgment the facts set forth in the petition and the newspaper article referred to are sufficient to justify the Senate in acting upon the joint resolution; but under the objection of the Senator from Missouri, who has expressed a desire to have official information, that joint resolution has gone over, and I have offered the resolution which is now pending.

Mr. CHANDLER. Am I to understand from the Senator from Oregon that he expects a reply from the Secretary of War very shortly, so that the consideration of the relief bill may be proceeded with without much delay?

Mr. McBRIDE. I hope so, and I have no doubt the joint resolution will be promptly passed when the information desired by the Senator from Missouri has been transmitted by the Secretary of War. We shall have the report before us possibly within a day or two.

The resolution was agreed to.

ARMY EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA.

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

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and is hereby, directed to investigate and report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the extent to which the Territory of Alaska has been explored by the Army of the United States, and what, if any, aid the Army may be able to lend in opening, protecting, and maintaining regular lines of communication exclusively within the territory of the United States, from tide water into the interior of said Territory, and what measures may with propriety be adopted to avert hostilities with and to secure the friendly cooperation of the native population of said Territory in developing the resources thereof.

Mr. CARTER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. It will result without expense, I anticipate, in securing desired information concerning the extent to which the Army has heretofore explored this vast region, and what, if any, additional explorations should be conducted by the Army.

Aside from the matter of exploration, to which the resolution directs attention, it will be observed that reference is made to whatever measures may with propriety be employed to avert hostilities with and to secure the friendly cooperation of the natives of Alaska in the development of the resources of the country. Heretofore, unfortunately, population has rushed into the territories occupied by the Indians without any provision being made in advance by the Government to prevent the natural friction which usually results from the meeting of strange peoples, and this friction has generally resulted in hostilities which have involved very great expense to the Government and loss of life in attempting to secure peace.

It does seem that by certain wise precautions, which could perhaps be as effectively taken through the Army as any other branch of the service, certain of the native chiefs and leading or influential Indians of the respective districts might be employed in the service of the Army and interested in the work of development prior to the time that the great unorganized mass of men rush into the Territory to take possession of it by force and without much regard for the rights of the aborigines found in possession.

I think the resolution will evolve a certain line of information greatly needed by the Senate and the Congress generally in dealing with the great problems presented in that immense Territory.

Mr. GALLINGER. I shall not object, of course, to the consideration of the resolution, but I trust after this item of business shall have been disposed of that we shall proceed to execute the agreement to consider pension cases.

Mr. HAWLEY. The Senator, I hope, will permit me to make a brief comment upon the resolution offered by the Senator from Montana.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. HAWLEY. The Senator from Montana did me the honor to read the resolution to me before he offered it, and I entirely concur in his purpose. I do not know that it is necessary to amend the resolution at all, because if it be sent to the Committee on Military Affairs it will, it seems to me, be wise for us not only to

call upon the Army for information, but to consult those civilians who have been the heads of various expeditions outside the Army; in short, to get at all sources of information as to what may be needed for keeping the peace and caring for the people of Alaska.

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

PUBLIC BUILDING AT WASHINGTON, PA.

Mr. QUAY. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1270) to provide for the erection of a public building at Washington, Pa.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to appropriate not exceeding \$75,000 for a site, and to cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices, at Washington and State of Pennsylvania.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair now calls attention to the special order of business, the consideration of private pension bills for one hour.

Mr. QUAY. Before proceeding to the consideration of pension bills, I desire to inquire whether there is any understanding as to the appropriation of the session this afternoon after the conclusion of that order? The Senate has great faith in the Committee on Pensions, and I suppose a number of us, if there is no other business to be transacted, will leave the pension bills in the custody of that committee. If the Senator from New Hampshire does not object, I will suggest, if it is not already the understanding, that at the conclusion of the order for the consideration of pension bills the Senate adjourn without transacting other business. That will liberate Senators from attendance this afternoon.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is proper, perhaps, that I should say, in the absence of the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], that he said to me he intended at 2 o'clock to move to take up the immigration bill, not for immediate consideration, but to make it the unfinished business. I do not know whether the Senator from Pennsylvania is opposed to that procedure or not.

Mr. QUAY. I am not. I am very much in favor of the immigration bill, and shall not interpose any obstacle to its progress. So I will withdraw my suggestion.

Mr. BUTLER. In accordance with the notice heretofore given, I ask the Senate to consider at this time the bill (S. 2369) to establish postal savings banks for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes, in order that I may make some remarks on the amendments I have submitted to that bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is always an ungracious thing to object to a request for unanimous consent, but as I gave notice a moment ago that I should ask that the order to proceed to the consideration of pension bills be executed, I trust the Senator will allow his bill to go over until the hour for pension bills has been exhausted. The Senator will have an opportunity afterwards.

Mr. BUTLER. Very well.

ENOCH G. ADAMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The first private pension bill on the Calendar will be stated.

The bill (S. 1462) granting an increase of pension to Enoch G. Adams was announced as first in order, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Enoch G. Adams, late captain of Company D, First Regiment United States Infantry, at \$50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

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

NANCY G. ALLABACH.

The bill (S. 1702) granting an increase of pension to Nancy G. Allabach was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nancy G. Allabach, widow of Peter H. Allabach, late colonel One hundred and thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of \$30 per month, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MARY W. C. BURGESS.

The bill (S. 1581) granting a pension to Mary W. C. Burgess was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary W. C. Burgess, widow of Benjamin F. Burgess, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and to pay her a pension of \$17 per month.

Mr. PETTUS. I should like to hear the report in that case read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report of the committee will be read.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. GALLINGER June 29, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1581) granting a pension to Mary W. C. Burgess, have examined the same and report:

The claimant under this bill is the widow of Dr. Benjamin F. Burgess, who served as a volunteer acting assistant surgeon in the late war. As Dr. Burgess was not mustered into the service, his widow can not secure pension under the general laws, but her case is one of such acknowledged merit as to fully justify the passage of a special bill.

The following statement from Mrs. Burgess sets forth the facts in the case: To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your petitioner, Mary N. C. Burgess, of Gilmanton, in the county of Belknap and State of New Hampshire, respectfully submits the following statement, and requests that a pension may be granted her by special act of Congress, and for the reasons for said request she makes the following statement of facts: That she is the widow of Benjamin F. Burgess, M. D., who died at Wareham, in the county of Plymouth and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, January 5, 1864. That she was married to said Benjamin F. Burgess at Gilmanton, N. H., on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1849, and lived and cohabited with her said husband until his death as aforesaid.

That on or about the 1st day of July, A. D. 1862, her said husband, in response to a letter sent him by the then surgeon-general of Massachusetts, hereunto annexed and marked A, left his home in Wareham, aforesaid, and went to the assistance of the sick and wounded soldiers near Fortress Monroe, as an assistant volunteer surgeon; that he was assigned to duty with the Thirty-second New York Volunteers, in General Palmer's brigade, General Couch's division, as appears by exhibit marked B; that he remained on duty with said regiment for about ten days, or until the surgeon of said regiment returned for duty, when he returned to his home in Wareham; that he did faithful service. (See exhibits marked C and D.)

That my husband was a strong and active man and attended to a large country practice up to the time of his services in the Army. That he came home therefrom sick with chills and fever and never recovered his health. During his absence he lost in flesh nearly 40 pounds. From the time of his return to the time of his death he was able to perform but a small amount of work in his profession. That his age at time of his death was 39 years and 4 months. That at the time of his death I was 34 years of age and was left with four children, the oldest of whom was 13 and the youngest 2 years. That I have supported and educated all of said children by my own efforts. My age at the present time is 69. I now apply for a pension under special act of Congress for the following reasons:

First. There is no general law under which I can apply for and be granted a pension.

Second. I am fully satisfied that my husband died from the effects of disease contracted in the service of his country.

Third. That having by hard and continuous labor supported myself and family without asking any aid from the Government since my husband's death, I am now, in my old age, justified in asking a reasonable pension during the remainder of my life.

Fourth. That my husband left but a small property, and that was entirely used up in supporting myself and family many years ago.

MARY N. C. BURGESS.

Col. Thomas Cogswell, a distinguished soldier, at present serving as pension agent at Concord, N. H., gives this testimony:

I, Thomas Cogswell, of Gilmanton, in the county of Belknap and State of New Hampshire, state that Mary N. C. Burgess, who signed the annexed application to Congress for a pension by special act is my sister. I well knew her husband, Dr. Benjamin F. Burgess, who for a time was an acting volunteer surgeon during the war of the rebellion; that he resided and did business at Wareham, Mass. I frequently visited my sister at Wareham before the war, and know that Dr. Burgess was then a strong, active man, and was doing a large practice in his profession. In the fall of 1863 I again visited Dr. Burgess, and found him sick and able to do but very little work. I feel sure he had chills and fever, because I had suffered from the same disease and knew the symptoms. I have no doubt but that the disease contracted in the Army was the cause of his death. I further state that his widow, Mary N. C. Burgess, has taken care of and educated her four children, and that she is now advanced in years and needs a pension for her comfortable support.

THOMAS COGSWELL.

The following are copies of official documents in the hands of your committee:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL,
Boston, July 2, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I want you to come up to-morrow prepared for active service in the field at Baltimore.

Bring your valise with you and pocket case, prepared to go on in the afternoon.

In haste, truly, yours,

WILLIAM J. DALE,
Surgeon-General.

Dr. BURGESS.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL KEYES'S CORPS, July 6, 1892.

SIR: You will report for duty immediately to the colonel commanding the Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, General Palmer, Brigadier-General Couch's division, as acting assistant surgeon, next in rank to the present acting assistant surgeon, Dr. Good.

Very respectfully, yours,

FRANK A. HAMILTON,
Medical Director, Fourth Corps.

BENJAMIN F. BURGESS, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS OF PALMER'S BRIGADE, COUCH'S DIVISION, July 14.

Dr. B. F. Burgess, volunteer surgeon, has been on duty in the Thirty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, of this brigade, during the illness and absence of the surgeons of the regiment. His service during the time has been invaluable to the regiment, most satisfactory to all, both general and officers. He has been a most faithful medical officer during the time he has been associated with us.

CHARLES O'LEARY,
Staff Surgeon, Medical Director of Division.

HEADQUARTERS OF BRIGADE, July 14, 1892.

Surg. B. F. Burgess has been on duty with my brigade attending to the wounded and sick from the late battlefields for two weeks. He leaves now

for Massachusetts by authority, and commanders of Government hospitals are requested to pass him to Baltimore.

J. W. PALMER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Brigade, Couch's Division.

It is conclusively shown that Dr. Burgess promptly responded to the call of the surgeon-general of Massachusetts at a time when his services were greatly needed; that he rendered distinguished service on the field, and that he doubtless contracted malaria while in the Army, which resulted in his death.

In view of these facts, your committee report the bill back favorably, with a recommendation that it do pass.

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

MRS. MARTHA FRANK.

The bill (S. 485) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Frank was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Mrs. Martha Frank, widow of William Frank, member of the company of Capt. John Little in the Indian war of 1818, at the rate of \$3 per month.

Mr. PETTUS. Many of us have no knowledge of the facts, and I shall ask that all the reports be read with reference to these pension cases.

Mr. GALLINGER. I venture to suggest that I wish the Senator from Alabama had the reports on his desk, because I think he could readily satisfy himself as to the merit of these cases. This old lady is 103 years old, or she was about one year ago. She is now 104. The legislation of Congress regarding the Indian wars covers only the period from 1832 to 1842, while the soldier in this case served in an Indian war which is not covered by the general law. It is a very meritorious case, and we ought not to exhaust time in reading the report in connection with a bill of this kind. However, the report is brief, and I have no objection to its being read. Of course the Senator has a right to ask that the report shall be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the report. The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. GALLINGER June 29, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 485) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Frank, have examined the same and report:

A similar bill passed the Senate during the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress and was reported favorably by the House. The committee recommend the passage of the bill and adopt the Senate report, which is as follows:

"The claimant's late husband, William Frank, was a soldier in Capt. John E. Little's company of Georgia militia in the Florida Indian war of 1818. The records of the Second Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, show that the soldier enlisted February 13, 1818, and was discharged with the company May 4, 1818.

"The Indian war act of July 27, 1892, covers only the Indian wars from 1832 to 1842, inclusive, and hence there is no law under which this widow can obtain relief through an application at the Pension Bureau.

"The claimant under this bill resides in Greensboro, Ga., and is in her one hundred and third year. She is vouched for by many distinguished Union soldiers as a worthy and deserving woman.

"The passage of the bill is earnestly recommended."

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

CHARLES D. HANSCOM.

The bill (S. 501) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Hanscom was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles D. Hanscom, late of Company I, Second Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. GALLINGER June 29, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 501) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Hanscom, have examined the same and report:

A similar bill passed the Senate during the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress and was reported favorably by the House. Your committee recommend the passage of the bill, adopting the report of the Senate committee to the Fifty-fourth Congress, which report is as follows:

"The claimant under this bill enlisted May 1, 1861, at the very outbreak of the war, and was discharged for disability December 12, 1863. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, the ball fracturing the thigh, resulting in complete anchylosis of the hip joint. Soldier was pensioned for the wound, which pension was increased from time to time until it reached \$24 per month, the rate of disability 'equivalent to loss of hand or foot.' Subsequently the rate for loss of foot was increased to \$30 per month, and soldier supposed that his pension would be increased to that rate, but the Department would not allow the increase. In 1891 a special act was passed increasing the pension to \$36 per month, which rate soldier is now receiving.

"The following letter from the soldier graphically explains the circumstances under which the wound was received and the severity of it:

"PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 21, 1896.

"MY DEAR SIR: Your second letter is received, for which I sincerely thank you, and believe that you will succeed.

"I have been carefully examined by Dr. William O. Junkins, who is chairman of the board of examining surgeons in this city. His report (or affidavit) please find inclosed. Perhaps it will be well for me to say a few words explanatory, so you may know the facts in detail.

"I enlisted May 15, 1861, for three years or the war, at \$11 per month, in Company I, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in the regiment which General Cogswell afterwards commanded, and made my last charge before being wounded (which was May 5, 1863), under his leadership, in the fruitless attempt to capture 'Stonewall' Jackson's wagon train at Chancellorsville, where my younger brother was killed, when I was wounded.

"While kneeling on my right knee and standing on my left foot, with the

knee bent and the thigh in a horizontal position, firing to the front, I saw a Confederate captain leading his company in a charge against our lines some distance to the right of our position, and thinking to stop him I turned in a right oblique position and fired at him, but before I could see for smoke I was knocked in a heap by a bullet and buckshot, which struck several inches below the groin on the front of the left thigh, and passed through the left hip joint. The buckshot passed through at once. The ounce ball was cut out on the back side of the buttock, some 12 inches from the place of entrance. My left hip joint was shattered, and is completely ankylosed. I can not reach below the knee with either hand, nor dress my foot without assistance. The joint at the hip being destroyed, I can only painfully walk by the action of the joint at the junction of the spine and pelvis frame. I can never rest, either sitting or standing, both causing pain. I can only rest when lying down; am consequently incapacitated from manual labor, and feel fully justified in making my claim.

"Awaiting developments, I remain, yours, very truly,

"CHARLES D. HANSCOM.

"Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,

"United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

"The following medical affidavit has been filed with your committee:

"GENERAL AFFIDAVIT.

"In the matter of pension claim No. 28049. Charles D. Hanscom, of Portsmouth, N. H., Company I, Second Regiment Massachusetts Infantry.

"On this 22d day of May, A. D. 1896, personally appeared before me, an officer in and for the hereinafter-named county and State, duly authorized to administer oaths, William O. Junkins, aged 51 years, whose post-office address is Portsmouth, N. H., and who, being duly sworn, declares in relation to aforesaid case as follows:

"Having this day examined the claimant, I make the following statement, said statement being written by my own hand: Complete anchylosis of left hip joint; no movement of head of femur in acetabulum; all movements accomplished by means of pelvis, consequently leg is in straight position; unable to dress foot without help; foot everted and walks on the outside of bottom of foot; crest of ilium presses on stomach, causing dyspepsia and gastralgia; can not sit for any length of time without support to pelvis and back; unable to perform any manual labor that requires the stooping position.

"I further declare that I have no interest in said case and am not concerned in its prosecution.

"WM. O. JUNKINS."

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, County of Rockingham, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day by the above named affiant, and I certify that I read said affidavit to affiant and acquainted him with its contents before he executed the same. I further certify that I am in no wise interested in said case, nor am I concerned in its prosecution; and that said affiant is a practicing physician and surgeon, well known to me; is chairman of the pension examining board of physicians, and at present mayor of the city of Portsmouth.

Witness my hand this 22d day of May, 1896.

SAMUEL R. GARDNER,

Justice of the Peace.

(Certificate of commission as justice of the peace on file in Pension Department.)

It will be observed that claimant's condition is such as to require the aid and attendance of another person a portion of the time, the rate for which under the general laws is \$50 per month, as fixed by the act of July 14, 1892; but soldier is barred from applying under that law, as his last increase was by special act of Congress. This bill asks that his pension be increased to \$50 per month, and your committee are of opinion that the circumstances of the case fully warrant favorable action.

The bill is therefore reported back with a recommendation that it do pass.

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

DELIA GILMAN.

The bill (S. 487) granting a pension to Delia Gilman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Delia Gilman, widow of Alvin Gilman, late of Company H, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of \$12 per month.

Mr. PETTUS. I am informed by the chairman of the Committee on Pensions that all the bills which will come up this morning have been passed heretofore by the Senate and failed for want of consideration in the other House. Therefore I will withdraw the demand for the reading of the reports.

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

SARAH R. FRARY.

The bill (S. 499) granting a pension to Sarah R. Frary was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Sarah R. Frary, widow of Jedediah C. W. Frary, late of Company H, Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of \$3 per month.

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

SIMPSON EVERETT STILWELL.

The bill (S. 496) granting a pension to Simpson Everett Stilwell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Simpson Everett Stilwell, late scout and guide in the United States Army, at the rate of \$20 per month.

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

MARGARET CUSTER CALHOUN.

The bill (S. 482) to increase the pension of Margaret Custer Calhoun was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Margaret Custer Calhoun, widow of Lieut. James Calhoun, late of the Seventh United States Cavalry, at the rate of \$30 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

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

ELLA D. CROSS.

The bill (S. 492) granting a pension to Ella D. Cross was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place upon the pension rolls the name of Ella D. Cross, widow of Richard E. Cross, late lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

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

JANE B. JOHNSTON.

The bill (S. 943) granting a pension to Jane B. Johnston was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "Hospital," to strike out "Willels Point" and insert "Government;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jane B. Johnston, an army nurse at Government Hospital, Throggs Neck, N. Y., during the war of the rebellion, and pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

CAROLINE B. BRADFORD.

The bill (S. 483) granting an increase of pension to Caroline B. Bradford was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Caroline B. Bradford, widow of Robert Forbes Bradford, late captain, United States Navy, at the rate of \$50 per month, in lieu of the amount she now receives.

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

MRS. CHRISTINE C. BARNARD.

The bill (S. 504) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Christine C. Barnard was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," strike out "fifty" and insert "forty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Christine C. Barnard, widow of Maj. Moses J. Barnard, of the Voltigeurs, Company H, from the State of Pennsylvania, Mexican war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

MARY STUART LASSELLE.

The bill (S. 941) granting a pension to Mary Stuart Lasselle was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, before the name "Lasselle," to strike out "Stewart" and insert "Stuart;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Stuart Lasselle, widow of the late William P. Lasselle, brevet brigadier-general United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Mary Stuart Lasselle."

WILLIAM A. BECKFORD.

The bill (S. 489) granting a pension to William A. Beckford was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension William A. Beckford, late first lieutenant of Company F, Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of \$50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

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

BETSEY B. OLIN.

The bill (S. 497) granting a pension to Betsey B. Olin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Betsey B. Olin, widow of Charles Olin, late a private of Company I, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and grant her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving, said pension to be payable to her legally constituted guardian.

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

JOHN H. SANBORN.

The bill (S. 508) granting an increase of pension to John H. Sanborn was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to insert "assistant surgeon;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John H. Sanborn, late assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

FRANCIS H. STAPLES.

The bill (S. 500) granting a pension to Francis H. Staples was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Francis H. Staples, late of Company E, Eighth Vermont Infantry, at the rate of \$12 per month.

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

BENJAMIN F. TUCK.

The bill (S. 1890) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Tuck was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Benjamin F. Tuck, late a private in Company H, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of \$30 per month, in lieu of the sum he is now receiving.

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

EDWARD F. ADAMS.

The bill (S. 505) granting an increase of pension to Edward F. Adams was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Edward F. Adams, late captain of Company E, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of \$50 per month, in lieu of the sum he is now receiving.

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

JOSEPH V. BOWIE.

The bill (S. 1111) granting an increase of pension to Joseph V. Bowie was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Joseph V. Bowie, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of \$30 per month, in lieu of the sum he is now receiving.

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

LUCIA A. HYNES.

The bill (S. 507) restoring to the pension roll the name of Lucia A. Hynes was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 5, after the word "late," to strike out "captain" and insert "first lieutenant;" in line 6, after the word "Company," to insert "A;" and in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "captain and assistant quartermaster and first lieutenant Twenty-fourth United States Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to restore to the pension roll the name of Lucia A. Hynes, widow of John R. Hynes, late first lieutenant of Company A, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, captain and assistant quartermaster and first lieutenant Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

MARY A. WISE.

The bill (S. 493) granting a pension to Mary A. Wise was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary A. Wise, widow of Capt. Peter Wise, late of Company I, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

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

DANIEL G. GEORGE.

The bill (S. 506) granting an increase of pension to Daniel G. George was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Daniel G. George, late of Company D, First Massachusetts Cavalry, and United States Navy, at the rate of \$30 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

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

LOUISE VAN ATTER.

The bill (S. 942) granting a pension to Louise Van Atter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Louise Van Atter, widow of the late Joshua Van Atter, a private in Company A, One hundred and fifty-third New York Volunteers, at the rate of \$12 per month.

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

REBECCA P. QUINT.

The bill (S. 502) granting a pension to Rebecca P. Quint was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. GALLINGER. In this case a pension has been allowed by the Pension Bureau since the bill was reported, and I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

CARLTON W. MUZZY.

The bill (S. 484) granting an increase of pension to Carlton W. Muzzy was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, after the words "per month," to insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Carlton W. Muzzy, landsman, U. S. S. *Minnesota*, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

PLUMY E. MARDEN.

The bill (S. 495) granting a pension to Plumy E. Marden was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. GALLINGER. This is a bill proposing to pension the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. We have passed several such bills, but the matter is to have consideration on the part of the chairmen of the several pension committees of both Houses, and I ask that without prejudice the bill may be passed over for the present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, that will be the order. The Chair hears none.

THOMAS F. LEAHY.

The bill (S. 491) to pension Thomas F. Leahy was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. GALLINGER. In this case, which has been pending thirty-three years, a pension has very recently been allowed by the Pension Bureau, and I move the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

MARY M. MACAULEY.

The bill (S. 486) granting a pension to Mary M. Macauley, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Daniel Macauley, United States Volunteers, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Mary M. Macauley, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Daniel Macauley, United States Volunteers, at the rate of \$30 per month.

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

SAMUEL E. LISCOM.

The bill (S. 1110) granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Liscom was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Samuel E. Liscom, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of \$30 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

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

W. L. FAXON.

The bill (S. 116) granting a pension to W. L. Faxon was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

It was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of W. L. Faxon, of Middleboro, Mass., late a surgeon, Thirty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and that he receive a pension of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

WILLIAM N. WELLS.

The bill (S. 619) to increase the pension of William N. Wells was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William N. Wells, late acting master, United States Navy, at the rate of \$30 per month, in lieu of the pension now paid him.

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

PHILIP T. GREELY.

The bill (S. 618) granting a pension to Philip T. Greely was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Philip T. Greely, of Cambridgeport, Mass., late a private in Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of \$40 per month, in lieu of the pension he now receives.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Philip T. Greely."

HEPZA HOBSON WERDEN.

The bill (S. 2100) granting a pension to Hepza Hobson Werden was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hepza Hobson Werden, widow of the late Rear-Admiral Reed Werden, United States Navy, at the rate of \$50 a month.

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

MRS. HELEN A. DE RUSSY.

The bill (S. 1704) to increase the pension of Mrs. Helen A. De Russey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mrs. Helen A. De Russey, of Washington, D. C., widow of Col. Rene E. De Russey, Corps of Engineers, and brevet brigadier-general, United States Army, and to pay her a pension of \$50 per month, the same to be in lieu of the pension now drawn by her.

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

MARY E. CHAMBERLIN.

The bill (S. 1118) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Chamberlin was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "forty;" so as to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary E. Chamberlin, widow of Lowell A. Chamberlin, late a captain in the First United States Artillery, and pay her a pension of \$40 a month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

MRS. MARIETTA HAYES.

The bill (S. 670) granting a pension to Mrs. Marietta Hayes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mrs. Marietta Hayes, mother of Watson Hayes, late a private in Company E, Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to insert the word "dependent" before the word "mother," in line 6, so as to read "dependent mother of Watson Hayes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

JOHN W. DODD.

Mr. TURPIE. I ask the courtesy of the Senate and of the chairman of the committee to call up the bill (S. 141) granting an increase of pension to John W. Dodd. It is a bill of great expediency and one that has already passed the Senate in a previous Congress. The beneficiary is 77 years old and very much of an invalid.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am very happy to yield to the Senator from Indiana for that purpose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill will be taken up.

The bill (S. 141) granting an increase of pension to Capt. John W. Dodd was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Capt. John W. Dodd, of Indianapolis, Ind., late a member of Company A, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month, in lieu of the amount he is now receiving.

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

HIRAM H. PALMER.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to have the Senator from New Hampshire allow me to call up the bill (S. 182) granting a pension to Hiram H. Palmer. I wish to state that the bill was introduced by my colleague [Mr. THURSTON], and I understand it will be satisfactory to him to have it taken up at the present time.

Mr. GALLINGER. I trust the bill will be taken up, and I suggest to Senators that they take the next five minutes to call up private pension bills. If any Senator has a bill he wishes to call up, it would please me to have him do so.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask the Senate to take up Senate bill 182.

The bill (S. 182) granting a pension to Hiram H. Palmer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hiram H. Palmer, late a private in Company A of the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month, in lieu of the amount he is now receiving.

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

WESLEY C. SAWYER.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask leave to call up Senate bill 709.

The bill (S. 709) to increase the pension of Wesley C. Sawyer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Wesley C. Sawyer, late captain Company H, Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, and to pay him a pension of \$50 a month, in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

NELLIE L. GROSHON.

Mr. CARTER. I ask for the present consideration of Senate bill 638.

The bill (S. 638) granting a pension to Nellie L. Groshon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nellie L. Groshon, widow of Thomas C. Groshon, late a captain in Company G, First Regiment of Mississippi Marine Brigade.

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

MRS. JANE L. FAGG.

Mr. PRITCHARD. I ask leave to call up Senate bill 1826.

The bill (S. 1826) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Jane L. Fagg, widow of Col. John A. Fagg, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

It was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Mrs. Jane L. Fagg, widow of Col. John A. Fagg, who was a soldier in the Mexican war, \$12 per month, in lieu of \$3 per month she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

FANNIE KAUTZ.

Mr. FORAKER. I desire to call up Senate bill 2117.

The bill (S. 2117) granting an increase of pension to Fannie Kautz was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

It was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, after the word "month," to strike out "the same to be in lieu of her present pension;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Fannie Kautz, widow of August V. Kautz, deceased, late a brigadier-general, retired, United States Army, at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Fannie Kautz, widow of August V. Kautz, late brigadier-general, United States Army."

JAMES H. KILE.

Mr. PRITCHARD. I ask leave to call up Senate bill 1829.

The bill (S. 1829) granting an increase of pension to James H. Kile was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an

amendment, in line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-six" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay James H. Kile, late first lieutenant Battery D, First Tennessee Light Artillery Volunteers, \$24 per month, in lieu of \$17 he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President—

Mr. LODGE. The hour of 2 o'clock has arrived.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There are five minutes remaining under the order to devote one hour to the consideration of private pension bills.

ELIJAH N. PARKHURST.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask unanimous consent to call up Senate bill 1475.

The bill (S. 1475) granting a pension to Elijah N. Parkhurst was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elijah N. Parkhurst, late private in Company A, Ninth Regiment Indiana Cavalry, and to pay him at the rate of \$72 dollars per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Elijah N. Parkhurst."

CLARISSA E. HOBBS.

Mr. GEAR. I ask leave to call up Senate bill 603.

The bill (S. 603) granting a pension to Clarissa E. Hobbs was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Clarissa E. Hobbs, of Louisville, Nebr., and to pay her at the rate of \$12 per month for services as nurse in the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Infantry.

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

LUCRETIA C. WARING.

Mr. WHITE. I desire to call up, by unanimous consent, Senate bill 104.

The bill (S. 104) to increase the pension of Lucretia C. Waring was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lucretia C. Waring, widow of the late Lieut. Howard S. Waring, of the United States Navy, and to pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 a month, in lieu of any other pension.

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

PUBLIC BUILDING IN BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. GORMAN. If it does not interfere with the pension bills, I should like to call up Senate bill 710, relative to a new public building in Baltimore.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none.

The bill (S. 710) to provide for the purchase of additional land in the square now occupied by the custom-house in the city of Baltimore, Md., and for the erection of a new public building thereon for the accommodation of the Government service in said city was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with an amendment, in section 2, line 20, before the word "million," to strike out "two" and insert "one and one-half;" and in line 23, before the word "million," to strike out "two" and insert "one and one-half;" so as to read:

The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, according to law, and the cost of said building, exclusive of the site, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of one and one-half million dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not approve any plan or plans for said building the cost of which will exceed, when completed, the said sum of one and one-half million dollars.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. I shall move certain amendments at the suggestion of the committee. The bill is not complete without them. In section 1, line 3, after the word "to," I move to strike out the words "vest in the Government of the United States a complete title to the entire" and insert "quiet title to additional property in the;" so as to read:

That in order to quiet title to additional property in the block or square upon which stands the United States custom-house, in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 1, line 6, after the word "and," I move to strike out "thereby to separate the Government property from private property by public streets, and."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 1, line 8, after the word "give," I move to strike out the word "sufficient," so as to read, "and to give additional space for the accommodation of the Government service in said custom-house building," etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 1, line 16, after the word "Baltimore," I move to strike out the words "being the only lot or piece of ground within the said block or square not now owned by the Government."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 1, line 18, after the word "and," I move to strike out "seventy" and insert "twenty," so as to read, "\$125,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 2, line 2, after the word "section," I move to strike out "and the Government having hereby acquired exclusive ownership and control of the entire block which constitutes the present site of the said United States custom-house building in said city of Baltimore, State of Maryland."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 2, line 8, after the word "of," I move to strike out "said entire block" and insert "the property already owned by the Government and the additional lot authorized to be purchased as aforesaid."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 2, line 14, at the beginning of the line, I move to strike out the word "the" before "internal-revenue service."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 2, line 15, after the word "in," I move to insert the word "the;" so as to read "in the said city of Baltimore."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. LODGE. Has the unfinished business been laid before the Senate, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has not. The Chair now lays before the Senate the unfinished business, the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A resolution declaratory of the sense of the Senate as to the proper action to be taken by the President in regard to the lien or mortgage of the Government on the properties of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the situation has very materially changed since we were discussing this resolution last spring. The object of the resolution was to secure the payment to the Government of the total amount of the debt due by these railroads. That has been accomplished, I am happy to say, so far as the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad is concerned, and the President has indicated his wishes in regard to the unfinished portion of that transaction. There is now before the Pacific Railroads Committee an amendment prepared by the Attorney-General. I therefore desire to move to recommit the pending resolution to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, in order that the whole subject may come up in proper form.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion submitted by the Senator from Kansas to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. GEAR. I have no objection to the wish of the Senator from Kansas that this resolution be recommitted, but I think I may say that too much credit can not be given to the present Administration for the manner in which the debt of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has been adjusted, the country having acquired \$13,000,000 more than would have been acquired under the arrangement of the former Administration.

As to what may be done regarding the Kansas Pacific of course I am not yet aware. Certainly, in so far as I am concerned, I do not think the Government should take any steps to purchase that property.

Mr. HARRIS. Before the motion to recommit is put, I desire to congratulate the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GEAR] on the change which has come over the spirit of his dream in regard to the matter. I think I ought also to be permitted to congratulate the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. THURSTON] upon his having discovered that there is a great deal of sympathy behind that movement other than that of the rabble and of the prejudiced persons to whom he referred last spring.

Mr. GEAR. I wish to say, in reply to my friend from Kansas, that I am very glad to accept congratulations on the outcome in the case of the Union Pacific, but no change has come over the spirit of my dream regarding the Government ownership and management of railroads.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. President, challenged, as I am, by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. HARRIS], I desire to state that my successful efforts in defeating the passage of the Senator's resolution at the last session of Congress have brought to the Government of the United States full payment for all of its claims, and, in my judgment, had my efforts at the last session been unsuccessful, had the resolution proposed by the Senator been adopted, had this whole matter been left by the direction of the Senate for further continuances in court, the people of the United States would never have received anything like a full payment of the Government claim.

The result has demonstrated the wisdom of the course which I proposed and advocated at the last session, and that is that wherever the United States deals with property as a lien holder, it deal with it in that capacity and not its capacity as a sovereign; that wherever it has a claim against a railroad, it submit that claim to the adjudication of the courts the same as any other holder of a claim against private property; that wherever it desires to realize upon a claim against private property, whether it be railroad or any other kind of property, it do as a private suitor must do under the law, put that property up before the general public for sale to the highest bidder and take what the market will give for it.

Fortunately, Mr. President, under a Republican Administration the conditions of the country have so far improved that a property, which was not worth anywhere near the amount it recently sold for, has brought, and can probably earn returns upon, a purchase price adequate to the entire extinguishment of the Government claim.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator permit me to ask a question?

Mr. THURSTON. Certainly.

Mr. HARRIS. I desire to know if, in the Senator's opinion, the same magnificent change of value which has taken place in regard to the main line has also been carried out and has reached down into Kansas and will cover the property of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, which is still to be disposed of?

Mr. THURSTON. God forbid that I should take upon myself responsibility for the condition of things in Kansas. [Laughter.] It will be a long time before the same measure of prosperity reaches that State which has reached other portions of our country.

Mr. HARRIS. Does the Senator mean to say that Nebraska is in a better situation politically, financially, or morally than Kansas?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not care to raise any distinction here between the political or moral conditions of Kansas and Nebraska; but fortunately for the State of Nebraska, the railroad of the Union Pacific constitutes a part of a great transcontinental line, which is, and which will remain forever, the one principal transcontinental line of the United States. The same improvement in the conditions of the country which has brought a vast amount of transcontinental business to that great through line and greatly enhanced its value can not be expected to occur with respect to a branch line down in the State of Kansas far to one side of the general transcontinental route.

So far as I am concerned, Mr. President, I rose to announce that I have accomplished the object that I set out to accomplish at the last session of Congress. I have seen the Union Pacific, which has been a great matter of political contention in the State that I have the honor to represent, closed out at public sale for a sum that has paid the Government of the United States every cent that was its due; I have seen it in that way removed from the domain of politics and returned to the domain of private business, where the railroad traffic of this country rightfully belongs.

The other Pacific roads have no near or intimate relation to the affairs of my State. I have not for them or in them that personal or local interest that I had in the matter of the disposition of the Union Pacific. That property will now take its place among the great lines of the country. I have no doubt that, being relieved from its Government relations, it will add in its operations greatly to the benefit and the welfare of the people I represent. What becomes of the Central Pacific road or what becomes of the Kansas Pacific is a matter, of course, in which I have the same general interest as any other citizen of the United States, but I no longer have for the Pacific Railway situation any local or personal interest that rises above that which every other citizen ought to possess.

I have one suggestion, however, to make. I notice that the President of the United States is committed in his message to the policy of purchasing 394 miles of the railway line in Kansas unless a better bid than he suggests in his message is made for the property at the time of the sale. My suggestion is this: I do not believe as a Republican, I do not believe as a citizen of the United States, in the policy of Government ownership and operation of railway lines; and even if I did, the experiment can be better tried with some other property than with the 394 miles of the Kansas Pacific road.

Therefore I suggest to the Committee on Pacific Railroads that in any proposed legislation looking to the appropriation of money for the purpose of buying in the 394 miles of the Kansas Pacific at public sale, power be also conferred upon the Executive of the

United States to resell the property under such terms and conditions as the committee may see fit. For, Mr. President, if we buy in those 394 miles of the Kansas Pacific road, without there being authority in the President or in the executive branch of this Government to resell the property, we shall place ourselves in the position of being compelled to operate that property by the United States until there can be further legislation of Congress, and in the meantime we shall be fully committed to the proposition of Government ownership and operation of railway lines.

All Senators who believe in that as a proper function of government, of course, will wish to have this line bought, and, being bought, will wish to have it remain in charge and operation of the Government; and knowing how difficult it is to secure affirmative action by legislation in the Congress of the United States, I look forward to obstruction, to difficulties, and probably to defeat of any legislation looking to a resale of the Kansas Pacific by the Government to private parties once it becomes the property of the United States.

Therefore, Mr. President, while I am entirely willing, for my part, to join the Executive and to join the committee in any legislation which will help to secure the greatest possible price for the Kansas Pacific aided line, I hope that the committee, in proposing such legislation, will couple with it a wise and adequate provision whereby the United States can dispose of the railroad after it has become its purchaser.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. HARRIS] to recommit Senate resolution 125 to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

The motion was agreed to.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. LODGE. I move to take up Order of Business 14, being the bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States. I desire simply to make the bill the unfinished business; and I shall then be ready to give way to a motion to adjourn, or, if any Senator desires to call up any other bill, I will readily give way.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. LODGE. If the Senator from Colorado will allow me to get up the bill, I will then yield to him.

Mr. TELLER. I am willing that the Senator be permitted to get up his bill, and have it made a special order.

Mr. LODGE. I want to get it up first, and then I will yield to the Senator from Colorado.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

Mr. TELLER. Now I ask the Senator from Massachusetts to allow the pending bill to be informally laid aside.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly. I will agree very readily to laying it aside. I do not desire to press it this afternoon in any event.

MRS. JULIA A. HUMPHRIES.

Mr. TELLER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2177) for the relief of Mrs. Julia A. Humphries, a bill which passed the Senate at the last Congress and which has been several times favorably reported in both bodies.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to Mrs. Julia A. Humphries \$3,215, as a full indemnification for property taken by the United States Army for hospital purposes at Fredericksburg, Va., and for damages suffered at the hands of the Union forces, and for services rendered as hospital nurse during the war of 1861.

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

TWELFTH AND SUBSEQUENT CENSUSES.

Mr. CARTER. I desire to ask unanimous consent for an agreement that the unfinished business, the immigration bill, be temporarily laid aside when the Senate convenes on Monday for the purpose of taking up the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses. It is important that that bill should be passed at the earliest practicable date because of the provision it contains looking to subsequent action during the present session perfecting legislation for the purpose of taking the census. I conceive that the bill can be disposed of on Monday; if not, it certainly can be on Tuesday; but I will suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that if it becomes obvious on Tuesday that the bill will involve a protracted discussion, it can after Tuesday be laid aside and the regular order of business thereafter be proceeded with.

Mr. LODGE. I can only say that personally I shall not press the regular order of business on Monday or on Tuesday if the debate on the census bill shall continue so long. Of course I can

make no further agreement, but certainly to that I will myself very gladly agree.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the order of business?

Mr. CARTER. The order of business does not appear on the printed Calendar. The bill was recommended to the Committee on Census and reported this morning from that committee.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope the Senator will not ask the consideration of the bill on Monday until we get it in print and see what it contains. It is a very important measure which ought to be acted upon. I agree fully with that, but we ought to have an opportunity to read the bill and see what are its provisions.

Mr. CARTER. I will state to the Senator that no change of any considerable consequence has been made in the bill as reported at the last or extraordinary session of Congress.

Mr. LODGE. I suggest to the Senator that he call up his bill on Tuesday.

Mr. CARTER. At the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts that the immigration bill may be temporarily laid aside on Tuesday, instead of Monday, I ask unanimous consent that that may be done.

Mr. LODGE. If the immigration bill is not sooner disposed of. The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER], that on Tuesday next, if not sooner disposed of, the unfinished business, being Senate bill 112, known as the immigration bill, may be temporarily laid aside, in order that consideration may be given to Senate bill 94, to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses? The Chair hears no objection, and that will be the order.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, December 13, 1897, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 9, 1897.

The House met at 12 o'clock m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal will be considered as approved.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I think the Journal is incorrect in stating that the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures was given leave to sit during the sessions of the House. I think it was the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A MEMBER. It was.

The SPEAKER. The correction will be made. The notes of the Journal Clerk show that it was the Committee on Banking and Currency. If there be no objection the Journal will be considered as approved.

There was no objection.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following resolution from the Committee on Printing.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be authorized to have printed and bound whatever documents and papers may be necessary for the use of said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, we might as well understand this matter. I have no objection in the world to the committee printing any paper that pertains to any hearing before the committee, but under that resolution the latitude is so great that it seems to me the committee might print whatever it chose to. I hesitated about objecting to the consideration of the resolution which was agreed to yesterday, giving the Committee on Banking and Currency the privilege of printing. I think under that resolution the committee can print everything that has been said about this roving, indefinite, and unknown currency commission organized down at Indianapolis. I do not believe that the printing privilege of the House ought to be made to include any such things as that.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, permit me to say that this is the usual resolution, and quite a number of similar resolutions were passed on Tuesday, on motion of the chairmen of the various committees.

Mr. BAILEY. I understand that.

Mr. PERKINS. The printing under these resolutions is limited, as I understand, to \$500 a session.

Mr. BAILEY. I perfectly understand that there is a limitation on the amount, but there is no limitation on the character of the documents which it may print. I am not going to interpose any objection in this case.

The SPEAKER. This is a report from the Committee on Printing, and the Chair understands it to be a privileged report.

Mr. PERKINS. Yes.

Mr. BAILEY. I think it is not a report from the Committee on Printing.

Mr. PERKINS. It is a report from the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BAILEY. I believe that under this the committee can have any printing done that it sees fit. I believe that no committee under this general leave ought to be permitted to print anything except a recital of the transactions of the committee. I do not believe that we should permit to any committee the privilege of having printed anything that in the judgment of the chairman should be printed.

Mr. LOUD. I would suggest to the gentleman that this resolution should be made to conform to the form of the usual resolution.

Mr. PERKINS. It does.

Mr. LOUD. I beg to differ with the gentleman. This gives leave to print any such matter as they may deem necessary. Let the resolution when adopted confine the committee to printing such matter as shall come before that committee and the hearings before that committee. This gives unlimited power to the committee to have printed such matter as it desires.

Mr. PERKINS. Oh, no. There is no unlimited power to print under this resolution.

Mr. LOUD. What objection can there be to confining it to the terms of the usual resolution?

Mr. PERKINS. I understand this is the usual resolution, precisely such as were passed here on Tuesday, on the motion of the various chairmen of committees, without any reference to the committee whatever.

Mr. LOUD. I think the gentleman will discover, if he looks at those resolutions that the various committees had passed, that in every one of them the language differed from the authority given to this committee. This gives to the committee unlimited power, and the usual resolution confines the committee to the printing of hearings before the committee.

Mr. PERKINS. Oh, no!

Mr. LOUD. I appeal to the resolutions themselves.

Mr. PERKINS. I think the gentleman will find that this is the usual form, and agrees with the language of the resolutions passed on Tuesday.

The SPEAKER. The House will please be in order. This is a matter of some importance, and might become a matter of more importance.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me a late day to raise this question. These resolutions have been regularly passed in the beginning of each session of Congress during my experience, and it is a matter of importance to the committees having hearings, and for the ready dispatch of their business, so far as the printing is concerned. Now, the Committee on Naval Affairs had this resolution referred to the Committee on Printing. The other chairmen of committees on Tuesday rose on the floor and asked for themselves this privilege of the House, and it was granted in each case without question. I can see no reason why the issue should be made on the Committee on Naval Affairs and not upon the other committees.

Mr. LOUD. Will the gentleman yield to me a sufficient length of time to have this resolution read in comparison with the resolutions adopted on Tuesday? Say the resolution adopted on the request of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads or the Committee on the Judiciary. They are in the RECORD; let us have them read.

Mr. PERKINS. The gentleman is probably familiar with his own resolution; but I am speaking generally.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be authorized to have printed and bound whatever documents and papers may be necessary for the use of said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by the said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Mr. LOUD. That is the usual form, I will say to the gentleman, of these resolutions.

Mr. PERKINS. I do not see any particular distinction between the two resolutions.

Mr. LOUD. There may be a distinction without any difference; but what objection can there be to having this resolution confined to the same power to print as is given to other committees?

Mr. PERKINS. If the gentleman from California desires it, I have no objection to the language being modified so as to conform to the resolution just read.

Mr. LOUD. That is the only object I have.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Naval Affairs, I will take it upon myself to sanction the amendment the gentleman from California proposes.

Mr. LOUD. They will all be uniform then, and they will all

have the same privilege. I do not object to the Committee on Naval Affairs having power to have printing done, but they should all have the same power.

Mr. PERKINS. I have no objection to the resolution being modified.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will reduce his amendment to writing.

Mr. PERKINS. Let it read so that it will conform to the resolution last read.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution as proposed to be amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by the said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Mr. PERKINS. That is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. That is precisely the form of the resolution passed on behalf of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. PERKINS. Precisely.

The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment, and the amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. ASHLEY B. WRIGHT, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 3.

Mr. WALKER of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections No. 3 be, and hereby is, authorized to have printed and bound such documents and papers for the use of said committee, as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WALKER of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer another resolution, which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections No. 3 be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House.

The resolution was adopted.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Mr. CHARLES W. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by said committee.

The resolution was adopted.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the Committee on Pacific Railroads to ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pacific Railroads be authorized to procure the printing and binding of such papers and documents pertaining to business before it as it deems necessary in the discharge of its duties during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of the general pension appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. PAYNE in the chair.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House bill No. 4303, making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes.

The bill was read.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman from Pennsylvania proceeds, I wish to ask him what length of time he proposes to take upon this bill and if he desires now to fix any limit to the general debate?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, I think we had better go along for a while and see how the debate runs. Several members have asked for time, and I do not think it would be wise to undertake to limit the debate until we see what the temper of the House is.

Mr. Chairman, this bill appropriates in the main item \$140,000,000 to cover disbursements for pensions. This is the same amount that was appropriated last year. It is the amount estimated by the Secretary of the Interior and concurred in by the Commissioner of Pensions. The committee found nothing to justify a reduction, and accordingly they have recommended that this amount be appropriated for the next fiscal year.

The next item in the bill is for the compensation of the examining surgeons, who are paid by fees. The Commissioner of Pensions, who appeared before the committee, did not think it proper that this amount should be limited or reduced.

The next item is for the salaries of agents. Those salaries are fixed by law, and the committee, of course, could not make any reduction in that item. Therefore they report the same amount that has been carried for the item ever since the salaries of the agents were fixed by law—\$72,000.

The committee recommend a reduction of \$30,000 in the estimate for clerk hire in agencies. Going over the amounts paid to clerks in the different agencies, we found that the chief clerks were paid \$2,000 per year each, while a number of other clerks were paid \$1,800. By reducing the salaries of the chief clerks to \$1,500 a year and reducing to a thousand dollars the salaries of other clerks now paid more, we save a reduction of something over \$30,000; and this the committee recommend, believing that even with this reduction the clerks in these agencies will be receiving quite as much as other clerks elsewhere are paid for similar work. The committee recommend this reduction and an appropriation for this item of \$400,000. The next two items are for fuel and lights. They are small, one being \$250 and the other \$500, and we could not make any reduction in those items.

In the matter of rents the present Commissioner has made a reduction to \$16,080. That is the amount paid at present in rents, and the committee recommend the appropriation of that sum. This is a reduction from the estimate of nearly or quite \$4,000.

In the matter of stationery we recommend an appropriation of \$30,000, a reduction of \$5,000 from the estimate.

This, Mr. Chairman, is all there is of this bill, and unless gentlemen desire to ask some questions concerning it, I will not occupy further the time of the committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether there is any new legislation in this pension appropriation bill?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. There is not.

Mr. CONNOLLY. No new provisions of law?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. None whatever. Now, Mr. Chairman, if there are no further questions I reserve the balance of my time and yield so much of it to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] as he desires.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I am familiar with the provisions of this bill and am in harmony with the recommendation of the committee that it do pass. I do not desire to discuss it, as I think members generally are familiar with it, but I avail myself of this opportunity to call the attention of the House and the country to the estimate submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the public service for the coming fiscal year, for the purpose of disabusing the minds of members touching those estimates, as well as for information to the country when we come to compare the estimates for the coming year with the estimates submitted in former years for the public service.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report and in the estimated appropriations submitted to Congress, estimates the total expenditures for 1899, exclusive of the sinking fund, at \$504,522,533.22.

He estimates the revenues of the Government for 1899, including postal receipts, at \$482,874,647.37, thus estimating an apparent deficit in the revenues for 1899 of \$21,647,885.85.

In arriving at the sum of \$504,522,533.22, estimated expenditures for 1899, the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the law enacted last session, includes \$48,728,160.56 for rivers and harbors. Of this amount, the sum of \$33,113,486 is for work based on surveys of the Engineer Department. These works have not been authorized by law; and works of this character have not heretofore been included as a part of the annual expenditures of the Government; if their estimated cost be deducted from the sum total of the estimates for 1899, the whole estimated expenses would amount to only \$471,209,047.22. The estimated revenues are \$482,874,647.37; and instead of a deficit, there would be an estimated surplus over expenditures of \$8,334,399.85.

In the estimates submitted to Congress for the current fiscal year, 1898, by the last Administration, nothing was submitted for river and harbor works based on engineers' surveys; and for certain river and harbor works authorized to be placed under con-

tract, only \$5,249,000 was included, whereas, by a note in the Book of Estimates, Congress was advised that the further sum of \$17,529,053.16 would be required to meet contracts authorized by law. Had the latter sum been added, as it should have been, to the estimated expenditures, it would have revealed an estimated deficit under the then existing revenue laws of \$63,248,023.76.

The following is the provision of law enacted by Senate amendment on the last sundry civil act, under which the Secretary of the Treasury has increased the estimates of expenditures for 1899 by \$33,113,486 for works not heretofore treated as a part of the annual expenditures of the Government:

And hereafter the Secretary of War shall annually submit estimates in detail for river and harbor improvements required for the ensuing fiscal year to the Secretary of the Treasury to be included in, and carried into the sum total of, the Book of Estimates.

With reference to these estimates, the Secretary of War says, in a note in the estimates:

The foregoing schedule of river and harbor improvements, prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, is transmitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury in compliance with the provisions of law (30 Statutes, page 48), making it mandatory upon the Secretary of War to furnish such estimates, and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to include the same in the sum total of the Book of Estimates.

It is not believed that appropriations are necessary at this time for all of the objects included in the schedule submitted, but in order to avoid discrimination the list of objects as presented by the Chief of Engineers has not been curtailed. The entire subject of river and harbor improvements has been fully considered by me, and my recommendations, based upon such consideration, will be found in my annual report, to which attention is invited in this connection.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, October 19, 1897.

The Secretary of War fully discusses these estimates in his annual report, page 41, as follows:

The estimates for river and harbor improvements submitted by the Chief of Engineers have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of law. (Acts of June 23, 1866; March 2, 1867, and June 4, 1897, quoted by him.) They greatly exceed former estimates, and, while I hesitate to express an opinion in matters so fully within the knowledge of members of Congress, I can not refrain from stating the result of my observations since my connection with the Department. It is true that I have not had an opportunity to make a personal inspection of many of the works in question, yet with the exception of waterways and harbors where there is a large traffic, or where immediate improvement is imperatively needed, I am convinced that the estimates are largely in excess of what they should be at a time when the demands upon the Treasury are as great as now. It is therefore recommended that the amount to be appropriated be largely reduced below the estimates. It is but just to the Chief of Engineers to state that these estimates were made by my direction, that the facts might be placed before Congress, showing what the expenditures would be were all the requirements of the above-cited laws complied with.

Special attention is invited to the fact that there are now continuous contracts outstanding that will require an expenditure of over \$17,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899; of over \$14,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900; \$5,700,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901; \$796,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and \$245,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. It is to be understood that these statements are of course approximate only, but they are believed to be nearly correct.

Now, while what I have stated explains for purposes of comparison the estimates of this year as compared with the estimates of former years, I may say further that the necessity for legislation appeared to both the House and the Senate at the last session of Congress. To particularize, there was over \$17,000,000, in round numbers, that the Government was bound for under contracts by existing law. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, last year omitted that item of \$17,000,000 from the estimates, although he did state in the Book of Estimates, as a matter of information for Congress, that such and such laws had been passed which would require such and such moneys to meet them. And there he dropped the matter. When Congress discovered this fact—discovered that the law and the necessities of the public service demanded that these appropriations should be made—it was provided by positive law, in the terms which I have read, that in the future the Secretary of the Treasury should submit in the estimates and carry into the totals all work required by law.

Our legislation went further and provided that even where surveys had been authorized by Congress upon the part of the engineers of the Army touching public works and estimates made for the same, although those estimates and surveys might never be vitalized by law, they, too, should be included in the estimates. Therefore the estimates have been made in pursuance of this law, as well as the estimates for all expenditures heretofore required by law touching contract work. Thus we have estimates of \$33,000,000 pending here upon surveys that may or may not be vitalized by legislation, and many of which I apprehend will never be vitalized. These help to swell the aggregate.

It is proper that at the commencement of this session attention should be called to this matter. I would state again that if the estimates for the coming year were made as they were made in former years, they would show, instead of an estimated deficit of over \$21,000,000, a surplus of over \$8,000,000 in excess of the estimated expenditures.

Having said this much, I want to say another thing about the estimated expenditures for the coming fiscal year and our appropriations. In my judgment the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury is conservative as to the revenues which we shall receive

next year under the existing law, and upon those estimates we shall have a surplus of \$8,000,000. It is my duty, however, to call the attention of the House to the fact that there may be an expenditure for pensions for the coming fiscal year greater than he estimates. The appropriations for the current year are \$140,000,000; the estimate for the coming year, as submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, for the payment of pensions, is \$140,000,000—the same amount. Now, the Commissioner of Pensions, in the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations, gave it as his opinion that there would be required for the fiscal year 1899, \$148,000,000 to pay pensions, instead of \$140,000,000. In this he may be mistaken. He thinks that he is reasonably certain about the matter; but it will be seen at once that it is a matter of calculation, and that the actual results will depend upon the fidelity with which the pension laws are administered, upon the promptitude with which the work is done and the claims disposed of as they are ready for disposition, and also upon the deaths which may occur of those upon the pension rolls.

Now, this matter being considered by the Secretary of the Interior in connection with the Commissioner of Pensions has resulted in the recommendation for \$140,000,000 for this coming year for the payment of pensions, as embodied in the pending bill. Although, Mr. Chairman, I state again that the Commissioner of Pensions is of opinion that it will require some \$8,000,000 more for that purpose, we only recommend \$140,000,000, for the reason that that sum, in any event, will pay the pensions for over eleven months of the coming fiscal year, and Congress will have again met and adjourned, as its term expires before there could be any possible deficiency in the event that there shall be any.

I am the more willing to take the estimate of the Secretary of the Interior when I recollect that there are times when the Departments of the Government are mistaken touching these great expenditures, and especially with reference to the amount required for pensions. I recollect very well in the Forty-seventh Congress that the estimates called for \$60,000,000 in excess of what was expended in the then coming fiscal year; and Congress appropriated the whole amount. Thereafter that much was covered into the Treasury. I recollect also that our friends on the then other side of the House, after having obtained power, reappropriated that sum of \$60,000,000, and thereby made a seeming saving of \$60,000,000, as compared with the appropriations of the preceding Congress.

I believe, sir, in giving all money necessary to carry on the Government and pay all pensions; but there is no possible danger, even if the money carried by this bill shall not be sufficient to pay all pensions for the coming fiscal year, of the pensioner having to await payment of his pension after it is payable. Fourteen months from this time, after almost two-thirds of the coming fiscal year has expired, Congress will be in session, and by deficiency appropriation will provide any shortage that may perchance occur.

Now, upon the theory that \$148,000,000 may be required instead of \$140,000,000 that the bill carries for pensions, I call the attention of the House and the country to the fact that the additional \$8,000,000 for pensions, if required at all, along with other items for the public service now authorized by law, will, in round numbers, exhaust the anticipated eight millions of surplus to arise from the revenues for the next fiscal year. And, in conclusion, having made this explanation, perhaps it may not be amiss for me to say to gentlemen on this side of the House, as well as on the other side, under existing conditions, with anticipatory imports prior to the enactment of the present revenue law, with a growing country and increasing public service, that it is our duty to look well to the appropriations that we enact during this session of Congress, and see to it that while the public service is sufficiently supplied with money to carry it on, no dollar shall be appropriated that is not absolutely demanded by the best interests of the public service. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, unless some gentleman on the other side of the House desires to occupy some time now—there is nobody who desires to speak on our side at the present time.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, I commend what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has just said about the necessity for great caution against unnecessary or extravagant appropriations. He shall have my hearty cooperation in his efforts to keep down extravagance.

I listened with some interest to the statement made by him in which he estimates what the probable appropriations and receipts of the Government will be for the next fiscal year. And although he and I both get our figures from the same estimates, sent us by the Secretary of the Treasury, we differ very widely in the conclusions reached.

I hold in my hand a statement made up from the estimates to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shows the total estimates for regular and permanent annual appropriations for

the fiscal year of 1899 to be \$555,552,533.22. Now subtract from this the total estimated revenues of the Government for 1899, amounting to \$482,874,647.37, and it leaves an excess of estimated appropriations over estimated revenues of \$72,677,885.85.

This is exclusive of deficiencies and miscellaneous appropriations, which we know are always sure to come, and which will greatly swell this deficiency. I make the prediction that in the estimates sent us by the Secretary of the Treasury he has overestimated the revenues and underestimated the appropriations.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am sure I can demonstrate from the bill under consideration that the Departments are not sending us estimates of the amounts they expect to spend. Everyone knows who knows anything about it, that the Pension Department will spend fully \$10,000,000 more than the estimates sent us by the Secretary of the Treasury call for.

Just let me explain. This bill, made up from the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, appropriates \$140,000,000 for pensions, when the Commissioner of Pensions in the hearing before the subcommittee stated that it would require \$150,000,000.

The Commissioner stated to us that there would be a deficiency this year of about \$8,500,000. He stated, also, that the roll of pensioners and disbursements from the office were increasing and would continue to increase through the year 1899, and yet we are only appropriating for the next year what was appropriated for this, with an \$8,500,000 deficiency for this year staring us in the face.

It is true, over two millions of that came over as a deficiency from last year, and the certificates were held up and paid out of the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Now, unless it be true, as charged by some, that the exigencies of the campaign in Ohio made the pension disbursements larger for the last few months than the others in proportion, we have no reason to believe that there is going to be any falling off in the other months.

Here is what the Pension Commissioner said before the subcommittee, in making up this bill, about the money really required. The chairman asked him:

Now we can begin on the question of the amount. The first item we see is for the general appropriation for Army and Navy pensions. The estimate for 1899 is \$140,000,000, and the appropriation for the last three years has been \$140,000,000, and you estimate the same amount this year?

Mr. EVANS. Well, my estimate is \$148,337,000. If it runs as it does now, it will come near \$150,000,000.

What reason has anybody to suspect it will not run as it does now? The only change probable is that it will run faster, because the Commissioner told us it was growing all the time and had not reached the maximum. I read further from the statements of the Pension Commissioner before our committee.

When asked how it came about that the estimates sent us were so much less than he had estimated the Department would spend, he answered:

Mr. EVANS. The Secretary of the Interior thought we had better make the same estimate. But I have got the figures here on which I base my estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to take the position we ought to appropriate \$148,000,000, or are you satisfied to let us appropriate the amount named by the Secretary?

Mr. EVANS. Well, you are going to have a deficiency this year, and you know that just as well as I do. We had a deficiency last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The question right at the outset is, What attitude will we be placed in with a bill which proposes more than the Secretary of the Interior estimates?

Mr. BELDEN. I am in favor of asking the clerk to ask the Secretary of the Interior if he made that estimate on what he knows to be the basis, and if he has cut it down.

Mr. EVANS. I will frankly tell you so. Now, we were short \$2,500,000—

Mr. BELDEN. That only makes it worse if we keep hiding it.

This dialogue went on some time. Finally the Commissioner said:

I will say to you frankly in my estimates here I am just telling you the facts, and you gentlemen and the Secretary understand it, that there will be a deficiency this year which you will have to meet in your second session.

Mr. BELDEN. In other words, we are hiding our heads and helping to cover up this thing as much as we can, and we are not telling the truth?

Mr. EVANS. Well, I present the figures there on which I base my estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true, but what are we going to do?

Mr. EVANS. The Secretary and myself discussed that question, and he thought we had better estimate for the same amount and let it be covered in a deficiency.

Now, here is all the point to this thing. As the gentleman from New York [Mr. BELDEN], for whose painful accident we are all very sorry, says, there is no use in hiding our heads. Of course, you might tide over this matter until after the next Congressional election, but then you would be caught up with. You might just as well face the thing. I do not want to increase the appropriation myself, but the laws under which you are operating and the pensions that are to be paid under those laws are going to require more money; and there is no good purpose, as Mr. BELDEN said there, in hiding it out and not telling the truth about it, and keeping the public from knowing what you are spending as compared with your revenues.

Why, my friends and fellow-citizens [laughter], when we met here last spring in extra session, how often did the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, tell us that we were confronted by an awful condition

of things—did not have revenue sufficient to meet the expenditures of the Government; and he charged the wicked Democrats with having brought about that condition of things. Congress, he said, was brought up here in extra session to remedy it. What has been the result? The expenditures have been increasing and the revenues have greatly decreased since the passage of the Dingley bill. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I do not care what you asked the gentleman from Maine during the extra session; I do not care what proposition was made to do anything, the gentleman, with that placid Maine smile of his, would get up and say, "This session was just called for the purpose of making a bill that would produce revenue to meet the expenses of the Government."

Now I have not gone over the estimates for other Departments, but with this deficiency for next year, amounting to \$72,000,000, already shown, if it be true that we are hiding out eight or ten million dollars in every bill like this pension bill, there is no telling where this thing will go to and no telling what will happen. Why, we shall have to have another extra session, I am afraid, next spring, to have Chairman DINGLEY tell us about the condition of the country and wanting another bill to raise revenue.

Mr. Chairman, I naturally feel some delicacy in discussing the question of pensions on account of the conspicuous part played by me in producing this pension roll. [Laughter.] You know it has been charged that the war was protracted at least two years by reason of my connection with the Confederate army. I really think this is an exaggeration. I do not think it would have closed more than a year or a year and half earlier if I had not been there at all.

But I feel somewhat emboldened to make some remarks on the general subject of pensions without incurring the charge of a want of patriotism, because President McKinley, in the message he sent us the other day, evidently had me in his mind when he wrote this:

A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the Union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in a good-natured sort of way, without, I trust, provoking anybody to fight the war over again, I desire to submit some figures I have compiled, showing the extent to which this pension business has gone.

I find that there were on the 1st day of July, this year, on the pension rolls 976,014 pensioners, and that there are pending more than 600,000 applications unadjudicated. These applications are, many of them, for original pensions, many for increases of pension, and some for reinstatement on the rolls, and there are hundreds of new applications being filed every day.

Notwithstanding the war has been over more than thirty-two years, the pension roll is larger now than ever before, and growing larger every day. I find that there have been pensioned 1,424,940 pensioners on account of the civil war. I find that this Government has paid out in pensions since the close of the war over \$2,100,000,000, and that now we are paying out every day nearly half of the entire revenue of this great Government for pensions; that we are paying more than twice as much, from the best information I can gather, as all the rest of the nations of the world; that France maintains a standing army of more than half a million of men for about two-thirds of what our pensioners cost us, and that Russia maintains a standing army of almost 1,000,000 of men at a less cost than our pension roll.

These, Mr. Chairman, are startling figures, and are, it seems to me, enough to excite the thoughtful attention of those who have this question to deal with. I know this expenditure has gone a long ways beyond the expectations of the devoted leaders of the old soldiers, when their deeds of sacrifice and heroism were all fresh in their minds. I had occasion once before to call attention to the statement made by General Garfield on the pension appropriation bill twenty-one years ago.

Speaking on this floor on the 7th day of December, 1876, discussing a bill that carried \$28,533,000, he said:

My idea is, if gentlemen will allow me, that we have reached, and perhaps passed, the summit of appropriations for this object. It took a number of years to develop and get through with regular form of laws to admit to the rolls the persons entitled to pensions, and the time must necessarily come when we shall pass the climax and begin to go downward. I suppose we have already reached the maximum.

How startling then would have been the proposition, if the human mind could have conceived it, that confronts us to-day? Twenty-one years after that the summit has not been reached, although the appropriations are more than five times as great as that about which he spoke.

Mr. Chairman, I have been hearing about the maximum ever since I came to Congress, although I came nine years after General Garfield spoke about the maximum. We do not seem to be any nearer the summit now than we have seemed to be all along. I remember on the discussion of this bill in the Fifty-first Congress, Mr. Morrow, who had charge of the bill, predicted we would reach the maximum in 1894.

This is the close of 1897, and the Commissioner of Pensions assures me that I will have to come back to Congress again before I ever see the maximum reached. I know that a great many brave soldiers who fought for the Union believe it is time to call a halt. Many of them in and out of this House have said as much to me. I think I represent fairly the feeling and temper of the Southern people and the ex-Confederate soldiers on this question. We recognize the fact that the Government is going to do the proper thing by the soldiers who fought its battles, and that proper thing is to make good as far as possible with pecuniary aid to the soldier during his lifetime such disabilities and injuries as he may have received by reason of his services in line of duty and to those dependent on him after his death during such condition of dependence.

Recognizing this obligation of the Government, we would pay our portion of such a reasonable sum without complaint. But that the thing has gone far beyond reason, we do not think any fair-minded man will dispute. We pay our taxes under adverse circumstances. Almost none of this money is distributed in our midst, and while the pensioner gets his pay in money that will buy twice as much as it would buy when most of the laws conferring these pensions were passed, we pay our portion of it with products that do not bring us more than one-third of what they brought when these laws were passed.

So you see that while the pension rolls have been growing larger and the number of dollars it takes to pay them doubling up year by year, the value of those dollars has also been doubling, and the hardships of the men who pay them and get no benefits in return have also been doubling. Mr. Chairman, the old, crippled Confederate soldiers, some of them plowing in the fields on wooden legs to make cotton at 4½ cents a pound, are helping to pay this pension roll.

We in the South did not have the benefit of any famine abroad to stimulate the price of cotton—that, you know, does not affect cotton—and while we do not envy the wheat growers the benefits that have come to them from the foreign famine, we get no such benefit ourselves, but, on the contrary, the gold standard is mercilessly beating down the price of our commodities.

The poor laboring people—those who are striking for wages that will enable them to buy bread—help to pay these pensions. They do not ask that the pensions be abolished, but is it too much for them to ask that they be made reasonable?

Mr. Chairman, since the inauguration of the era of McKinley prosperity, of which we have heard so much, the depreciation this year in the cotton crop of the Southern States is more than \$100,000,000. It is not to be wondered at, Mr. Chairman, that this condition of things should have impressed a little Georgia girl, of whose prayer I heard as I came on to Washington. In concluding her prayer, after praying for her father and mother, brothers, sisters, and friends, the preacher, the Sunday-school teacher, and the heathen, she said: "And now, O Lord, take good care of Yourself, for You know You and McKinley are all we've got to depend on, and it don't look like McKinley is going to do anything for us." [Laughter.] In her childlike simplicity, that little girl took in the situation pretty well. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, before closing I wish to call the attention of the committee to some suggestions for remedial legislation made to us by the Commissioner of Pensions. I think they are so reasonable they ought not to meet with a single objection on this floor. He recommends the passage of an act that will prevent widows of soldiers who marry after this time from drawing a pension. This is the law now, so far as the pensioners under the act of 1890, known as the dependent-pension act, are concerned, but the most of the pensioners are under other laws.

There are a great many old soldiers, some in soldiers' homes and many outside of them, who are the recipients of pensions, and young women, in order to become pensioners, go and take advantage of these old fellows and marry them. [Laughter.]

They marry them, in a great many cases, merely for the purpose of getting the pension. Of course I do not say there are no exceptions to this, but I do say that that is the inducement in a great many instances, and in such a case the young wife is more interested in the death of her husband than in his life, because when he dies she goes upon the pension rolls. There are 7 survivors of the war of 1812, and more than 2,800 widows of the survivors of that war, or more than 400 widows for each survivor. [Laughter.] There are several widows of the war of the Revolution still on the pension rolls.

Gentlemen, if you do not do something to stop this business you will have, seventy-five years hence, hundreds of thousands of widows of soldiers of the war of the rebellion still on your pension roll. There is no telling how many you will have, because they "go on forever." [Laughter.] The old soldier—the man for whose benefit the pension was intended—dies, but the young widow, with a good substantial pension behind her—there is no telling how long she will live. [Laughter.]

We owe it to posterity to stop this evil. The Commissioner also

called our attention to some things that should be stopped under the arrearages act to widows and minors. For instance, this law authorizes a widow to file her application and draw a pension from the time of the death of her husband, although the husband may never have been a pensioner. The Commissioner gave us several instances illustrating the wrongs that can be done under this law. I remember one instance in which an officer died in 1871, never having applied for a pension. In 1885 his widow married again, never having applied for a pension.

But now the ex-widow comes in under the inspiration of her new husband or some pension attorney and applies for a pension from the time her husband died up to the time she married again, which amounts in this particular case to more than \$3,800. So that the pension that was intended for the benefit of the soldier during his life, if he claimed it, or to take care of his widow after his death and during her widowhood, is used to set the successor of the husband up in business.

Now, the proposition is to amend this law so as to provide that the widow shall only be entitled to the pension from the time of the filing of her application, which application must be made during the time of her widowhood. We also learned that men 40 years old are now filing applications and getting pensions as minors.

That comes about in this way: A minor of a deceased soldier who never applied for any pension is now hunted up, probably by some pension attorney, and informed that twenty-five years ago he was entitled to a pension as a minor. Now, this pension was given to take care of him in his minority and keep him from want; but under the operation of the law he now gets this pension from the death of his father up to the time he was 16 years of age without any regard to his present circumstances or condition.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Did the Commissioner indicate how much these things expanded the pension roll?

Mr. ALLEN. He said he believed it was costing the Government \$10,000 a day.

These abuses are greatly aggravated by the greed of some 80,000 attorneys who are said to be engaged in this pension business.

I think these evils might and should be corrected, and while I know the rules of the House do not permit us to legislate on appropriation bills, I am going, at the proper time, to offer an amendment that will correct these abuses, and ask unanimous consent to have it put on this bill.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what I have said upon this subject has been said in the spirit, as the President puts it, of "fervent patriotism," and I do not want any battle-scarred sutler to get up here and accuse me of being an enemy of the Federal soldier. [Great laughter.] If he does, it will only develop further the differences in the Republican party. [Laughter.]

Here is our friend from Ohio, General GROSVENOR, at war with the President about the civil service; here is our friend from Indiana, Mr. JOHNSON, standing by the President on the civil-service law, but denouncing the fraudulent, nonsensical, bimetallic monetary commission which the President sent out last year, and we find our Republican friends all torn up and divided on the proposition as to what is to be done with the greenbacks and as to what is to be done with Cuba and Hawaii [laughter]; and now, if anybody undertakes to say that we ex-Confederates are not thoroughly imbued with the spirit of fervent patriotism, why he will have the President to fight on that proposition and only exhibit further differences in the Republican party. [Laughter.] I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, if there are other gentlemen on that side who desire to address the committee on this bill, I prefer that they do so now.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, it was my purpose to ask the attention of the Committee of the Whole for a short time to a discussion of this bill, but I am in doubt now whether I should do so, in view of the fact that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] has spoken upon it so ably and so eloquently. That gentleman has the happy faculty of at once exhausting the subject and leaving the audience fresh and eager for more of the treat which he spreads before them.

The subject, Mr. Chairman, is one that deserves more attention than it has received. It has been much the fashion here to pass bills of this character as a mere matter of course, without stopping to consider whether they might be improved or whether there is anything in them deserving to be changed or eliminated.

This bill carries an appropriation of one hundred and forty and odd millions of dollars, equal to \$2 from each man, woman, and child in these United States.

It is stated—and truly, I think—that according to the judgment of those best informed \$150,000,000 will be required for pensions during the year covered by this appropriation bill.

I live in a section of the country, Mr. Chairman, where truly all the bitterness that the war may have engendered has passed away, and where peace and good will abide. It is a section where dwell a large number of persons who served in the Federal Army, and also a large number of those who saw service in the Confederacy.

The sons and the daughters of Federal soldiers have intermarried with the daughters and the sons of Confederate soldiers, and the new generation born of this union hear with equal pleasure the story of the prowess of those who wore the blue and of those who wore the gray. And the grandsires frequently meet about the common hearthstone to discuss, in a spirit of fairness and peace and with charity toward all, the events of the war, recalling what redounds to the honor of American manhood and the glory of the American soldiery, and striving to soften and to forget all those things of the war times which are unpleasant in memory and therefore best forgotten.

Coming from this section of country, representing such people, I feel that if I voice properly what they think I shall not do harm to the nation or to the deserving soldier, nor offer any suggestion which shall deserve criticism as being hostile to any just interest in this great Republic.

It has seemed to me that, in addition to the classes mentioned by the eloquent gentleman from Mississippi who are drawing pensions and ought not to have them, there are some others to whom no allusion has been made thus far in the debate. Of course it seems to me, as it does to him, and, I take it, to every member of this House, that the widow of the soldier long dead, the widow of the soldier who asked no pension during his lifetime and who asked for none during her widowhood, is hardly upon any just principles entitled to a pension a quarter of a century after the death of her husband and after she has contracted an alliance with a new husband. But the law allows a pension under such circumstances.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Will the gentleman allow me a moment? I understand the law does not allow a pension to a soldier's widow who has married a second time.

Mr. DE ARMOND. My friend has misunderstood me. The law, as I understand, does not give a pension to a widow who has remarried from the date of the remarriage, but it does, as I understand, allow a pension to such a person, though remarried, from the date of the death of the first husband, the soldier, to the date of her remarriage. That, I think, is a correct statement.

The other widows referred to by the gentleman from Mississippi are those who were not the wives of soldiers during the time that veritably tried men's souls, but who, being in most instances comparatively young women, have married old soldiers long years after their battles were ended and when they were clearly marked for the early harvest of death. The law provides for pensioning these persons; but I think without injustice to any one—on the contrary, with absolute justice to all—such pensions might well be withheld by an amendment of the law.

The pension roll, as has been stated, is upon the increase. I will not discuss whether it ought to increase, but I will say it is remarkable that almost a third of a century after the close of the war the pension roll still is growing and the pension disbursements still are increasing. There are now upon this roll, according to the latest reports that we have, 976,014 pensioners. There has been in the past year an increase of 5,336 pensioners. There was paid out in the last year for pensions (saying nothing of about a million and a quarter of dollars disbursed for expenses in connection with the Pension Department) \$139,799,242.12. This is an increase over the disbursements on the same account for the preceding year of \$1,548,480.18.

In addition to this, there was allowed during the year, the certificates being issued before, but held back until after the 1st of July, \$2,191,694.63, making the actual allowance of pensions for the year \$141,990,936.75, being an increase over the preceding year of \$3,776,174.81. Of those who now draw pensions 508,799 obtained them under what is known as the dependent-pension act—the act of June 27, 1890—and the sum paid in the last year on account of those pensioners was \$55,586,290.75. The law of June 27, 1890, under which these pensions, amounting to \$55,586,290.75, are drawn by the 508,799 pensioners, provides that—

All persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 per month and not less than \$6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support.

It is further provided in the same act that the widow of any such soldier "without other means of support than her daily labor" may be pensioned during her widowhood at \$8 per month.

It will be observed, Mr. Chairman, that the pensions given to soldiers under this act are predicated, not upon injuries received in battle, but upon disability appearing after the close of the war. And in defining the degree of disability it is declared that the soldiers pensioned must be "suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a

support;" and it is provided also that the amount of pension shall be "proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support."

If the proposition were an original one—if, now, we were construing that language to determine who would be entitled to pensions, it would be fair, I think, to conclude that what I have quoted is not descriptive merely of persons with the sole object of identifying them. I submit that we might reasonably find that those only should receive pensions who are both unable to support themselves and without other reasonable means of support. This, I think, would be a reasonable construction; but a very different construction having been adopted and adhered to, an amendment, just to soldier and civilian, to pensioner and taxpayer, should go into the law to correct a serious wrong and restore lost rights.

Why should it be that the person who served but three months in the Army or the Navy of the United States and was honorably discharged should have a pension for physical disability, however great his capacity for earning a support or accumulating a fortune by other means, or however vast the fortune which he may have already? How can it be contended justly that such a person should be entitled to a pension by showing that he is unable to do what perhaps he never tried to do, never intended to do, never needed to do; that is, to earn a support for himself by manual labor?

Why should the man who is a trained lawyer, enjoying a large practice, with a correspondingly large income, having accumulated, perhaps, a large fortune—why should he be pensioned if unable to do that which he never made it his business to do and never expected to do—to earn his living by manual labor? Yet he is pensioned at the expense of the taxpayers of the country and to the endangering of the interests of the worthy and needy soldiers of the Republic.

Under this law of June 27, 1890, as construed, a man may be worth \$100,000,000; he may be engaged in active business; he may have the largest money-producing establishments in the land; he may be at the top of his profession; he may be in all the vigor and prime of intellectual manhood, able to carry on the business to which he has been trained and of which he is master, and yet for ninety days' service in the Army or Navy of the United States, if his physical condition is such that he can not go on a farm or into the workshops, and there make his living by manual labor, to which he was never turned or had to turn, he is given a pension.

How many of this class are upon the pension rolls I do not know, and do not pretend to say. Who does know? Who shall say? But I do know, Mr. Chairman, that many men draw pensions under this law who are among the wealthy, substantial, and active business men of their several communities; and I think I may venture to assert that there is not a member upon the floor of this House who does not know of many such cases in his own neighborhood.

Now, where would the injustice be to the deserving pensioner, where the harm to the system itself, where the wrong, if those not entitled to pensions—who do not need them—were denied them?

With the increasing pension rolls and pension charges swelling beyond all predictions, expectations, and calculations, both in the number of pensioners and in the sums of money to be paid to them, there is a constant and ever-growing danger to the most worthy and deserving pensioner himself. Who is he?

Why, the true soldier, the man who bravely bore the brunt of the battle, following his country's flag through the storms of war, and who now is unable to earn his own living by the pursuit of such business as he has been accustomed to follow, and who can not, therefore, support himself and family decently either by his own exertions or out of his own accumulations, that is the man, and after him, when he is gone, his widow and his children—they are the ones who should be the beneficiaries, who should be cared for generously by proper legislation upon this important subject.

Of this class, liberal as these laws are, loose as they are, wrong as they are in some particulars, not a few find it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to get upon the pension rolls at all. And yet the man who is in active business, who is enjoying a large income, and with the accumulations of wealth about him, may have a pension by showing that he was ninety days in the military service of the country, and was honorably discharged, and has not the physical ability to earn his living by manual labor—a labor to which he was never accustomed and to which he never had occasion to resort. And while that is true in his case, by little informalities, by useless obstructions, by trivial constructions of the law, many a gallant veteran of a hundred battles, though broken, poor, indeed helpless, dependent, traveling down to the ready, waiting, almost open grave, with hopes deferred, and deferred, and deferred, until its light will never shine on him in this world again, is unable to obtain any pension.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not make these remarks in a spirit of hostility either to the pension system or to the pensioners themselves. I submit them with no other view than that of calling

the attention of the House, if I can, and the country, if I may, to some of the abuses in and under the law, to the end that fuller justice may be done to the deserving, and that the undeserving may be deprived of what they have no just title to.

How easy it would be by an amendment—and you gentlemen over there can make it—how easy it would be to correct the abuse pointed out by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN], on the authority, as I understand it, of the Commissioner of Pensions himself. How easy it would be, by a few lines of amendment to the law, to regulate things so that pensions will go where they should go and will be withheld from the undeserving. So I think it worth while to dwell upon what I believe to be the feature of greatest objection in the whole matter—the one responsible for the greatest abuses; the one which menaces, as I have already said, every worthy and honest pensioner throughout the length and breadth of the land—the granting of pensions to men in such financial condition that they do not need them, and therefore do not deserve them.

If pensions are to be given for services rendered in the Army merely, why raise the question about whether the applicant can earn a living by manual labor? If the pension should go simply for service and honorable discharge, then the law is wrong. If the pension should go, as it seems to me it ought, for honorable service and honorable discharge, coupled with that condition of affairs which makes it needful and useful, soberly and really, for the beneficiary, then the law ought to be changed so that no one but those who fall within such specifications can get pensions; and none but those should retain them.

How many thousands, how many hundreds of thousands, aye, how many millions, of dollars might be saved annually to the taxpayers of this country, or distributed among the needy pensioners, if you please, by such an amendment as I have indicated, neither I nor any other man can tell; but that the aggregate would be huge it seems to me no reasonable man can doubt.

Now, I shall not branch into the question whether expenditures are going to exceed revenues. I shall not go into a discussion of the question whether or not additional appropriations will have to be made on account of pensions if the law remains the same. I take it from the statement of the honorable chairman of the committee [Mr. CANNON], as well as the statement of the gentleman who has this bill in charge [Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE], and the statement of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN], and the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, all of whom are familiar with the details of the matter, that, as the law now stands and as the Pension Office is transacting business, the sum appropriated by this bill will be insufficient by eight million or ten million dollars to meet the demands for pensions for the coming year.

Now, expenditures always ought to be kept within income. Expenditures always ought to be adjusted to income; and when expenditures may be reduced without harm anywhere and in the way of promoting justice everywhere, what is the objection to the retrenchment?

For last year there was over \$55,000,000 paid out under the dependent-pension act of 1890, and the demands are growing. If five million or ten million dollars could be saved by withdrawing pensions from those who do not need them, would not the saving be very considerable?

Would it not be an item in balancing the account between receipts and expenditures? Or, if the expenditure ought to be held up to one hundred and forty millions or one hundred and fifty millions anyhow, then, in the name of the soldiers who fought and suffered, in the name of the soldiers who are needy now, let this excess go to them, rather than to those who do not need it, and who, therefore, ought not to have it.

Is the rich merchant—the merchant prince whose wares go, with profit to him, to the remotest corners of the land, and whose clerks form an army of busy money makers for him—is he to be given a pension at the expense of the poor taxpayers or the poor soldiers, simply because in his money-making life he has not developed enough muscle, or somehow or another, through advancing years, has grown too weak to do that which he never tried to do and does not need to do—the earning of his living by manual labor?

Is the banker or the professional man whose returns are large, and whose business is entirely distinct and different from the earning of a livelihood by manual labor, is he in his affluence to be given a pension, at the expense of the poor taxpayer and the needy soldier, merely because he can make a showing that he could not support himself as a day laborer? That is the question to which I invite attention. Why ought it not to be discussed?

I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that this is regarded as a tender subject. I am aware that gentlemen in the cloakroom and on the street will express sentiments and opinions about this matter which do not find voice and utterance upon the floor of this Chamber. If this be wrong, where is the wrong? If this be hostility to the pensioners, who shall point it out? If this be unjust to any interest in the country, I pray you show to me wherein lies the injustice or the wrong.

I commend to you gentlemen who have the power the importance of amending the law so that worthy applicants can get pensions irrespective of trifling technicalities; so that poor men with honorable records for service and honorable discharges may get pensions adequate to their wants. I commend to you such amendment of these laws as will bring about necessary reforms, just alike to the toiling people and to the suffering soldiery. I commend to your consideration, as one of the means of accomplishing true reform, the greatest means of accomplishing it, perhaps, such a change of the law and such a change of the administration of the law as that rich men can not, merely upon the ground of inability to earn a living by manual labor, to which they are strangers, draw from the Treasury money which ought to remain there for other purposes or ought to go to their needy brethren of the wars; money which now goes to swell accumulated wealth and to increase large incomes.

When the soldier is dead, his widow, a sorrow-burdened woman, must show that she is without means of support other than her daily labor. Where, then, would be the degradation of learning from the living soldier whether he needs a pension? What true man would shrink from the test applied to his poor wife after he is gone?

There is not a particle of reason why there may not be a more liberal policy pursued toward pensioners, needy and deserving, with a lessening of the amount expended for pensions. It rests with you, gentlemen, who have the power to manifest the will, and to so amend the law as that ample justice may be done to those who contribute the money which you appropriate and to those who need and deserve pensions. It can be done by simply withholding what there is neither charity nor justice in giving, and by bestowing more liberally to such as deserve and need more.

There is an impression prevailing that the man who suggests the slightest change in the pension laws or in their administration is hostile to pension legislation and to the soldiers, and that there may be bad effects somewhere, politically, upon him or upon those associated with him. I represent a constituency of brave and honest men, who desire to do what is right and who have an admiration for courage and honesty in others. I will not doubt, gentlemen, that honest, brave men lent you the aid of their votes. Then let me say to you that you misjudge the American nation if you believe the people are not in favor of such changes as will confine pensions to those who really need them, and preserve for the public and the pensioners broken in health and fortune the sums wasted—worse than wasted—upon those who need no help from the Government, and, needing none, ought to have none. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to take any part in this debate, but I can not sit in silence and listen to the criticisms which have come from the other side of this Chamber as against the pension appropriation bill without at least making a brief statement in behalf of the old soldiers of this country, not in behalf of the "battle-scarred sutlers" that were referred to by my genial friend from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN]. My friend from Mississippi always clothes with humor any subject, however grave it may be, and we listen to him with pleasure and delight. He ought to remember, as no doubt he does, that the reason why this is the greatest pension roll that the world has ever seen is because it follows in the wake of the greatest war that the world has ever seen. The size of the roll is an evidence of his prowess and of the bravery of the men who fought with him upon the Southern side of the question.

This country at the very beginning of its existence started out with the idea of having practically no standing army; having in lieu of a great standing army a nucleus, a germ around which volunteers might rally, and upon which might be organized in times of our necessity an army great enough to meet any emergency that might arise. That policy necessitated the adoption of a plan of pensions in time of peace for the volunteers in time of war. It was commenced with the very beginning of our Government. The Revolutionary soldiers were put upon the pension rolls, first through lists revised by the Supreme Court, later on by acts of Congress—usually by special acts—until substantially all of them were put upon the rolls.

The war of 1812, the Indian wars that followed, and the Mexican war have also resulted in the same system; and instead of keeping a great standing army ready for any war that might arise, we have relied upon the people—the great mass of the people—to come forward; and in order to do that we have adopted the pension system which is now so severely criticised. Instead of keeping an army always ready, we have found the volunteer system has worked well. The South sent her volunteers to the Mexican war. They are upon the pension roll. The South will send her volunteers to the next war, whenever that may be, and everyone fighting under the Stars and Stripes in any war, if they become disabled, ought to have pensions. That has been the policy of this Government. It is true that the roll is a large one, but you must not lose sight of the fact that the war was also a great war.

Criticism has been indulged in as to one feature of the law—that a rich man may draw a pension. Very well; he can not draw a pension unless he is disabled. The old soldiers of this country, when the question came up as to whether a discrimination should be made against those who had means and that pensions should be allowed only to the poor, came forward almost as a man and said they did not want any "pauper legislation." They did not want legislation requiring them to go before the Commissioner of Pensions and ask for a pension on the ground that they were paupers, so that a certificate of pension would be simply an equivalent to an admission to the poorhouse. They resented anything of that kind, and it was in deference to that honorable, upright, and noble sentiment that no discrimination was made in favor of the poor and against the rich. [Applause.] The poor soldier was the most earnest in his opposition to such discrimination. And yet, Mr. Chairman, we have heard here to-day repeated criticisms of the law because it does not make such a distinction.

Mr. GAINES. Let me ask the gentleman this question: If Jay Gould were living to-day, would the gentleman be willing to pension him?

Mr. LACEY. If Jay Gould were living to-day and had fought in the war, say had lost his arm in the war, I would not care if he owned the whole Southern Confederacy, I would still pension him. [Applause.] I would not draw any such distinction as is suggested here. I would not require the old soldier to go down upon his knees at the Pension Office and say, "I am a pauper and I ask the grace of the Government." I would have him, rather, go and demand his pension as a right from the Government, which adopted that policy in years gone by. Mr. Chairman, this pension roll will decrease fast enough. A good deal of sport has been made in this debate about its not having reached the maximum. It has been said that it was to have reached the maximum in 1894; well, it would have done so in 1894 if the law had been fairly administered under the last Administration.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Will the gentleman let me interrupt him to say that it did reach the maximum in 1894? The amount then appropriated was \$165,000,000, and the appropriation has been gradually growing less.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Then the last Administration did do its duty?

Mr. ALLEN. The amount appropriated was \$165,000,000, but a good deal of it was covered back into the Treasury.

Mr. LACEY. Yes, I was just about to explain to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] why the roll did not reach the full limit at that time. The Secretary of the Interior in that Democratic Administration was Mr. Hoke Smith, of Georgia. He had control of the Pension Bureau and he prevented the roll from then reaching the full limit. He was determined that it should not, and he applied all the power of the National Government to keeping it down, and the \$3,000,000 that has been referred to as having been covered back into the Treasury was simply arrears from that Administration—money that ought to have been paid in 1894—so that we are paying now for the past as well as for the present.

Mr. McRAE. Then, if this Administration intends to pay that amount, why not appropriate for it? If you say that that deficiency exists, why not appropriate for it?

Mr. LACEY. We will appropriate for it. An estimate is made by the Secretary of the Interior for \$140,000,000—

Mr. McRAE. You say Hoke Smith did not spend as much for pensions as he ought to have spent. Now, if he did not, and if you are going to spend it, why do you not appropriate for it?

Mr. LACEY. The gentleman from Arkansas either does not see the point or does not desire to see it. The present Commissioner of Pensions has pursued a liberal policy and yet has kept within the letter and spirit of the law, and yet an increase in the roll has come now from the fault of the previous Administration; it has come from the setting aside of orders made in the past cutting down pensions improperly. Pensions in many cases were cut down to \$6 a month under the new law, which have been restored by the present Administration to the limit of the act of 1890—\$12 a month. This Administration is doing that which the former one should have done.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Chairman, I am sure my friend does not wish to misrepresent the administration of the Pension Office. Now, does he not know that when the act of 1890 was passed it became the policy of the Administration at that time, which was a Republican Administration, to allow pensions exclusively under the act of 1890, and to pretermitt for the time being the applications which had been made under previous pension laws and which involved the payment of large arrearages? Does he not know that to be the fact, and does he not also know that in order to execute the act of 1890 the force in the Pension Office was increased by over 700 clerks? It was distinctly stated before the Committee on Appropriations as a reason why this increase of clerks should be allowed that it was the intention of the Administration to execute the act of 1890 as rapidly as possible.

Mr. LACEY. I do not concur in all of the gentleman's statement.

That the act of 1890 was given precedence in the Pension Office over the old law, "on account of the large arrearages" I do not concede; but I do concede that preference was given to claims under the act of 1890 for this simple reason: Under that act all the claimant had to do to get upon the roll was to prove that he was disabled, that he had an honorable discharge, that he had served ninety days or more in the Union Army, and that his disability was not caused by vicious habits of his own. When this state of facts was established by the proofs, he was put on the roll for the disabilities existing, not exceeding \$12 a month. This made a simple and easy settlement of many cases, and as every man who applied under the old law would be entitled to apply under the new law in lieu of the old, cases under the new law that did not require any very technical examination were given precedence, and, following that, claims of the same soldiers were adjusted under the old law. The man was taken out of the poorhouse, or at least given relief, under the act of 1890, and, following that, he was granted his rating under the old law, if it exceeded \$12 a month.

That method of settling claims was adopted, and I think it was wisely adopted. And there was no concealment about it. Openly and fairly the Administration adopted this course; openly and fairly the Commissioner of Pensions appeared before the committees of Congress and asked additional allowance for clerk hire so that this class of claims might be taken up and adjusted, and that men who were not upon the pension roll at all, who had applied under the act of June, 1890, should speedily have their claims adjusted. And new claims were given preference over claims for increase.

Mr. Chairman, there is another feature of the act of 1890 which has not been alluded to, and which ought to be fairly understood by this House. The great mass of cases allowed under the act of 1890 for disability were really allowed for disability contracted in the service; but owing to the lapse of time, owing to the uncertainty and frailty of the human memory, owing to the death of witnesses, it has been impossible in many cases to prove up those claims. Consequently a man who had had a claim filed under the old law would change his application and accept a pension under the new law, such pension being limited to \$12 per month. This has been done in many cases where the disability was actually contracted in the service and in the line of duty. It was the purpose of the act of 1890 to enable claimants to do this.

To illustrate: Only a short time ago a man came to see me in regard to his pension application. He had lost one of his eyes in the service; yet he could not prove that fact. The injury was received from the explosion of a shell at Cold Harbor; but the exact circumstances of the occurrence could not be proved, so far as his case was concerned, because by that same shot fourteen or fifteen men were killed or injured. The difficulty was to prove which persons were injured by the explosion, and the injury to his eye was slight in the beginning. This man had endeavored to prove up his case under the old law; but some of the witnesses were dead and others scattered in various parts of the country, and he had not seen them for thirty years. I said to him, "Simply put in your application under the new law, and the Pension Office will give you a rating for the loss of your eye without proof that the injury originated in the service." Yet that man undoubtedly lost the sight of that eye by the explosion of a shell, although it was impossible for him to prove it after so great a lapse of time.

It was to cover cases of that kind that this law was adopted; yet the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] insists that we should first inquire in those cases whether the individual who has suffered an injury is able to support himself out of means which he may have accumulated, whether he is capable of earning a living in some other way than by manual labor. If, for instance, he is a lawyer or a doctor or a preacher, receiving income from his profession, the gentleman would exclude him. We had one case where the question came up as to whether a judge of the supreme court of one of the States could draw pension. He had been injured in such a way that his wound still required to be dressed every day. Twenty-five or thirty years after the war, and under the late Administration, it was then held that inasmuch as he was drawing salary as judge of the supreme court and able to live without the aid of the Federal Government, he should not receive a pension. But such is not the policy on which our pension laws have ever been framed. The pauper idea has never gone into our pension legislation; and it never ought to go there.

Mr. SAYERS. Does the gentleman mean to state that what he terms the "pauper idea" has never been embodied in the legislation of this country?

Mr. LACEY. Not as to disabilities contracted in the service.

Mr. SAYERS. Does the gentleman mean to make that statement?

Mr. LACEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The gentleman is more familiar with the pension laws than I; but if I am not very much mistaken he will find

by reference to the pension laws enacted in the earlier history of the Government that in some instances applicants were required to show the amount of property they possessed before they could receive pensions. I do not speak with absolute certainty; but such is my impression.

Mr. LACEY. The pensions granted in the earlier history of the Government were usually granted by direct act of Congress. If you will turn to the statute books of that period you will find page after page reciting the names of soldiers of the war of the Revolution to whom pensions were granted by special acts. Congress at that time settled those questions directly, and the simple question was as to the character of service. As to the Mexican war, the length of service entitling a man to a pension was very short, much shorter than the act of 1890.

Mr. SAYERS. I am reminded by a gentleman sitting near me of the law allowing an increase of pension to survivors of the Mexican war; and he tells me that one of the provisions of that act is that the applicant must show that he does not possess more than a certain amount of property. In other words, what the gentleman terms the "pauper idea" has been applied to the survivors of the Mexican war.

Mr. LACEY. The case which the gentleman cites was no exception. Service pensions were allowed to soldiers of the Mexican war without reference to disability, the only limitation being one of age. The law he refers to did not require the Mexican soldier to show disability contracted in the service. But such pensions were found inadequate in many instances, and special pensions in particular cases were granted by Congress to increase the amount, the original amount being \$8 a month. The original pension was not predicated upon the idea of poverty, but upon the idea of helplessness and poverty; additional pensions were allowed in those cases. Then a general law was enacted increasing the Mexican service pensions to \$12 where the soldier was dependent, but for disability contracted in that war it was not necessary to show dependence.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not care to detain the committee longer upon this question. I regret to see this old straw thrashed over again by gentlemen on the other side of the House as it has been session after session in the past. The pension roll will grow small soon enough. It must of necessity become smaller rapidly from this time on, for the hand of death took 31,960 pensioners from the roll last year. This rate of death ought to satisfy the greatest pension hater in the land. The total number of pensioners dropped last year from all causes was 41,122. Among the pensioners now on the rolls are 65,869 minors who will soon pass the pensionable age. The average age of the soldiers of the late war is now 56 years. In fourteen years their average age will be 70. It is true that as to widows the pension will continue for a long time. That involves another question, as to which a measure has been proposed in this House, and I believe also in the Senate, to limit the rights of widows to the law actually in existence at the time of their marriage. The passage of that law would of course cut out perhaps 90 per cent or more of all the widows of the soldiers of the late war, because the great bulk of those soldiers were too young during the time that the war was going on to be married. Whether that would be a wise measure or not there will be time enough to discuss when it is brought before this body. As to the present appropriation, if it is not ample, an increased appropriation can be allowed. The amount embraced in this bill is precisely what the Secretary of the Interior has asked for. [Applause.]

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] is certainly mistaken when he says I criticised the old soldier. I criticised some defects in these laws which refer not so much to the old soldier as to the people who are getting the benefit of the old soldier's services.

The gentleman says that this is a great pension roll and that it illustrates the prowess of the gentlemen with whom I stood in the slight "difference of opinion" which occurred some thirty-odd years ago.

Mr. Chairman, I would be the last man to attempt to belittle the services or detract from the credit due the Federal soldiers who put down the Confederacy; for, as I said in a speech in Congress once before, involved in the task of suppressing the Confederacy was the task of suppressing me, and I never wanted anybody to think that that was a small job. [Laughter and applause.] And, Mr. Chairman, I will repeat in substance another thing I said here once before, and that is that when I look at the fact, as stated by the War Records Office, that there were in the Federal Army in that war about 2,213,365 original enlistments, and that this was about three and a half times as many men as we had, and when I remember the disadvantages under which we contended, cut off from the outside world, without munitions of war sufficient to arm and equip the men we did have except as we captured them; with no navy, no medicine, no factories, and no money except such as we could print, and not very good printing facilities, and when I look at this enormous pension roll and the

vast sums of money it takes to make good the disabilities we caused, and when we hear you tell us of what a bad cause we had and what a good one you had, I say, Mr. Chairman, any man is bound to confess that if we had had an equal showing and a good cause we would have put up a wonderful fight and have been a mighty "onproper" crowd to "monkey" with. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Chairman, while I am on my feet there is one other feature of your pension laws that I will criticize. I have seen much of it since I have been here, and that is the great discrimination made between officers and privates in the amounts of pensions paid to them and their widows. I know of no greater outrage or injustice than occurs in this matter, and as a friend of the private soldier I protest against it. I know something about war, and I give all due credit to good officers, but their positions were not so hard as those of the privates, and oftentimes not so hazardous.

I say the Government owes no greater debt of gratitude to any of its defenders than it owes to the man who stood with his musket in his hand in all sorts of weather, or marched on foot on all kinds of roads and in every sort of weather, and stood guard and guarded his officers while they slept, and then with musket and bayonet charged the enemy's lines. I tell you when you come to putting that man, his widow, or his children, on a very small pension, and go on and put somebody else on the roll—the officer who happened to command him—at an amount that is five times as great as that which you allow to him, you are doing an act of injustice, and I criticize the law that does it. It is not right to the meritorious man, the honest, brave soldier, for whose benefit your pension laws should be enacted. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, my friend from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] says that in the next war the Confederate soldiers will be found fighting under the old flag side by side with the Federals. That is very true, Mr. Chairman, so far as the Confederates are concerned. But I do not know whether my friend ever heard a little story that was told to me by a very gallant Federal colonel, something that took place at one of the blue and gray reunions in the State of Missouri. The Confederate soldier and Federal soldier got to be very "chummy;" they were mighty good friends, talking the war times over and enjoying themselves as we frequently do with each other here.

On one occasion, however, the Federal thumped the Confederate on the back and said, "Well, Johnny, we fought on separate sides in the last war, but if another comes we will be found under the old flag, shoulder to shoulder, fighting together for our Government." The Confederate said, "Well, we will, but you-uns won't." [Laughter.] The Federal asked him, "Why do you say that we won't be found fighting under the old flag?" The Confederate said, "Why, you can't; the pension roll shows that you-uns was all disabled." [Great laughter.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask to have read the provision which I send to the Clerk's desk. I am aware that it is subject to a point of order, but I am going to ask unanimous consent to have it incorporated in the bill. It covers some of these points.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

From and after the passage of this act no widow of a soldier or sailor shall be allowed a pension unless the application for the same has been filed or shall be filed in the Pension Bureau during her widowhood: *Provided*, That in granting pension to widows and minor children the date of commencement shall be in all cases the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Bureau, this proviso to apply to all claims now on file or that hereafter may be filed: *And provided further*, That no pension shall be granted to any minor child or children unless the application for same was filed or may hereafter be filed during the pensionable minority of said minor or children: *And provided further*, That no pension to a widow of a soldier or sailor shall be granted or paid to said widow unless it is shown that the marriage of said widow to the soldier or sailor occurred prior to the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That this act shall not apply to the claims of insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless children; and all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with these provisos are hereby repealed.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, of course we have not reached a stage yet when amendments can be offered, and I understand that the gentleman does not offer this now.

The CHAIRMAN. He merely has it read for information.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not offer it now. I have simply had it read for information. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has eighteen minutes remaining.

Mr. ALLEN. I yield eighteen minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES].

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Chairman, I would have the pension roll a roll of honor. If it is not, I would have it made one. To that end I would suggest another amendment to the pension law, providing that the class of rich men who have their lives insured as "sound" persons, but who are at the same time drawing a pension as an "unsound" person, be stricken from the pension roll.

I am informed that it is a fact that there are numberless men in this country who are drawing pensions from the Government as "disabled" persons, and therefore "unsound" persons, but who at the same time are carrying large life insurance as able and

sound individuals. What does this mean? How can the two things, "sound" and "unsound" or "able" and "disabled," exist at the same time with the same person?

How can such things occur, unless it be that there is a falsehood out? A man in order to get insurance avers to the insurance company, if he does not swear, that he is "sound," and then he turns around and avers to the Government of the United States that he is "unsound" to get a pension. He takes the pension money then and pays his insurance charges.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. I should like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee a question.

Mr. GAINES. Certainly.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Do I understand you to say that you would disqualify any soldier who carries life insurance from drawing a pension?

Mr. GAINES. I do not mean that there may not be exceptions. But how can a man be "sound" and "unsound" at the same time?

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. I want to ask—

Mr. GAINES. But I do say, Mr. Chairman, that the pension law, if the spirit of it is properly carried out, should not allow the Jay Goulds of this country to receive pensions, even though "disabled." [Applause.]

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. GAINES. I decline to be further interrupted.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee declines to be further interrupted.

Mr. GAINES. I say, sir, that "disability" may constitute a prima facie case of inability to earn a livelihood. It should not be conclusive. But the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY], for whom I have great respect, would have pensions go to the Jay Goulds of this country, who live on large incomes already earned, while he would let the paupers of the country, who are unable to employ pension attorneys or to make a living, and who have none, do without pensions, or be a long time in getting them, as improperly happens in some cases in my country.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we, in the Southern country, pay large taxes to the Government. We are ready, willing, and glad to pay an honest pension to an honest pensioner. We do that without murmuring; but we do think, sir, that we have a right to object to paying the Jay Goulds of this country, who may be simply shot in the "substitute" in all possibility, when the records show that we have only one pension office in the South, at Knoxville, an office which, I believe, Mr. Cleveland recommended to be abolished, and the official figures show that out of the enormous pensions that are paid only 4 per cent of them come to the South. Hence it is, Mr. Chairman, that the South is drained of the money that she would otherwise have. We do not wish any pensions except those which are legitimately and properly given.

But this Congress will be called upon to protect the "Navy" of this country in another way before it is "disabled." We shall be called upon to extricate the Government of the United States from the clutches of your Carnegies, who would impose upon our brave Navy rotten armor plate. I say, Mr. Chairman, that the man who will place upon our ships of war defective armor plate, and then permit these men to go upon that vessel to battle for the Stars and Stripes, without telling them of the condition of the armor, is guilty of a species of treason that should be condemned by every member of this House.

But such has been the case, and that, too, when we were paying on an average \$606 a ton for armor plate, when the raw material and labor only cost \$167.30 per ton, while at the same time perfect armor plate was being sold by Carnegie to Russia at \$247, made from, or in part from, Southern raw material. Now, as a partial recompense for the immense appropriations paid for pensions in the East and Northwest and in foreign countries, we shall ask you to deal fairly with the South and give us a chance to have established by Congress an armor-plate plant that will, at least to some extent, counterbalance these oppressive appropriations that by force of the law go to other places and in other directions.

I yield back the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman yields I should like to ask him a question.

Mr. GAINES. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. The gentleman has referred frequently to the "Jay Goulds" that are being pensioned under this pension law, evidently endeavoring to create the impression that a large number of rich men are pensioned under the act of 1890. I would ask him if he knows of any instance of that kind, and if there are any such cases in fact?

Mr. GAINES. I hope there are not many such; but the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] said to-day that he would vote for a law to pension Jay Gould, or to make the granting of a pension depend upon "disability" pure and simple, even

though the party disabled was rich and plenty able to live without work.

Mr. HEPBURN. But you have been talking about conditions that exist, or that might be brought about. Do you know of any such case as that about which you have inveighed?

Mr. GAINES. That is a condition that would arise under the pension law as it is administered, or would be if a case arose, and it is clearly your policy.

Mr. HEPBURN. You know that there are no such cases as those of which you speak, and you have been inveighing against an imaginary condition, for the purpose of bringing contempt upon the pension law. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. GAINES. The statement made by your colleague [Mr. LACEY] that he would pension Jay Gould if living, a Federal soldier, and "disabled," shows the underlying policy of the Republican party in pensions and calls forth my condemnation of such a policy.

I do not propose to bring contempt upon the pension law, but I am opposed to your bringing unnecessary expense upon the taxpayers of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. ALLEN. I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I ask to have an amendment read which I send to the Clerk's desk, and which I will offer at the proper time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read for the information of the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after the word "separately," line 7, page 2, the following: "Provided further, That any soldier of the war of 1861 to 1865 now on the pension rolls, or who may hereafter be placed on the pension rolls, who did not engage in any battle nor incur any disability while in the service, and who served less than three years, shall receive not more than three-fourths the pension rate fixed by law for a soldier of like disability who fought in battles and served throughout the entire war; and any such soldier who served less than two years shall receive not more than two-thirds the pension rate fixed by law for a soldier of like disability who fought in battles and served throughout the entire war; and any such soldier who served less than one year shall receive not more than one-half the pension rate fixed by law for a soldier of like disability who fought in battles and served throughout the entire war."

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I was encouraged to offer the amendment by the cordial manner in which the chairman of the subcommittee on the pension bill assured my friend from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] that points of order would not be made on meritorious amendments. One of the purposes of the pension laws is to assure the people that men who go out and fight battles are entitled to the gratitude of the country, and that it is the determination of the Government that they shall be honored, and if disabled, shall be cared for. The pension roll should be made, as has been so well said by my friend from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES], "a roll of honor." What we want to do is to impress upon the growing generation the fact that there is nothing to be more cherished and honored than the courage of the men who fight our battles.

This sentiment, fostered in the children of earlier days, it was that developed the bravery of the men whose record in the Mexican war threw a halo of glory over the name of American. The honors lavished upon the heroes of that war did much to cultivate in our people that which caused them to seize their arms and march forth to do battle in 1861.

Every sentence in our pension laws should bristle with evidence that it is soldierly courage we seek to honor and reward.

The amendment which I proposed makes a distinction in favor of a soldier who fought in battle and who stood by his colors during all the four years from 1861 to 1865. For us to fail to make this distinction would place such a soldier on an exact equality with one who engaged in no battle, and who was either dilatory in offering his services or else returned to his home leaving his comrades standing in line of battle—a gross and, I may say, a criminal injustice.

A country which does not cherish a chivalric spirit among its people will finally cease to be a country of chivalry. No country can continue to be respected and prosperous which is not a land of chivalry. The failure to honor and reward soldierly prowess has made the Chinese Empire, with its population of 400,000,000, inferior to Japan, with 35,000,000. It was to the infusing of this spirit in the French soldiery that was largely due the brilliant victories which they achieved early in the century.

Napoleon told his soldiers that when they returned to their homes crowds would greet each one of them with the words of praise, "He belonged to the army of Italy."

Let us give every soldier a parchment certifying to the battles in which he has taken part, and let him have evidence that will mark him as a soldier who fought in actual battle. This man fought with Grant in the great battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; this man was under Buell at Perryville; this man charged with heroic courage under Burnside at Fredericksburg. Something that will say to the world: This man led the fight in

the hornet's nest at Shiloh, where, I believe, my friend from Iowa, General HENDERSON, was so seriously wounded.

Let us, at this session, provide that such a certificate, signed by the President of the United States, be given to every soldier who fought in battle.

Let us, Mr. Chairman, do a duty of this kind to the soldiers who fought in battle. Let us also provide that every soldier who fought in battle shall have his name recorded and printed so as to remain a perpetual reminder that he engaged in battle for his country. It is that character of legislation which would cost but little, but would do ten times more for the honor and glory of our country than giving pensions to men who never heard a gun fire during their enlistment in the Army.

My attention was called a short time ago to the fact that a man who enlisted in the Federal Army in April, 1865, and was discharged in September, without ever leaving the State of Kentucky, and without being within a hundred miles of a battle, is to-day receiving a pension of \$12 a month, while brave, chivalrous men who fought battle after battle—who fought at Perryville, in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, at Fredericksburg, and in the trenches of Petersburg, and other battles—are now without pensions because they are unwilling to come forward and swear that they are unable to do a full day's labor to support their families. Is that right or just? Is that the character of legislation which will build up the spirit which has been and always should be the pride and glory of American people?

The real soldiers know that they have no better friends on this floor than the Democratic members from the South. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] was right when he said that in another war that section of our land would be among the first to furnish soldiers to fight in defense of their country. The South has always been prompt in furnishing her quota of soldiers. The heroic army which fought under Taylor from Palo Alto to Buena Vista and under Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico was composed largely of Southern soldiers.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Chairman, I shall make no apology for saying a few words upon this bill. It seems to me that all of us, without regard to party affiliation, without regard to which side of the Mason and Dixon line we may live upon, have a right to fairly discuss all appropriations of the people's money. This is a large bill, and I can not hope to reduce it by anything I may say, but when the amount appropriated for pensions for the current fiscal year is equal to about half the entire income of the Government under the Dingley law, and when the amount proposed to be appropriated for the next fiscal year is as large as that for the current year and yet is confessedly eight millions short of what will be required under the liberal policy of the present Commissioner of Pensions, with a dwindling revenue and an increasing pension roll, it seems to me it is right and proper that any and all of us should seriously and honestly consider what can be done to retrench. The truth is, we must spend less money, increase taxes, or borrow.

Now, I shall not undertake to discuss the inequalities and the wrongs that have grown up, or that may grow up, in the Pension Office. The delays are annoying and exasperating to claimants who are worthy and needy, and I know, as every gentleman who has had anything to do with pensions knows, that some bad cases will be allowed, while many deserving cases are rejected. There are some errors made and many inequities as to the rating, but I assume that the cases are decided according to the testimony on file. It is boastfully stated on the other side by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] that this Administration is more liberal in administering the pension laws than the last, and he says that the maximum of the pension roll was not reached under the last Administration because of the unfriendly manner in which the law was then construed. This I deny. I ask the majority of this House and I ask the gentleman, Why do you not appropriate more money than was given to the last Administration, if it is expected that more ought to be and will be needed for pensions?

But, Mr. Chairman, my purpose in rising was to indorse in a general way what has been said by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] and by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] in favor of putting limitations upon certain parts of the laws, and I want to add another suggestion which I hope will be carried out in the near future, and that is, that the Pension Bureau be transferred from the Interior Department to the War Department and taken entirely out of politics. As far as I am concerned, I want every soldier, and every widow of a soldier, and every child of a soldier who is entitled to a pension under any just law to get it with as little delay and expense as possible. But we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to the soldiers, their widows and children, that the administration of whatever pension laws we may have shall be by a Department against which such charges as have been made by the gentleman from Iowa can not be made. Transfer it to the War Department of the Government and take it out of politics.

In further support of the proposition that politics does sometimes enter into the administration of that Bureau, I want to call attention to some statements the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] made in this Chamber in April, 1892; and I presume that the conditions therein set forth are relatively about the same now as they were then. I quote these remarks to show this House and the country that under all Administrations, whether Democratic or Republican, politics do creep into the administration of the Pension Bureau, a state of things which ought not to exist. I do not criticize one party more than another in this respect, and I make no specific charges against anyone, but only call attention to what I think remarkable and striking facts.

Why is it that Indiana should have a pension list so much larger than the State of Illinois in proportion to the soldiers furnished to the Army during the war? The difference is so great. Mr. Chairman, as to shock the sense of thinking men. Let me illustrate for a moment. The State of Indiana placed in the field during the late war 196,363 soldiers. Remember the number. She has on the pension list to-day 55,704 persons. Her sister State of Illinois, lying side by side, geographically speaking, placed in the field in the late war, and subject to the same conditions as those furnished by the State of Indiana, 259,067 soldiers, and yet the State of Illinois has on the pension rolls only 49,711 persons. Illinois, with 65,000 more soldiers in the war than Indiana, has 6,000 less pensioners on the rolls.

Take the population of the States and compare them in the same way as I have compared the soldiers contributed. Indiana has a population of 2,192,140 people, while Illinois has 3,836,351. Indiana has 1 in every 39 of her population on the pension roll, while Illinois has 1 in 76 of her people on the rolls. Of her enlisted men, Indiana has on the pension rolls 1 in every 34 men enlisted, as nearly as I can estimate it, because the fraction does not run out exactly—

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the gentleman from Arkansas how he gets at the number of Indiana soldiers pensioned? Does not he ascertain it from the payments made at the Indiana agency?

Mr. McRAE. I quote from the gentleman from Tennessee, but I presume he got the facts as you suggest.

Mr. HEPBURN. And the number for Illinois is ascertained in the same way, from the payments made at the Chicago agency. Now, the soldiers who have gone from Illinois to Iowa and the Dakotas and Nebraska and Kansas would not be paid at the Illinois agency, and therefore the assumed information furnished by the statement which the gentleman is quoting is not very valuable.

Mr. McRAE. This information, I presume, was obtained from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the gentleman knows that the records show in each case the State and the regiment and the company to which the soldier belonged. But, whatever the gentleman's suggestion may be worth, these figures, if true, in connection with his explanation, certainly show that Indiana is a good State for a claim for a pension to come from. [Laughter.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Does it not show simply that a larger proportion of the people of Illinois have moved westward?

Mr. McRAE. I think it shows exactly the reverse, because no more people have migrated from Illinois than from Indiana. There is no reason in the world why more should move west from Illinois than from Indiana. The census returns show that Illinois has increased in population more than Indiana, and I believe that more people have gone to Illinois in proportion to its population than have to Indiana. But, Mr. Chairman, I have adverted to these figures in order to show that in Indiana, which, ever since I have been old enough to know anything about politics, has been a pivotal State, there has been a greater number of allowances of pension in proportion to population than in Illinois or in any other State in the Union. Perhaps they have received no more than justly due, but if so, the other States for some reason have been neglected.

Now, still quoting from the gentleman from Tennessee, let us follow this parallel a little further:

Ohio, though not so close, politically speaking, as Indiana, is always a close battle ground, sent 313,180 men to the war, and she has on her pension rolls 73,448 people; while the State of New Jersey, which has not been so doubtful politically, but has been steadily Democratic, sent 76,814 soldiers to the war, and she has a pension roll of only 13,375. Pennsylvania has of her enlisted men in the war about 1 in 54 on the pension rolls, and of her population 1 in 82. Massachusetts has 1 in 6 of her enlisted men and 1 in 86 of her population on the rolls. Rhode Island has of her enlisted men about 1 in 9 on the rolls, and of her population 1 in 113. I will insert a table here showing, if the committee will consent, the figures of the different States as I have given them, and of some of the other States in detail.

Why is it that Indiana has on the pension rolls 100 persons for each 350 enlisted soldiers during the war, while Illinois has only 100 for each 650 soldiers enlisted during the war? Pennsylvania and Massachusetts show about the same ratio as Illinois, and New York shows 100 for each 730 so enlisted. I ask if this difference, which is so marked, is to be accounted for on the ground that the Indiana and Ohio soldiers fought more bravely in that war than did those from Illinois or Pennsylvania or from the Old Bay State?

Mr. Chairman, whether the reasons here assigned are the correct ones or not, I submit in all candor to the House and to the country that we ought to remove the administration of the pension laws and the disbursement of the enormous appropriation of pension money from even the possibility of such suspicion, and I trust that by some appropriate legislation this Congress will transfer the Pension Bureau to the War Department, make it a permanent bureau, and put it in charge of army officers who will ad-

minister it honestly and fairly to the people who pay the taxes and the pensioners who are the beneficiaries, uninfluenced and unmoved by political changes.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I interrupted the gentleman from Tennessee because I desired him to explain somewhat the remarkable statement he made to the House that he would debar all the soldiers from the pension roll who had their lives insured. The statement was so silly and absurd that the gentleman from Tennessee qualified it when he caught his breath and declined to be interrupted further upon that point. Is it any disgrace to a soldier to carry a little life insurance? If, by the accident of war, he has lost an arm or an eye, would the gentleman exclude him from taking the ordinary precautions of prudent men just because he was a soldier and helped to fight the battles of his country in its direst need?

Why, Mr. Chairman, I have listened in amazement to the propositions made upon the other side of this Chamber. They come to me almost new. The distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] made several charges before taking his seat. He found fault with and abused the widow of our veteran dead; he had no love or pity for the orphan, and he knit his brow and squeezed his heart to make some little show of love for the veteran to whom he was opposed for so many years in that terrible conflict. I was surprised to see that always generous man, the fighting representative and great cavalry leader of the Confederacy, Gen. JOE WHEELER, the gentleman from Alabama, oppose a proposition only intended to do justice to those who fought and won in opposition to him.

But the most pitiful and humiliating spectacle was when the distinguished wit and ex-Confederate from Mississippi was about to take his seat, after having turned and twisted his scorn and ridicule into so many fruitful places, as he believed, having insulted the widow and the veteran, having made a charge that he can not sustain, he then turned to the old heroes of the war seated upon this side of the Chamber, to whom he was opposed as a Confederate soldier, and begged of them that they would not give him the sound trouncing that he richly deserved.

Mr. Chairman, I was not a soldier of the war. But, thank God, I am able to resent the attack upon the veteran soldiers in this high place by ex-Confederates to-day.

In answer to the charge made by the gentleman from Mississippi, that the soldiers' homes of the country are being used by designing young women for the purpose of trapping old soldiers into matrimony and getting some relief, forsooth, by way of the pension roll, I will say this: Mr. Chairman, I represent a district in which the Soldiers' Home of the State of Michigan is located.

Mr. ALLEN. If the gentleman will permit me, I will state to him that I obtained my information on that subject from the present Commissioner of Pensions. That is not Confederate authority.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. I take the responsibility of denying, on behalf of the present Commissioner of Pensions, that he ever made any such statement to the gentleman from Mississippi, for it is as false as it can be. Whatever may have been said by the Commissioner, it will not bear the construction put upon it by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ALLEN. The verbal soldier takes the responsibility of denying what is a fact.

Mr. GAINES. The Commissioner of Pensions made the same statement to me.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. The Michigan Soldiers' Home, Mr. Chairman, has among its various departments a place where the widow of the soldier may live in peace and comfort. The State of Michigan pays all the expenses of making this provision for the widows of soldiers, and the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi will not be called upon to vote a dollar to sustain any Michigan soldier's widow in the Soldiers' Home of our State. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of liberal pensions to the soldier and to the widow who guarded his home during his absence in the field. You have not touched the maximum, and I do not care when the maximum is reached, so long as the soldiers' roll does absolute justice to the men who contended on the field of battle with some of the gentlemen on the other side for the supremacy of the Union.

I do not believe that designing widows exist in any such large numbers as the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi imagines; but I am not so conversant with that branch of the subject as the gentleman might be.

But, Mr. Chairman, we have in the Soldiers' Home of Michigan many deserving widows. We have many asking us for pensions that ought to be granted. Many a widow now fails to get a pension because her husband happened to be so situated during his lifetime that he did not need it, but upon his death the pension became necessary to sustain the widow, and my vote, while I am a member of this House, shall always be cast to give any deserving

widow a pension for the services of her soldier husband upon any field of conflict in the late war.

Mr. Chairman, my voice and my vote shall be given to the soldier who needs a pension. My voice and my vote shall be at the service of the soldier whether he needs a pension or not; for many a man going through life feels himself independent to-day, but to-morrow he may need a pension badly. To-day the evidence is at hand; to-morrow it may be scattered and gone. The soldier is justified in making his application for pension while the proof is within his reach, while he can obtain the necessary evidence; and I would not limit him in that right if he rendered any honorable service to his country, if he helped to carry his flag through danger and peril to triumphant and brilliant victory.

Mr. Chairman, our soldiers have a roll of honor. Thank God, it is not such a roll of honor as the hand of a Confederate Democrat may soil or sully. We have heard much of a roll of honor upon the other side. Thank God, the roll of honor of the American soldier hangs out in the blue canopy of heaven with God's hand upon it. The names upon it are indelibly written so high that you can never wipe out the record of the brilliant services of the men who faced the storm of bullets fired by you in battle and finally gave their lives in devotion to the cause of the Union which you tried to destroy. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, the assaults which are made upon this appropriation are not made in good faith. Such assaults indicate your natural unfriendliness to the soldier. Your management of the Pension Office under Hoke Smith drove many a worthy pensioner from the roll during the Democratic administration, and I hope you are comfortable in your great achievement. Mr. Chairman, I would make the pension granted a vested right that no Secretary of the Interior, that no Commissioner of Pensions, could ever strike down. I would throw around it all the safeguards necessary to protect the country against imposition; but the pension having been granted for a worthy cause, I would, if I were in the place of some gentlemen on the other side, call off my spies and cease to further pursue the veteran pensioner during the remaining years of his life. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, in listening to the debate this afternoon I have frequently thought of my old comrade in the field; and listening to the last remarks by the gentleman from Michigan, I thought of him again and especially of the expression I have often heard coming from his lips: "God save us from our friends." [Laughter.]

I believe, sir, that the intentions of most men are good, and I believe that all men upon this floor desire to do the right thing. But it seems strange, indeed, that after thirty years or more of effort on the part of the people of this country to do the right thing for the men who fought under the Union flag in the rebellion, you find that constantly the wrong thing is being done. Time is being wasted in fruitless debate here and in making propositions before this body that are futile and will never be carried out and that every soldier who maintains his reason and common sense knows never will be and never can be done for him.

I look upon the other side of the House and see there some of my old comrades in arms, men I know who were on the field of battle, and I have found every one of them sitting silent in his seat listening with wonder and amazement to the expressions that have fallen from the lips of some of the men so wonderfully patriotic now thirty years after the war has closed. [Applause and laughter.] I have no charge to make against you men who fought in the Southern Confederacy. We settled that question on the field of battle. But when a man fights thirty years after the war is over, it is the very best evidence on God's earth to my mind that he did not do very much fighting thirty years before. [Applause and laughter.]

I stand for an honest pension roll; and I say to you that men who are the most glib in speaking of and for the old flag, and of "America for Americans," and the "glory and the honor of the Federal soldiery," and the "faith of the nation"—I say that they have done less for the Federal soldier, although having it within their power, than any other set of men could possibly have done. On the other hand, you have done very much against them for which you should beg their pardon indeed.

I would like to see that pension roll a roll of honor, too, Mr. Chairman, but to-day it is a roll that before a man can inscribe his name upon it he must follow a tortuous and winding road, filled with numerous quagmires, in which he is very much more likely to be lost or drowned than to succeed in passing to secure the inscription of his name upon the roll.

You charge upon men who make assertions upon the floor of the House with reference to the subject that it is an untruth, and it goes out to the country that you are defending the soldier and defending his widow. Is that true? Come out in the open light, men, and let yourselves be seen and known as you are. If you desire to assault the pension roll, if you desire to build up the failing and still further rapidly failing features of the Dingley law, come out and do it like men, and say what you want to do and what

you want to accomplish; and the applicants for pensions, and the friends of those who are applicants for pensions, even the men who deserve pensions, if necessary to maintain the honor and the dignity of the Government, would be ready to give up their claims and go off the roll. But do not undertake to charge on this side the crime of assaulting the soldier's widow and the old soldiers themselves in order to hide your own delinquencies, for I repeat, and I stand here ready to defend the assertion that the Commissioner of Pensions not only said this upon the street, but besought the Committee on Pensions to assault the pension roll and to prohibit the widow of the soldier from ever receiving a pension and the child of a soldier from receiving it from and after the passage of the law, and he desired to place upon the statute books beyond that that the widow and the child of the soldier were no longer the wards of the nation.

It is not an assault by the Confederacy. We licked you in every assault you ever made. We could do it again if you wanted to do it here, but we can not whip the assaults coming from our pretended friends upon the other side of the House. You are too well armed; and I do ask you in the name of honor and of decency to be fair to the soldiers of this country. You demand of a soldier now more than you demand of anyone on God's earth, before any court in the land, or before any committee. By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most soldiers either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll. These are the plain truths that some soldier ought to have said on this floor years ago.

Look at the requirements which have been added year by year, until men old and bent and infirm with age and the wounds received in the early sixties are rapidly going to the grave, asking them to remain off the roll because they can not prove that they were sound men before they went into the Army, can not prove that which the Government established for them; because a man can not prove by two comrades who served with him the particular occasion when and where he contracted hemorrhoids or how he got heart disease. Indeed, it is strange to me that we quibble over this law. I will vote for that pension roll if you make it \$175,000,000, without quibbling, without fault.

I desire to come to the defense of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN], whom I believe has been misled, and say that I do not believe the charge he has made. I have a soldiers' home within my own district, a district in which were raised parts of thirteen as brave regiments as ever went upon the field. I live in a State where a soldiers' home of the Union is established also; and I say it is an aspersion upon the fair name of American women to charge that they will go into conspiracies to marry the aged and decrepit soldier, in order that they may get the meager pension that is handed out to him, a pension which, when granted to her, would scarcely feed the flock of sparrows that come to her humble door. American women do not need to go into such conspiracies. If you want to find conspiracies against the Government, hunt for them somewhere else. Conspiracies exist here. You had it all during the last session, when you robbed the American people and made indigent the soldiers who fought in the war by an unholy measure of taxation as ever was placed upon any statute book upon God's earth.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I will not yield the palm to any man who carried a sword or to any man who carried a musket. I want to do for him all that is in reason, but when you make the pretense, then I want you to carry out the pretense in fact. Do as you upon that side of the House can do for the soldier, and do not attack him. You will attack him. You have already done it. I am sorry for this side of the House that the amendment of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. WHEELER] and the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] were presented, because if they had not come from this side of the House they would have come from the other side.

When you attack this roll to prevent the giving of pensions to the soldier's child and to the soldier's widow there is a purpose behind it. The only purpose is to cut off a needed expenditure—a much needed one, perhaps—to the woman who marries the old man and to the children that may follow him. But the purpose of it is to bolster the falling and failing revenues of the country under the new tariff system. Why do you do it? It is a fine policy, indeed, to commence retrenchment at the nursing bottle of the soldier's babe or at the door of his widow who sits by his grave, waiting for him who will never return.

I know that the pension roll grows apace. Why should it not? You men who stop to reason ought to have known that it would. Here and there a soldier dies, it is true, but the man pensioned in the early days after the war is growing older now. The wound which then did not trouble him has now become troublesome, and diseases then implanted in his system are racking him at this hour, and it is no more than just and fair and honorable and decent that his pension should increase with the increasing infirmities of his life. I care not where it goes, if you will give honest taxation, if you will tax the money of this land, if you will tax

the property of America in fairness and justice, if you will make the wealth and the corporations of the land pay their honest dues to an honest government, you will never have need of the complaint of the magnitude of the pension roll.

My friends upon the other side of the House, you have got a great deal of glory out of this pension business. You have got a great deal of credit out of it, and I do not desire to take one laurel from your brow; but I ask you, will you go with me to do simple and honest justice? If you want to do honest justice, in fairness and equity, then I plead with you to revise your pension laws so as to make it possible for a man to get a pension who is entitled to it in honesty and fairness, but who can not prove it, as the man can who spent most of the time in the hospital or who lived along the lines, but never crossed them in his life.

Upon the pension rolls to-day are men who receive the highest pensions who never went beyond the city of Washington, or farther south than the city of Louisville, while men who in the early fight crossed steel with you in the South, men who marched through your marshes, by your creeks, and climbed your mountains, are debarred from pensions solely because of proof which they can not get short of the domain of heaven or of hell, to which ever place they went, and never can be reached otherwise. And you allow that iniquity to continue year after year without remedy. Yes, it is true, as was said by the gentleman from Mississippi. Quit making your distinctions. They are invidious. They are wrong. Where would your war and where would your glory to the Federal Army have been except for the private in the ranks? There is no trouble about reaching it here. Let an officer's widow call for a pension in this House, and it passes at once.

I promise you that I will give the gentleman from Michigan an opportunity. In the near future he shall have an opportunity to show his loyalty, patriotism, and love of the soldier. I will present some bills upon this floor where you shall have the opportunity to do justice to the widow of the private as well as to the man who led him in the field. I will give you that opportunity; and I pledge you my word of honor here and now, I do not expect that justice will be done. Pretenses and proclamations after proclamations have been made. You say we are a great and generous Government to the soldier. You show the mighty expense of the pension roll. The expense is not in the pension roll, but largely in the administration of the pension laws. You are having hundreds of men going all through the United States, in every State of the Union, into the Rocky Mountains, into the fastnesses of the Western wilds, hunting down men under a system of espionage, trying to prevent them from going on the pension roll, and thereby costing the Government thousands of dollars a day.

Why do you not correct such evils as that? Stop prating about the grandeur of the war or the results of the war, but do your duty in honest, plain fairness. Do not hide your heads, and do not reduce the pension roll for the purpose of bolstering up something, but stand flat-footed upon it as men, and then the soldiers of the North will believe you are the soldiers' friends, and not until justice is done will they believe in the lot of pretenses that you utter upon this floor. Mr. Chairman, I have sat in my seat with amazement in days gone by when I heard of an unsullied flag and unsullied currency and sound money; when I heard of revenues to support the Government, and of the patriotism and loyalty of this land, of America for Americans; and yet we have seen, as you have within the last two years, Americans insulted, her soldiery despised, her flag even disgraced, amidst all this talk of loyalty, patriotism, and grandeur, by reason of the insults of Spain.

When a word is spoken here in behalf of the struggling Cubans, action is prevented in behalf of those holding the securities of Spain. I am tired of this protestation, this talk of the glory and the patriotism and loyalty of it. I want you to bring on that pension bill, and raise it as high as you dare, and every Federal soldier on this side of the House will vote with you. But I want you to do the thing honestly and straightforwardly, and not cover it up with talk of loyalty and lower revenues; that is nothing but promises, and promises that turn to ashes and rust and mold with age. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Chairman, if I can be recognized, I will yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MIERS] such time as he might want.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, this nation owes a debt of gratitude to the Union soldier that can never be paid in money nor in laudatory words spoken upon the floor of this Hall. In 1861, when the right of secession was declared, when the flag of the Union was fired on, when one portion of this country was willing to rend the country in twain, when we had no standing army and but a small navy, the President of the United States called on the people for a voluntary army. In a few days the quota was full—a surplus and men to spare. After a few months more this country boasted of the proud spectacle of the most patriotic, the most efficient and most self-sacrificing army that ever went forth to do battle for any country, thereby demonstrating the fact that the strength of this Government lies in the common people.

It is not in concentrated wealth; it is not in corporate power; it is not with a gold standard; it is not with bimetalism, nor all of these combined. It is with the patriotic masses. It is the common people who fight the battles of the country, who clear the forests, who yield all the wealth there is in this country.

Mr. Chairman, to this country I give one note of warning. If this beloved Republic of ours, "the home of the free, the land of the brave," "the government for the people," is to abide, there must be less attention by the legislation of this country to the corporations, less to the strong, less to the favored few, and more attention to the masses. When by class legislation, Mr. Chairman, you cool the patriotic ardor of the people, such as composed the late Union Army, it will be a sorry day. They are entitled to fair treatment, exact justice, and may rise in their dignity and demand it.

Mr. Chairman, this country is always secure without a standing army, without a considerable navy, for its strength lies in the patriotic hearts of the great toiling millions of the people. A third of a century has passed since the close of the war, and we have a great pension roll; and to-day the House of Representatives, through one of its committees, has before it an appropriation bill to meet the cost of that pension roll. Some gentlemen say they would make that roll a roll of honor. I say yes, make it a roll of honor, but I would have gentlemen halt there a moment while I say to them that it is now a roll of honor. True, like every other human institution, it is subject to error. It may have been imposed upon.

I do not question that there are some names upon the roll that should not be there. I do not doubt that there are many other names which should be upon the pension roll that are not there. I do not question that many a deserving soldier has had to run the gantlet too long before his name has appeared upon that roll, but in the main, Mr. Chairman, the pension roll is not only a roll of honor, but it is the greatest, the proudest roll of honor ever made by any people or by any government; and, Mr. Chairman, while I believe there is a demand upon this body for retrenchment, for reform, for the cutting down of public expenditures, and while I am prepared to join hands with gentlemen upon either side of the Chamber for the reduction of public expenditures wherever it may be done, yet I do not believe there is any demand from any source, or from any part or section of this country, that the business of retrenchment shall be begun on the pension roll.

I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that there is any considerable number of men, regardless of section, regardless of politics, who would begin a system of parsimonious legislation for the men who endured so much, the men who sacrificed so much and so long in order that we might have not only a united but a prosperous country, with one Constitution and one flag and one common interest.

I do not believe there is anyone who would for a moment desire that the men who fought to bring about that glorious result should be made the first objects of retrenchment. No, gentlemen, you not only stand by the patriotic hearts that fought the battles of the past, but you stand by the men on whom you must rely to fight the battles of your country in the future. It is their just desert; besides, it is economy to the Government. Their stout, patriotic hearts relieve this country of the necessity of a standing army. If I were to criticize the chairman of the committee presenting this bill it would be for presenting a bill which appropriates only \$141,000,000 when the amount ought to be \$151,000,000. Why? Because all the reports from the Secretary and from the pension agencies show that there is need for \$150,000,000 to pay the pensioners borne on the rolls.

Gentlemen, if you are going to be fair with the old soldier, if you are going to stand fairly before the country, and if \$151,000,000 is needed, then say \$151,000,000, even though, perchance, it may illustrate the fact that the tariff bill passed at the special session of Congress will not raise revenue enough to run the Government. If that act fails to produce that result, do not lay it at the door of the old soldier. Go somewhere else and retrench. Go somewhere else and cut down unnecessary and useless expenditures. Do not begin on the great pension roll, the roll of honor, of which every member on this floor, regardless of section, must, in his cooler moments, be proud.

So far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, I am willing to give the right of way to this appropriation bill. I am willing to add more to it. I will allow no man to stand on this floor and go further than I will in the protection of that roll of honor in voting pensions or in protecting the credit and the welfare of the old soldier from whatever source attack may come. [Applause.] Mr. Chairman, the time has come when we may be fair with each other. My friend from Arkansas [Mr. McRAE] wants to know why there are more pensioners on the rolls from Indiana than from Illinois. I challenge the statement that there are more pensioners from Indiana than from Illinois, but if there are, it may be for the proud reason that there were more soldiers from Indiana on the side of the Union in the late war than from Illinois. Whatever

the facts may be, if there are more pensioners on the rolls from Indiana than from Illinois, so far as I am concerned I do not desire in any way to cover it up.

I am glad of it and proud of it. In my county, which sent forth as many soldiers as any county in the State of Indiana, nearly every man who went forth to do battle is drawing a pension. There are a few who have never applied for pensions who ought to have applied and would have been entitled to them. And, Mr. Chairman, I think I have said to every one of them, for their heroic deeds, for their sacrifice, for their impaired health, they should apply, and that I would use every argument and art of persuasion at my command to see that their pensions were allowed. Indeed, Mr. Chairman, in my judgment the time has come for a service pension.

Mr. Chairman, I would teach the rising generation not only the glories of this nation, but I would show them the sacrifices made by the Union soldier; and when they understand these, instead of complaining of the taxes, they will be ready to take off their hats and do obeisance to the men who made it possible for us to have the united Government that we have to-day. One people, one Constitution, one flag, one common interest; no North, no South, no East, no West, and, Mr. Chairman, but one sentiment upon the floor of the House, and that is, to maintain this great roll of honor and deal justly and generously with the Union soldier. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CAMPBELL] so much of my time as he may desire.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I represent a district in Illinois that sent possibly more soldiers into the war for the suppression of the rebellion than any other district in the United States. I rise for the purpose of introducing an amendment to this appropriation bill. I want to be consistent about this matter. I sent in yesterday to the Pension Department forty-nine status requests in the cases of soldiers living in the Twentieth Congressional district of Illinois. Many of these men are Democrats. I am satisfied that there are in my district a great many deserving soldiers who have never received pensions from the Government—men whose names ought to be upon the pension rolls. For this reason I propose to introduce an amendment to this bill, so that there will be enough money appropriated to pay all pensioners, so that no deficit will exist at the end of the next fiscal year. I send the amendment to the desk, and ask that it be read.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be read for information.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the word "forty," in line 2, page 2, and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty;" so as to read "\$150,000,000."

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I do not understand this amendment is in order at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been read merely for the information of the committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL. When this portion of the bill is reached I will offer that amendment. I want to be consistent. I think there is as much patriotism on this side of the House as upon the other. We are all patriotic. We love our Government. We love our country. We all feel like doing what is right for the soldiers of the Union, and the widows of such soldiers. And to do this, we ought to appropriate a sufficient amount of money to pay these pensions. I find upon examining the report of the hearings before the subcommittee which prepared this bill, on page 4, that the Commissioner of Pensions gave it as his estimate that on the basis of an appropriation of \$140,000,000 there would be a deficit of \$8,337,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. The Commissioner went even further than this—he said it was possible the deficit would be as much as \$10,000,000.

Now, I know that the Commissioner is well informed in regard to these matters and I am willing to accept his estimate as correct. It seems to me that it is absurd to appropriate less money than will be needed. Surely we do not want a deficit amounting to as much as \$10,000,000 to occur in the pension list. Let us be honest with the veterans and ourselves. Mr. Chairman, at the proper time I shall urge the adoption of the amendment I have just proposed.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, one or two statements have been made by gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber which, it seems to me, ought to be corrected. One of those statements was that of the gentleman from Tennessee, who said that of this colossal sum of \$140,000,000, caused by the pension appropriation bill, only 5 per cent was paid in States that furnished soldiers to the Confederate army. That statement was an error on the part of the gentleman. But even if it were correct, I do not know that it ought to be an argument against the payment of pensions. As one reason why a larger percentage of this sum was not paid in those States, it might be suggested that the gentlemen who reside in those States did not at the proper time see fit to qualify themselves for places on the pension roll by enlisting in the Federal Army. That might be an all-sufficient answer.

But the gentleman by an argument of that kind endeavors to

arouse a spirit of sectionalism. I think that is unfair and is to be deprecated, especially when he bases his argument upon a misstatement of facts. As a matter of fact, to soldiers residing in the States that made contributions to the Confederate armies there are paid annually \$27,000,000 of the sum appropriated for pensions—nearly 20 per cent of the entire amount appropriated for that purpose. I allude to this merely because of the unfairness, as it seems to me, of the gentleman in attempting to make this pension bill odious to the American people.

The gentleman from Alabama has offered an amendment which shows, to my mind, that he has a misconception of the whole theory of pensions. Pensions are not granted as a reward for service, but their purpose is to equalize, as nearly as possible, the earning capacity of the men who are injured in the military service and those who are not. The Government says to a man about to enlist, "If, having taken your place in the ranks, you should suffer such disability as partially or wholly to incapacitate you for earning a livelihood, we will, by a pension, make good that loss." That is the theory upon which pensions are allowed.

The gentleman's amendment proposes to make the period of the soldier's service a measure of the amount of pension to be allowed, without regard to the disabilities suffered by the individual or the incapacity incurred by him for earning a livelihood. Why should not a man receive a full pension, whether incapacitated during the first three months of his service or during the last three months? If he is in fact incapacitated—rendered less able to earn a living than if he had not engaged in the service—why should not the Government make good the loss which he has suffered? Yet the gentleman proposes that the soldier who served for four years shall receive the full amount of pension; that one who served only three years shall receive three-fourths of the full amount; or if two years, two-thirds; or if one year, one-half. Is such a provision just to a man who, having served only one year, has really been incapacitated from earning to as great a degree as the one who served four years? A provision of that kind, it appears to me, sets at defiance the whole theory upon which pensions are allowed.

I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] to a remark that fell from him. I think perhaps it was not well considered. I do not believe that any American citizen will dare to stand in the face of the American people and utter a slander or libel or foul aspersion upon the honor of good men, as did the gentleman from Ohio if he meant what he stated and is correctly reported by the Official Reporters of the House. Let me call attention to the language, Mr. Chairman. I heard it as it fell from the lips of the gentleman; but to be sure, so as not to make any mistake with regard to a statement of such wonderful gravity, I went to the Official Reporter and got from him the exact language as uttered by the gentleman from Ohio. He said:

By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most soldiers either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll.

That is the language of the gentleman from Ohio. Will he stand by that?

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I do, with the exception of one word. I think I used the word "many" for "most." I stand by my language in every particular. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Ah, Mr. Chairman, the language that I have quoted was the language the gentleman from Ohio used. I have repeated the language that was used by the gentleman without change of a single syllable or word. The gentlemen all around me heard the monstrous statement. No man could be mistaken about it. Words like those will burn themselves into the memories of all honest, patriotic men in an assemblage like this.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Will the gentleman repeat the language he asserts that I used? I could not hear distinctly.

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I will repeat the language, although it ought to be enough to bring the blush of shame to any man to think that language of this kind could be uttered—perhaps even repeated—on the floor of this House. But I will repeat the gentleman's language. The gentleman said:

By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most soldiers—

Mr. NORTON of Ohio (interrupting). Now, change that word "most" to "many"—

Mr. HEPBURN (continuing)—

either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Change the one word "most" to "many," and you will have my exact language—the language I intended to use.

Mr. HEPBURN. Ah, but "most" was the word you used. We have been familiar with the word "many," used in that connection, during a long period of years. You were the first one,

to my knowledge, that specified approximately the number of perjuries committed by your old comrades in order to get the pension or to get upon the rolls. I do not wonder, sir, that the gentleman tries to get away from the consequences of his own rash statement.

Gentlemen say that the pension roll is a roll of dishonor. Is it now? We had an Administration that pledged itself to the purging of the pension rolls—two of them—four years, and again another period of four years, in which they devoted themselves to removing the blots, as they called them, from the pension rolls of the United States.

Did they succeed? It might be that some years ago, prior to the year 1885, there may have been in some cases vague and misty suspicions here and there and elsewhere that there was a man on the roll who ought not to be there. But in 1885 the Democratic party, through its Administration then in power, began the labor of "purging the pension rolls." They kept it up uninterruptedly for four years, and assuming that nothing was done in that direction during the succeeding four years, in 1893 again they began the congenial work of "purging the pension rolls," and for four years more went on with the work. All the spies, all the informers everywhere that had the disposition to malign or injure an old neighbor were eagerly listened to by the officials in charge of the administration of the law.

From year to year they went on with the work, and at times were reinforced by all the Democratic postmasters in power. Much money was spent in the hunt, and everywhere these gentlemen gave voice to all the suspicions that suspicious neighbors might have as to the integrity and honor of their neighbors who were pensioners, all of these coming to the Pension Department and all finding willing and eager ears, every attention being given to the rumors, suspicions, and falsehoods that could be invented, examinations being had upon all of them; and yet after all of this labor, with the aid of all the courts, with the expenditure of millions of money directed to "purging the pension rolls," you could almost count on the fingers of your hands the result of the labors of all these gentlemen for each of the years they were thus engaged.

Now, as I have said before, there might have been a time when aspersions of this kind could be listened to with something like tolerance, but that time has passed, gentlemen. I want to remind you that you have no right now to make these charges, because the issues were made up by you, the trial has been had, the verdict has been rendered, and you ought to be precluded, now at least, after all these years of effort and all these years of failure, from again making this stale, unwholesome, and malevolent charge. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, I do not know how many more gentlemen desire to speak upon this question, but unless there are some more on one or the other side of the House—

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I would like a little time.

Mr. MAXWELL. I ask leave to offer an amendment.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. How much time does the gentleman from Ohio desire?

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I simply want to reply very briefly to the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN].

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Go on.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I am not only surprised, but pained as well, by the language of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN]. I had learned to admire and respect him upon the floor of this House, learned to admire and respect him before I came upon the floor of this House; but I did not know then that there was any man upon the floor of this House who would insist upon putting words into the mouth of any member upon this floor for the paltry, mean, and despicable purpose of getting something upon which to base a reply. I thought, Mr. Chairman, that the dignity and the ability and the manhood of the gentleman from Iowa gave him sufficient grounds to meet all men in debate upon this floor without manufacturing or insisting upon the use of a word, and that at least when he had the assurance that I had not so proclaimed it.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I desire to say to the gentleman from Iowa that my respect for the soldier has been proven upon too many fields, public and private, for him to attack the record in any form to do me injury. I stand repeating only what the veterans of Ohio, in the soldiers' homes, along the lines everywhere repeat, that the rolls of the Pension Office and the provisions of the law require them to furnish testimony that they can not get or be rejected; and I say, though you were a comrade, though you had the genius and the brains of the greatest physician that ever lived, you dare not put your name to a pension certificate and swear that at this place and at that time you know the soldier contracted heart disease; or if you do it, you commit a moral perjury if not a legal one. I complain of your pension laws solely because they are against the soldier. I am not complaining of the pension laws because they are in favor of him. I am trying to sweep away the

cobwebs and the useless machinery, and that dovetail system of work that keeps on and on forever.

Now, I will say to you, sir, if you love the soldier as much as you pretend, put your energy and your genius to a work that will clean up that roll and let men who have been waiting for nine years for an answer hear some word and some report and some favor out of the mouths of those who pretend to be the soldiers' friends. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Do business and stop prating. Bay not to the moon of the pretended loyalty and glory and dignity of yourselves. Get down to work. Go into the Pension Committee room, if you dare, and make a proposition to me there that I do not prove to you, a thousand—nay, two thousand—upon your rolls that they have not heard a word from in six or seven years. And I say, and repeat it now, that many of the best boys that ever carried a musket, that ever went upon any field, that for three years were always at the front, came home weak, wounded, debilitated, and impoverished, and some of them charges upon the public, can not get upon the rolls because of the iron rule that you have, the iron law that is there, as senseless as it is strong, which stands in their way.

I am not afraid to speak the truth here upon this subject. It is a strange condition! If you love the soldier so greatly and so mightily, and if you desire to do right by him, why, in the name of Heaven, do you not clear away the army of cormorants and pension attorneys that dog him on every hand, to rob him of his sustenance, and at last notify him, through the Commissioner of Pensions, that his claim is rejected because he could not prove an absolute, clear record of his military service and of injury while in the line of duty?

I say to you, sir, that I am not afraid to stand upon the record and leave it to the campfires and the boys around the burning logs. I am not afraid to stand upon the record and leave it to the masses of the soldiers of the land. I tell you now, once for all, your soldiers' homes are crowded to overflowing, and men in my own State have been working in the soldiers' homes pounding stone, employing a part of them and deducting a part of their pension money. This is being done in Erie County, Ohio. I may be charged with making a mistake when I say that. I say it is a shame and a stain upon your lawmaking power for you, with that majority, to permit such a condition of things as this.

I say that because justice is not done that there are thousands who are humiliated from day to day and are either eating the bread of charity or going hungry on the street. I speak for them. I speak for their honor, their dignity, and in the justice of a just country, with a just God, and just people, who do not love their political gods above honesty to mankind and general humanity. I conferred with them, and carry to you the words they spoke. I have the courage of my convictions to speak upon this floor the language which they spoke to me.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. When you had the President, the Senate, and the House, why did you not remedy some of the evils you complain of?

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. When we had the President, the only one which the misfortune of God or of the country has given to the Democratic party since the war [laughter and applause on the Democratic side], we got a man that belonged to you, and you owned him. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Remedies do not begin with the President, they begin with Congress. You could have passed bills. You had the only power to do it; but instead of that, you devoted your attention as a party to reducing pensions and suspending the payment of pensions, and it does not lie in your mouths to complain of existing irregularities and improper laws.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, because we committed a wrong, a wrong which I inveighed against and complained of then as bitterly as I do now, is no sign that you should sit supinely in your places and see the evils that exist and not have the courage or the manhood to correct them now that you have the power. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I have heard of no amendment coming from that side of the House that will correct any of these evils.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. If this side of the House were to propose an amendment that would give a crown of glory to every soldier, you would vote against it, and you would steal the crown from him. He would not get away with it. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] has accused me of a very grave offense, that of interpolating a word in his speech in order that I might make a fitting reply to it. Mr. Chairman, I make an absolute and total denial of that charge. I have not done that. The gentleman says that I ought to have taken his word when he says that he used the

word "many" instead of the word "most." I heard the gentleman; I heard him use the word "most." I was giving him my undivided attention. The fact that he used that word made an impression upon my mind about which I can not be mistaken. I am reinforced in this conclusion by the statements of gentlemen all around me who were paying attention to him and who heard him use that word "most."

Still, anxious to be correct beyond peradventure, although I did not think it possible that I could be in error, I went to the Reporter, and have repeated here the words as he heard them and as he wrote them down, standing near to the gentleman. I have not committed the offense that he says I committed. Mr. Chairman, on the contrary, the gentleman, with all his boasted courage, with all his passionate desire to dare somebody to do something or other that perhaps they never thought of doing—with all that, the gentleman is now trying to get away from the slur and stigma that he put upon thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of honest men whose names are on the pension roll. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I move that the committee do now rise, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAXWELL. I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. We have not reached that stage in the consideration of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can have it read for the information of the committee.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Very well. I will yield for that purpose.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend the total appropriations for pensions for 1899 by inserting \$165,000,000 in place of \$141,000,000.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I move that the committee rise. The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAYNE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4303) making appropriations for invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1899, and had come to no resolution thereon.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of John Snyder, Fifty-third Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The bill (S. 809) for the relief of Orin R. McDaniel, which had been referred to the Committee on War Claims, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Board of Engineers on examination and character and value of improvements made at the Pass of Aransas, Texas, by the Aransas Pass Harbor Company—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of the examination and survey of Willamette River opposite Salem, Oreg.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Salt Pond, Massachusetts—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Umpqua River, bar, and entrance, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of St. Francis River, Arkansas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting additional estimates for the pay of the Military Academy for the year ending

June 30, 1899—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, recommending certain legislation in regard to criminal jurisdiction in military reservations and transmitting therewith the views of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army—to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with his indorsement, the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army that certain amendments be made to the summary court act—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of the examination and survey of Union River, Maine—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, calling the attention of Congress to claim of Wilhelm Boeing to certain lands covered by the Duluth Canal, and recommending that the Court of Claims have jurisdiction over it—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the expenditures at the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., and of the arms, etc., fabricated, altered, etc., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Boston Harbor, Massachusetts—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Scappoose Bay, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Cleveland Harbor breakwater—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Black River (Lorain), Ohio—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Mantua Creek, New Jersey—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Connecticut River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of inner harbor at Point Judith Pond, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Quillayute Harbor and River, Washington—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, Minnesota—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Saginaw, Shiawassee, Bad, and Flint rivers, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of the harbor of South Norwalk, Conn.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Librarian of Congress, submitting his report—to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Long Tom River, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2075) for the relief of John Green—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Papers to accompany H. R. 3117, for the relief of Capt. William Churchill—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS
INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 4354) to increase the efficiency of the foreign service of the United States and to provide for the reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 4355) providing for the safety of lives of persons on waters under the jurisdiction of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WALKER of Virginia (by request): A bill (H. R. 4356) for the relief of the acting (volunteer) officers of the United States Navy in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4357) to reduce letter postage to 1 cent per one-half ounce—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BOOZE: A bill (H. R. 4358) granting condemned cannon to Wilson Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Maryland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 4359) to provide for the holding of a congress of the Indian tribes of the United States at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year A. D. 1898, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 4360) for the relief of persons who served ninety days or more in the various construction corps attached to the United States Army or railroads operated by the military authorities of the United States from April, 1861, to June, 1865—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 4361) to establish a national military park at the scene of the battle between the United States troops under Maj. Francis L. Dade and the Seminole Indians in the State of Florida, known as "Dade's massacre"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 4362) to provide for local government of Arizona and the election of certain officers therein—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 4363) amending "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4364) to establish the department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KITCHIN (by request): A bill (H. R. 4365) to place asbestos on the taxable list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLEMING: A bill (H. R. 4366) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing an investigation of the books, accounts, and methods of railroads which have received aid from the United States, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 4367) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize and encourage the holding of a transmississippi and international exposition at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year 1898," approved June 10, 1896—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 4368) to repeal sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Detroit, Mich.," approved March 2, 1885—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WALKER of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4369) amending section 6 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 4370) for the improvement of the harbor of New Haven, Conn., in accordance with the resurvey of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, accompanied by a memorial of the harbor commissioners and Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, Conn.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 4371) for the construction of dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Algiers, La., and Mare Island, Cal.; for the enlargement and improvement of dry docks at Brooklyn, N. Y.; at League Island, Pa., and Norfolk, Va., and for the construction of a wharf at Port Royal, S. C.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 4372) concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. HOWE: A bill (H. R. 4373) granting a pension to all Union soldiers holding an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4374) for the erection of a public building at Decatur, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4375) to increase the pensions of soldiers of the Florida war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4376) providing for an additional United States district judge for the State of Alabama—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4377) to locate a branch of the national prison at Florence, Ala.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4378) to designate the time for the convening of Congress—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4379) to donate certain lands in Alabama for educational purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4380) to amend section 3 of an act making appropriations for the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1886—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4381) to grant a township of land to the State of Alabama for the use of the Alabama State Normal College—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CATCHINGS: A bill (H. R. 4382) to establish a national military park to commemorate the campaign, siege, and defense of Vicksburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4383) to amend section 766 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERRY: A bill (H. R. 4384) to extend Fort Thomas, in Campbell County, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, Ohio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 4385) for the better government of Hot Springs Reservation, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 4386) to prevent the desecration of the national flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4387) in relation to claims arising under the provisions of the captured and abandoned property acts, and for extension of time in which to bring suit—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALBERT: A bill (H. R. 4388) to amend an act entitled "An act to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by act of Congress approved August 5, 1861," approved March 2, 1891—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONNOLLY: A bill (H. R. 4389) to provide for the erection of a public building at Decatur, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GROUT: A bill (H. R. 4390) for the erection of a public building at Island Pond, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4391) for the erection of a public building at Newport, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 4392) regulating the collection of special taxes from wholesale and retail liquor dealers, and wholesale and retail dealers in malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARMER: A bill (H. R. 4393) to authorize the extension of the Metropolitan Railroad—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 4394) to prevent appropriations to the widows and heirs of deceased members of Congress—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ERMENROUT: A bill (H. R. 4395) to provide for a clock for the tower of the public building at Reading, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4396) to grant to the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railway Company a right of way over the public lands traversed by it—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4397) to repeal an act entitled "An act to exclude the public lands in Alabama from the operation of the laws relating to mineral lands," approved March 3, 1883—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4398) to authorize an increase of bank circulation—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4399) to establish a marine hospital at Florence, Ala.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4400) to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint a board of review in certain cases—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4401) to provide for the printing of additional copies of the Records of the War of the Rebellion—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4402) to dispense with proof of loyalty in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4403) to remove the tax from spirits made from fruit in certain cases—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4404) to increase the school fund of the State of Alabama—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4405) to establish a port of delivery at Florence, Ala.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4406) to create and establish a tariff statistical bureau—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4407) to provide for the purchase of gold and silver bullion and for the coinage thereof—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4408) to amend the Articles of War, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 4409) to prohibit immigration of all skilled and unskilled foreign manual labor—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DALZELL: Joint resolution (H. Res. 96) granting permission for the erection of a monument in Washington, D. C., for the ornamentation of the national capital and in honor of Samuel Hahnemann—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MARSH: Joint resolution (H. Res. 97) directing the Secretary of War to exchange Springfield breech-loading rifles, caliber .45, of late model, now stored in any of the United States arsenals, for the Springfield breech-loading rifles, calibers .45 and .50, now in possession of the State of Illinois—to the Committee on the Militia.

By Mr. BARHAM: Joint resolution (H. Res. 98) to authorize Secretary of War to build military road through Lime Point, California—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: Concurrent resolution (House Con. Res. No. 8) for the improvement of the Chicago River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine: Resolution (House Res. No. 117) for an assistant clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: Resolution (House Res. No. 122) to amend clause 44 of Rule II—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Resolution (House Res. No. 123) for certain information from the Secretary of the Treasury—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. FLEMING: Resolution (House Res. No. 124) requesting the President to obtain a postponement of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad—to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

By Mr. BRUMM: Resolution (House Res. No. 125) to authorize the appointment of an additional clerk for the Committee on Claims—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. CASTLE: Resolution (House Res. No. 126) relating to privileges of Hebrew American citizens in Russia—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 4410) for the relief of James M. Andrews—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARTHOLODT: A bill (H. R. 4411) for the relief of James H. Birch—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 4412) to amend the record of John J. Troxell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROSIUS: A bill (H. R. 4413) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the military record of Elijah Alexander—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4414) granting a pension to Mrs. Lydia A. White—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4415) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the military record of George Alexander—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 4416) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Thomas, late a private of Company I, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4417) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Young, late a private of Company G, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4418) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Horace G. Reed—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4419) to amend the military record of William Behymer by removing the charge of desertion, and to issue to him a certificate of honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4420) to amend the naval record of John W. Thompson and give him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4421) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Josiah Strickley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4422) to remove the charge of desertion and disloyalty from the military record of Joseph Shuman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4423) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James M. Boatman, late a private of Company H, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4424) granting a pension to Mary E. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4425) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Arthur B. Spader, late a private of Company B, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 4426) granting a pension to Sarah E. Cotton—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 4427) for the relief of the legal representatives of William H. Manning—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CODDING: A bill (H. R. 4428) for the relief of E. Reed Myer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4429) to increase the pension of Emanuel Vandermark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 4430) for the relief of William A. Shook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE ARMOND (by request): A bill (H. R. 4431) for the relief of George McGuire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4432) for the relief of W. G. Buck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 4433) granting a pension to Emma B. Carr, widow of Col. Henry M. Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 4434) for the relief of Benjamin F. Graham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GROUT: A bill (H. R. 4435) to pension Gratia H. Martin, of Williamstown, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4436) for the relief of George W. Saulpaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 4437) for the relief of George B. Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4438) granting a pension to Mary J. Secor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4439) granting a pension to Henry Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4440) granting a pension to Mary Lamont—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4441) granting a pension to Cynthia Ladue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4442) granting a pension to Richard Dobson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4443) granting a pension to Cleona E. Gains—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4444) granting a pension to Lorada Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4445) for the relief of Arulus C. Parkhurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4446) granting a pension to Ellen Charlton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4447) granting a pension to John Houts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4448) granting a pension to Hannah A. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4449) granting a pension to Charles Beckwith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4450) granting a pension to Daniel Leclear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4451) for the relief of James and William Crooks, of Canada—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4452) granting a pension to Minnie H. Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4453) for the relief of Elias S. Breese—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARMER: A bill (H. R. 4454) for the relief Capt. Martin Hammer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4455) to authorize the Postmaster-General to pay to the Balfour Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., the amount paid in excess of the legal rate of postage—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 4456) for the relief of Joseph R. Findley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4457) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Amey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4458) to correct military record of Robert McIntire and remove charge of desertion therefrom—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4459) for the relief of the Society of the United

Brethren in Christ, of Tyrone, Pa.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4460) for the relief of John W. Gummo and the payment to him of his military bounty—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4461) authorizing the Secretary of War to procure medals for those who responded to and enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops to aid in the preservation of the Union—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4462) to increase the pension of Mary E. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4463) to increase the pension of Mrs. Helen G. Heiner, widow of the late Capt. R. G. Heiner, Company A, First United States Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4464) granting an arrearage of pension and an increase of pension to Abram W. Blanch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4465) for the relief of James Bookhamer, of Altoona, Pa., for carrying mail between Hopewell and Curryville, Pa.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4466) granting an increase of pension to Maria Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4467) to increase the pension of Carey H. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4468) for the relief of the heirs of Andrew Shoenfelt for supplies furnished United States troops during war of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOOKER: A bill (H. R. 4469) increasing the pension of Katherine L. Cushing, widow of William B. Cushing, late commander in United States Navy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 4470) granting pension of \$50 per month to H. C. Trout, late of Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUNTER: A bill (H. R. 4471) for the relief of Jacob Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JETT: A bill (H. R. 4472) to grant a pension to William H. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 4473) granting a pension to Susan A. Wood—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 4474) granting a pension to Sarah A. Bowen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4475) for the relief of certain persons residing in the original Hot Springs Reservation of Arkansas—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 4476) for the relief of Capt. Mason Carter, Fifth United States Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD (by request): A bill (H. R. 4477) for the relief of Catharine Moore, of Macon, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 4478) granting a pension to Joseph B. Arbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLEARY: A bill (H. R. 4479) granting a pension to William Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: A bill (H. R. 4480) for the relief of Martin Maddux—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCRAE: A bill (H. R. 4481) for the relief of James H. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLS: A bill (H. R. 4482) to increase the pension of Henry H. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4483) to increase the pension of George W. Cone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4484) for the relief of Miriam V. Kenny, widow of Samuel W. Kenny, a Union spy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOODY: A bill (H. R. 4485) granting a pension to Albert G. Fifield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 4486) for the relief of W. S. Beck, administrator of Joshua Beck, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 4487) for the relief of Richard P. Blackstone—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ODELL: A bill (H. R. 4488) to increase the pension of Peter Castle, late of Company D, Fourth Provisional New York Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 4489) for the relief of Mary Almarolia, Aylett T. Holtzman, and William F. Holtzman—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SHANNON (by request): A bill (H. R. 4490) for the relief of the executrix or legal representatives of Roger A. Francis—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 4491) granting a pension to Moses H. Taber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 4492) for the relief of Julius E. Mugge—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4493) for the relief of Edward A. Buder—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4494) granting a pension to William H. Sharp, late a private in Company K, One hundred and twentieth Regiment of Illinois Infantry Volunteers, in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4495) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Frank Clemens, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Heavy Artillery (colored), Kentucky Volunteers, in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4496) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Henry Casey, late a private in Company K, Ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4497) for the relief of Jasper N. Elder, of Saline County, Ill.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4498) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Neace, late a member of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4499) to compensate George K. Kirchner for his stock of goods taken and destroyed by Federal soldiers in the year A. D. 1862—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4500) granting a pension to Isaac N. Phillips, late provost marshal in and for the Thirteenth district of Illinois, in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4501) to increase the pension of Stephen A. Knowlan, a recruit of Deman's detachment of United States Mounted Riflemen, in the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4502) for the relief of Richard Thieke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4503) to increase the pension of John Yahne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4504) for the relief of John R. Nelson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4505) granting a pension to Malinda Kelly, of Jackson County, Ill.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4506) to increase the pension of John O. McDonald, alias William Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4507) for the relief of John J. Vincent—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4508) for the relief of Curtis P. Wise—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4509) for the relief of Jehu M. McClain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4510) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Stephen J. Simpson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4511) for the relief of James B. Phillips—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4512) granting an increase of pension to Ira A. Milliorn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4513) granting a pension to Jacob F. Blessing, late a private of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4514) granting a pension to David Horn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4515) granting an increase of pension to Rev. Christopher C. Cash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4516) for the relief of the city of Cairo, in the State of Illinois—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4517) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James W. Cline, alias Eugene L. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4518) for the relief of Joseph F. Bryant—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4519) for the relief of Alfred McNeely—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 4520) to correct the military record of Harvey Cluff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4521) for the relief of Lucas Peter Reterstorf—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4522) granting a pension to Margaret A. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 4523) granting an increase of pension to William H. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: A bill (H. R. 4524) granting a pension to Eliza McIntyre Matterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRAIT: A bill (H. R. 4525) for the relief of John M. Guyton, late postmaster at Blacksburg, S. C.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 4526) granting a pension to Mary Vockey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WALKER of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4527) removing charge of desertion from military record of Jasper L. Bailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4528) for the relief of T. A. Windle—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4529) for the relief of Leander J. Keller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4530) for the relief of Waller R. Staples, jr.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4531) to correct the military record of Jefferson Hann—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4532) for the relief of Stephen Childress—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4533) to correct the military record of Michael Hayes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4534) for the relief of the estate of R. M. Ely—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4535) to correct the military record of Capt. S. C. Means—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4536) for the relief of Eliza D. Ricketts—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4537) to correct the military record of Thompson Tooley, alias James Heney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4538) for the relief of John Powers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4539) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Edward Fountain, of the United States steamer *Agawan*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4540) to correct the military record of David F. Sergeant—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 4541) for the relief of John B. Ford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4542) to increase the pension of Samuel F. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4543) to correct the military record of James Houseman, second lieutenant Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4544) granting increase of pension to Jane Lister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: A bill (H. R. 4545) for the relief of Francis S. Davidson, late first lieutenant, Ninth United States Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4546) to pension Nancy E. Hardy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4547) to remove the charge of desertion from Columbus Garth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4548) granting a pension to Matthew B. Nale—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4549) for the relief of A. A. Braden—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4550) to refer the claim against the United States of Judge R. Burns to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4551) granting an extension of letters patent No. 201085 to William H. Avery, inventor—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4552) for the relief of H. C. Armistead—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4553) for the relief of John C. Hammonds—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4554) granting a pension to Walker L. Willmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4555) for the relief of W. C. Tipton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4556) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary A. B. Figg—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4557) for the relief of George M. Harraway—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4558) for the relief of George T. Hudson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4559) for the relief of Mrs. H. H. Cribbs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4560) for the relief of Sarah Harris, widow of Emanuel Harris, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4561) for the relief of William Cunningham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4562) for the relief of the estate of Elisha B. Clapp, deceased, late of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4563) for the relief of Charles Critton, of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4564) granting additional pension to James W. Carmody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4565) for the relief of Sarah and Kate Bryon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4566) for the relief of Peter Branch—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4567) for the relief of the estate of Presly W. Hardin, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4568) for the relief of Houston L. Bell, of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4569) for the relief of J. R. Bumpus, heir of R. C. Bumpus, late of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4570) for the relief of Albert A. Baker—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 4571) granting a pension to William W. Wilson, late a private of Company H, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4572) granting a pension to William R. Knibbs, late a private in Company E, Sixth Regiment of Indiana Legion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4573) granting an increase of pension to Wiley R. Reeves—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4574) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hollis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BERRY: Petition of Anna M. Wehe, of Newport, Ky., for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASTLE: Petition of citizens of Hollister, Cal., for the relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CORLISS: Petition of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit interstate gambling by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to forbid traffic and public sport in the District of Columbia on the first day of the week—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of pictures or descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate transportation of such brutalizing shows—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate transportation of materials of the same—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DE ARMOND (by request): Papers in support of a bill for the relief of George McGuire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE VRIES: Sundry petitions of citizens of the State of California, asking that the Government construct and provide a permanent wagon road of high character through the Yosemite Valley, so graded and maintained as to afford convenient and easy access to said valley from the most desirable point of connection with the railway system of the State—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of Thomas McNickell, F. A. Brohm, and other citizens of Louisville, Ky., praying for the passage of House bill No. 3689, granting a service pension to honorably discharged soldiers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GROUT: Petition adopted at a public meeting of the churches of Rutland, Vt., for the passage of a bill to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories and the interstate transportation of materials for the same—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of a public meeting of the churches of Rutland, Vt., for the passage of a bill to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of a public meeting of the churches of Rutland, Vt., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of a public meeting of the churches of Rutland, Vt., for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of a public meeting of the churches of Rutland, Vt., for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of a public meeting of the churches of Rutland, Vt., for the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARMER: Petition of citizens of the United States, in favor of bills now pending to prevent frauds upon travelers by restricting the sale of railroad tickets to the regularly appointed ticket agents of the various transportation lines of the United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HENRY of Indiana: Petition of J. A. Hutchison and 49 other citizens of Jay County, Ind., asking for the recognition of the independence of Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HULL: Petition of the McFarland Grain Company and others, of Des Moines, Iowa, asking for the passage of the Loud postal bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LESTER: Petitions of the Longshoremen's Association; also of the Protective Association, of Savannah, Ga., protesting against the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, relating to ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McEWAN: Petition of the Stanley Dry Plate Company, asking increase of duty on photographic dry plates—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McINTIRE (by request): Petition of Epworth League of the Baltimore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, representing 1,500 members, favoring the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of the Epworth League of the Baltimore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS: Paper to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Miriam V. Kenney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Henry T. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Chicago brewers, for the abolition of one-eighth and one-sixteenth kegs and stamps—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Margaret Arnhorst, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: Paper to accompany House bill No. 4087, for the relief of John Weeks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 2017, for the relief of Julius A. Kloeene—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4283, for the relief of William B. Murray—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4282, for the relief of Jesse A. Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4280, for the relief of Julia A. Outland—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NORTHWAY: Petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, for the passage of a bill to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, for the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, for the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ODELL: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Peter Castle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Papers to accompany House bill No. 290, to increase the pension of William Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y., to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate transportation of materials of the same—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y., to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y., to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y., to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y., to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of the harbor commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, Conn., for the improvement of the New Haven Harbor in accordance with the resurvey of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STEELE: Petition of the Grant County (Ind.) Farmers' Institute, in favor of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STRAIT: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of John M. Guyton—to the Committee on Claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 10, 1897.

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

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

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. HENDERSON on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, that committee was discharged from further consideration of the following-named bills; which were referred as indicated below:

A bill (H. R. 1586) to amend section 3331 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A bill (H. R. 2580) to dispense with proof of loyalty in certain cases—to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3821) to prohibit the sale of convict-made goods unless branded as such—to the Committee on Labor.

CORRECTION.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to correct the RECORD. In the proceedings of yesterday, on page 67 of the daily RECORD, I find an error which is perhaps important because of a colloquy that occurred on the floor. I find in the remarks of a member, as printed in the RECORD, this language:

You demand of a soldier now more than you demand of anyone on God's earth, before any court in the land, or before any committee. By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made many soldiers either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll.