

General Count Pulaski at Washington—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, resolutions of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of Butler and Easton, Pa., and Order of Railway Conductors of Mauch Chunk, Pa., favoring the passage of the Grosvenor anti-injunction bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Miners of Lick Run Union, No. 230, Broughton, Pa., on the subject of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DE ARMOND (by request): Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to John F. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Papers to accompany House bill 13531, granting a pension to William F. Goggin—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolutions of Rochester (N. Y.) Credit Men's Association in regard to the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOERDERER: Petition of Naval Commandry No. 1, Camp No. 91, Spanish-American War Veterans, Philadelphia, favoring the passage of Senate bill 1220, to extend to organized camps of the Spanish-American War Veterans the privileges granted to Grand Army posts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Kensington Lodge, No. 113, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Philadelphia, Pa., for the enactment of the Foraker-Corliss bill, amending the law relating to safety appliances—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the National Hay Association, favoring House bill 8337, to amend an act to regulate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Typographical Union No. 2, of Philadelphia, Pa., urging the defeat of House bill 5777 and Senate bill 2894, amending the copyright law—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Resolutions of United Mine Workers' Union No. 708, of Forbush, and Union No. 159, of Harkes, Iowa, favoring an educational qualification for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of citizens of New Brunswick, N. J., urging the passage of House bills 178 and 179, proposing to reduce the tax on whisky—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JACK: Resolutions of Charles S. Whitworth Post, No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, favoring the passage of House bill 3067—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: Resolutions of a mass meeting in Topeka, Kans., in relation to the war in South Africa, and the abolishment of the alleged supply camp at Chalmette, La.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: Resolution of Mine Workers' Union No. 790, of Pekay, Iowa, for more rigid restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LESSLER: Resolutions of Ship Carpenters' Union No. 9298, of Port Richmond, N. Y., for the exclusion of illiterate immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Resolutions of the Rochester Credit Men's Association, indorsing the Ray bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG: Papers to accompany House bill 12514, granting a pension to Joseph Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Frank Porter and 60 other citizens of Great Bend, Kans., favoring House bills 178 and 179, for reduction of tax on liquor—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Locomotive Firemen, Lodge No. 217, of Newton, and No. 515, Caldwell, Kans., in favor of the extension of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of a mass meeting at Topeka, Kans., requesting the abolishment of supply camp alleged to be conducted by the British at Chalmette, La.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, paper accompanying House bill 8560, to remove charge of desertion from the military record of James F. Gregg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Resolutions of Colonel Royal F. Frank Garrison, No. 50, Phoebus, Va., Army and Navy Union, in regard to personnel of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McRAE: Resolutions of the Little Rock (Ark.) Conference, against the repeal of the anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of Alamo Division, Order of Railway Conductors, Texarkana, Ark., for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Papers to accompany House bill 13547,

granting a pension to David B. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania: Paper to accompany House bill 13310, granting a pension to Anna McGowan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 13308, granting an increase of pension to John T. Boyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 13443, granting an increase of pension to Sarah G. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: Petition of Hezekiah T. Embrey, administrator of the estate of Robert Embrey, deceased, asking that their claim be referred to the Court of Claims under the Bowman Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Resolutions of Textile Workers' Union No. 155, of Fort Wayne, Ind., against the immigration of cheap labor from the south and east of Europe—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RODEY: Resolution of Rio Puerico Division, No. 446, Locomotive Engineers, for more rigid restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RUMPLE: Resolutions of Federal Labor Union No. 6303, of Muscatine, Iowa, favoring an educational qualification for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolutions of the Rochester Credit Men's Association, indorsing the Ray bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: Resolutions of Our Ladies of Mount Carmel Society and Sacred Heart Society, of Wyandotte, Mich., favoring the erection of a statue to the late Brigadier-General Count Pulaski at Washington—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers to accompany House bill 12581, granting an increase of pension to Elijah F. Hocker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: Resolutions of Rochester Credit Men's Association, Rochester, N. Y., urging the passage of the bill to amend the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNOCK: Papers to accompany House bill —, granting a pension to Rachel Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill —, to amend the military record of S. B. Ellsworth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill —, to grant five months' pay to A. B. Huff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Papers to accompany House bill 13566, for the relief of Mary A. Story—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON: Resolutions of Congress Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., indorsing House bill 6279, to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, April 12, 1902.

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

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. MASON, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved. It is approved.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MASON submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11354) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33, 37, 39, and 40.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 20, 31, 34, 35, 36, and 38 and agree to the same.

* That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Page 1, line 11, strike out the word "edition" and insert in lieu thereof the word "editions;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Page 4, strike out lines 7 to 12, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The Postmaster-General is hereby directed to investigate and report to Congress as soon as possible the advisability and practicability of purchasing and adopting a uniform metal lock box, at a price not to exceed 50 cents, for the purpose of selling the same to patrons on rural free-delivery routes at cost;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Page 4, line 24, strike out the words "less than \$100 nor;" and the Senate agree to the same.

WM. E. MASON,
BOIES PENROSE,
A. S. CLAY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
E. F. LOUD,
GEO. W. SMITH,
CLAUDE A. SWANSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, as the conferees bring in a substitute for the amendment which I offered day before yesterday, if he has any information from the Post-Office Department as to how long it will be before the report which is called for in the conference report will come in? In other words, is there any assurance that we shall have at this Congress an opportunity to legislate on the subject of rural free-delivery boxes at a cost price to the patrons?

Mr. MASON. I am informed unofficially, but by one of the members of the commission appointed by the Postmaster-General, that they will report to the Postmaster-General within the next two or three days.

I will say to the Senator from South Carolina that, so far as I am personally concerned, and I can speak also for several members of the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman, we favor a plan of this kind, and as soon as the Postmaster-General reports upon the practicability of it we intend to bring in a bill making a slight appropriation for the purchase of boxes, so that it is the intention, or it is at least my intention, to carry out the spirit of the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina at an early date, during the present session of Congress, if possible. I expect to bring in a bill and then ask to have it made a part of the sundry civil appropriation bill or the general deficiency bill, whatever bill it may be proper to put it on.

Mr. TILLMAN. I understand, then, one of the main reasons why this substitute was put on the bill in lieu of the amendment was because it carried no appropriation which enabled the Postmaster-General even to begin the business of buying and selling the boxes at cost.

Mr. MASON. That was one objection to the Senate amendment.

Mr. TILLMAN. Then if the amendment which is suggested by the Senator from Illinois is incorporated in the sundry civil or some other appropriation bill the money will not necessarily go out of the Treasury, but money will be given simply as a means by which the Postmaster-General shall carry out the amendment. That is satisfactory to me, Mr. President.

Mr. SPOONER. For the purchase of boxes?

Mr. TILLMAN. For the purchase of rural free-delivery boxes for the purpose of selling them to the patrons of rural free delivery at cost. There is complaint at this time because of an apparent monopoly by which the patrons of the rural free delivery—the farmers throughout the country—are compelled to buy one of 14 types of boxes at a price which they think is exorbitant. Complaint has reached me from various sources, and knowing from my own experience as a farmer that it is an unnecessary and a very heavy expense on a great many poor people, I have insisted that something should be done by the Government to protect these people from overcharges.

Mr. MITCHELL. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee what disposition was made of the Senate amendment on page 15, under the head of rural free-delivery service. The bill as it came to the Senate provided for the compensation of seven special agents in charge of divisions at \$2,400 each, and the Senate amended the provision by providing that there should be ten special agents in charge of divisions at \$2,500 each.

Mr. MASON. On what page is the amendment to which the Senator calls my attention?

Mr. MITCHELL. On page 15, in regard to rural free delivery. The House provided for seven special agents and the Senate increased the number to ten.

Mr. MASON. The Senate conferees receded.

Mr. MITCHELL. And the Senate increased the salary. The Senate conferees receded?

Mr. MASON. The Senate conferees were compelled to recede on the showing made by the House conferees.

Mr. GALLINGER. Both as to numbers and compensation.

Mr. MASON. Both as to numbers and compensation.

Mr. MITCHELL. I will state that the chief of that division was before the committee and insisted very strenuously that the force is inadequate.

Mr. MASON. The House committee had the subject under investigation for a long time, and they having so concluded, the Senate conferees yielded.

Mr. MITCHELL. I also inquire what disposition was made of

the Senate amendment as to inspectors of free-delivery routes? The House provided for 71 inspectors. The Senate provided for 75.

Mr. MASON. There is practically no difference. There is a change in classification. The Department recommended two classes, and the House passed the bill recommending four. The House had the matter under advisement and consideration for a long time; they took a large amount of evidence upon the subject; and the House conferees and the Senate conferees unanimously yielded to the judgment of the House, and agreed to the bill, upon the question of rural free delivery, substantially as it came from the House.

Mr. MITCHELL. By agreement, then, of the conferees the bill was taken substantially as it came from the House.

Mr. MASON. Substantially as it came from the House. I think there will be no objection to the adoption of the report.

Mr. LODGE. The House accepted that and two or three others.

Mr. MASON. They accepted that and two or three others.

The report was agreed to.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. McKENNEY, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 173) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to issue certain temporary permits; and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a reorganization of the consular service; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of sundry officers of the National Guard of California, praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the efficiency of the militia of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a resolution adopted by sundry citizens of Yreka, Cal., expressing sympathy for the people of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of the State Council of California, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Oakland; of Retail Clerks' Local Union No. 137, of Bakersfield; of Retail Clerks' Local Union No. 506, of Petaluma; of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Local Union No. 294, of Fresno; of Sierra Nevada Division, No. 195, Order of Railway Conductors, of Sacramento; of Carpenters and Joiners' District Council of Alameda; of Bakers' Local Union No. 37, of Los Angeles; of West Lodge, No. 73, Brotherhood of Railway Telegraphers, of Kern, and of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 228, of San Francisco, all in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation to exclude Chinese laborers from the United States and their insular possessions; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Branch No. 609, Amalgamated Society of Engineers; of the Sign Pictorial Painters' Local Union No. 510; of Paper Hangers and Fresco Painters' Local Union No. 509; of Boot and Shoe Workers' Local Union No. 216; of Marine Engineers' Association No. 35; of Iron Molders' Local Union No. 164; of Bakers' Local Union No. 24; of Machine Coopers' Local Union No. 131; of Barbers' Local Union No. 148; of Amalgamated Wood Workers' Local Union No. 147; of Photo-Engravers' Local Union; of Laundry Wagon Drivers' Local Union No. 256; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 228, all of the city of San Francisco; of Federal Labor Union No. 9489, of Visalia; of Miners' Local Union No. 61, of Bodie; of Miners' Local Union No. 90, of Grass Valley; of Miners' Local Union No. 141, of French Gulch; of Painters' Local Union No. 127, of Oakland; of Painters' Local Union No. 71, of Los Angeles; of Team Drivers' Local Union No. 240, of Sacramento; of Randsburg Miners' Local Union, No. 44; of Pacific Coast Lodge, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, of Oakland; of Beer Bottlers' Local Union No. 102, of Los Angeles; of Locomotive Firemen's Local Union No. 386, of San Diego; of Bakers' Local Union No. 90, of San Diego; of Brewers, Malters, and Bottlers' Local Union No. 11, of South Valley; of Barbers' Local Union No. 256, of San Diego; of Iron Molders' Local Union No. 199, of Sacramento; of Typographical Union No. 389, of Vallejo; of Typographical Union No. 231, of San Jose; of Typographical Union No. 36, of Oakland; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 453, of Nevada City; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 252, of Oakland; of Plasterers' Local Union No. 188, of Fresno; of Plasterers' Local Union No. 194, of Pasadena; of Plasterers' Local Union No. 2, of Los Angeles, and of Teamsters' Local Union No. 70, of Oakland, all in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation providing an educational test for immigrants to this country; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented petitions of sundry citizens of Kentucky, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the internal-revenue laws relating to the tax on distilled spirits; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOAR presented petitions of Central Labor Union of Adams, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Local Union of New Bedford, and of the International Association of Machinists of Lawrence, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation providing an educational test for immigrants to this country; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HAWLEY presented a petition of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 156, American Federation of Labor, of Suffield, Conn., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Lodge No. 454, International Association of Machinists, of New London, Conn., and a petition of Horse Nail Workers' Local Union No. 6170, American Federation of Labor, of Hartford, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing an educational test for immigrants to this country; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of Division No. 29, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, of New Haven, Conn., praying that the enacting clause be stricken from the substitute to the so-called Hoar anti-injunction bill to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions" in certain cases; which was ordered to lie on the table.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. TILLMAN. I present a paper concerning estimates recently made by the Chief of Engineers, relative to the cost of improving the inland navigation between Charleston, S. C., and opposite McClellanville. I move that it lie on the table and that it be printed as a document.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4559) granting a pension to I. Winslow Ayer, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 1326) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Thatcher;

A bill (S. 4983) granting a pension to John W. Smoot;

A bill (S. 4004) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Nelson; and

A bill (H. R. 10841) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Hoefer.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2050) granting an increase of pension to Edward N. Goff, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. DEBOE, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3998) granting an increase of pension to Emma L. Kimble, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FAIRBANKS, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2452) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building to be used for a Department of State and a Department of Justice, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CLAPP, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4962) to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Indians, of the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., and making appropriation to carry the same into effect, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Mr. MORGAN. I submit from the Committee on Interoceanic Canals certain papers relating to the isthmian canal, which I move be printed as a document, and after they are printed that they be referred to that committee.

The motion was agreed to.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. SPOONER. I am directed by the Committee on Rules to report a proposed amendment to the rules, accompanying it with the notice required by the rules.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin reports favorably from the Committee on Rules an amendment to the rules, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

I am directed by the Committee on Rules to report the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Rule I, clause 4, be amended by inserting after the words 'Vice-President,' in the first line thereof, the words 'or whenever the powers and duties of the President shall devolve on the Vice-President,' so that the clause when amended shall read, as follows:

"In event of the death of the Vice-President, or whenever the powers and duties of the President shall devolve on the Vice-President, the President pro tempore shall have the right to name, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair during his absence; and the Senator so named shall have the right to name in open session, or in writing, if absent, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond adjournment, except by unanimous consent."

And further, by direction of the same committee, I give notice in writing of said proposed amendment to the fourth clause of the first rule, and that the purpose thereof is to so change the language of clause 4 that it will cover contingencies not now provided for.

JOHN C. SPOONER.
For the Committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 5213) providing for the selection and retirement of medical officers in the Army; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5214) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 5215) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5216) to provide for the time and place of holding the terms of the United States circuit and district courts in the State of South Dakota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 5217) granting a pension to Peter A. Poorman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5218) granting a pension to Jacob Witmer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5219) to grant an honorable discharge from the military service to Robert C. Gregg; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 5220) for the construction of a public building at Owosso, Mich.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced a bill (S. 5221) for the relief of Richard Berry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

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

A bill (S. 5222) for the relief of M. T. Swick (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5223) for the relief of the estate of John F. Redmond, deceased;

A bill (S. 5224) for the relief of J. R. Jeter; and

A bill (S. 5225) for the relief of the estate of John M. Winstead, deceased.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 5226) for the relief of the personal representatives of Henry H. Sibley, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 5227) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Whitty; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURTON introduced a bill (S. 5228) for the purchase of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, to be known as the "National Appalachian Forest Reserve;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 5229) to authorize, settle, and compromise certain litigation pending in the circuit court for the western district of North Carolina; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced a bill (S. 5230) for the relief of C. G. Perkins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 5231) for the relief of Robert T. Cheek; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 78) providing for translation and printing of the immigration laws in the languages of foreign countries; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

ESTATE OF CHARLES WILKES.

Mr. MORGAN. The bill (S. 2524) for the relief of the widow and heirs at law of Charles Wilkes, deceased, late rear-admiral in the United States Navy, was referred to the Committee on Claims by mistake. I move that that committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. McCOMAS submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the continuation of the construction of the custom-house at Baltimore, Md., under the present limit, from \$100,000 to \$150,000, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$125,000 to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to purchase Anolatan Island, in the Potomac River, near the city of Washington, D. C., intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment relative to the payment of pensions to soldiers who are members of any Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment relative to the payment of pensions to soldiers who are inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KITTREDGE submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the construction of buildings and enlargement of military posts from \$1,500,000 to \$1,600,000 and providing that \$100,000 of this amount shall be expended for the erection of additional buildings at Fort Meade, S. Dak., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate not to exceed \$10,000 for the purchase or construction of a suitable launch for use in the customs service at and in the vicinity of Astoria, Oreg., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DANIEL submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$2,700,000 for payment of drawback on tobacco products held by manufacturers or dealers on July 1, 1902, upon which tax had been paid at the higher rate than is imposed by section 3 of the act to repeal war-revenue taxation, and for other purposes, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

IRRIGATION STATISTICS.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Director of the Census be, and hereby is, authorized and directed, upon the completion of the volume of agricultural statistics, the year 1899, to complete and bring up to date of the crop year of 1902 the statistics relating to irrigation, the area of land reclaimed, the cost and value of the works, and such other information as can be obtained bearing upon the present condition of irrigation.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. W. H. CROOK, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 11th instant approved and signed the act (S. 3231) to legalize and maintain a new steel bridge, erected in place of the old wooden structure, across the Little Tennessee River at Niles Ferry, Tennessee, by the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad.

The message also announced that the President of the United States had on this day approved and signed the act (S. 1025) to promote the efficiency of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

ROBERT S. WOODBURY.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yesterday the President returned to the Senate the bill (S. 3910) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Woodbury, and it was ordered to lie on the table. I ask that the bill be taken from the table and indefinitely postponed, the soldier having died since the bill was passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair there is no necessity for such action. The bill simply stays here indefinitely.

Mr. GALLINGER. Very well; if its return disposes of it finally it is just as well.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE AT QUINCY, ILL.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent to have a bill of just 12 lines, authorizing the rebuilding of a draw span in a bridge which is absolutely necessary, passed. I ask the Senate to consider the bill (S. 4798) to authorize the Quincy Railroad Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, to rebuild the draw span of its bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy, Ill.

The Secretary read the bill, and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. MCKENNEY, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1178) providing for an additional circuit judge in the second judicial district.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate requesting the President to return to the Senate the bill (S. 4363) granting the Central Arizona Railway Company a right of way for railroad purposes through the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Mr. PENROSE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill S. 2960, known as the Chinese-exclusion bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2960) to prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its Territories, and all possessions and all territory under its jurisdiction, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent.

Mr. LODGE and Mr. VEST addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. VEST. I simply wish to make a few remarks on the Chinese-exclusion bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts gave notice that he would speak this morning immediately after the conclusion of the morning business.

Mr. VEST. I beg pardon. Will the Senator permit me just a few moments?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly; I will yield to the Senator with great pleasure.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, I do not propose to discuss in detail the provisions of the pending measure. I only want to say that I sympathize entirely and fully with what has been said in regard to the propriety of excluding Chinese laborers from this country. I have so often voted and spoken in favor of such legislation that I do not consider it necessary now to give at length the reasons for my former action. It is sufficient for me to say, by way of summary, that I think any immigration is undesirable when it brings into this country people who want all the privileges and profits of American citizenship without participating in its responsibilities.

The Chinaman is a political, a social, and an industrial parasite. He comes here only on condition that, living or dead, he shall be carried back to the Celestial Empire, and it is not too harsh a term to say that he preys upon the people of the United States for his selfish purposes and is not willing to assume any of the responsibilities or dangers of the great problem in which we are engaged, the ability of the people to govern themselves.

This is all I desire to say in a general way in regard to the measure. I am heartily, I repeat, in sympathy with its general purposes. But I can not vote for this bill as it is, and I will give my reasons very briefly.

In the first place, there is a provision in the bill of the most extraordinary character, considering present conditions. The bill provides that no Chinaman shall be permitted to come to this country to any exposition or fair.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, that provision was stricken out, and an amendment was offered by the Senator's colleague, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], which was adopted.

Mr. VEST. I am glad to hear that. I was not in the Senate when it occurred. I will simply continue what I was going to say in opposition to it, in order to make my ideas sufficiently clear for my opposition.

The Government of the United States has already invited China

to participate in the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and China promptly accepted the invitation. I am sorry to say that China is one of the few countries that has acted promptly upon the subject. To shut the door now in the face of the Chinese Empire would be not only a violation of international comity, but a shameful and indecent breach of hospitality. I am very much gratified to know that that extraordinary legislation which, as I am informed by a member of the committee, came into the bill in some mysterious way of which I do not care to speak has been eliminated.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President—

Mr. VEST. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PENROSE. The mysterious way in which the provision came into the bill was by a direct request from the Secretary of the Treasury that the provision be inserted in the bill, and it was inserted as he sent it to the committee.

Mr. VEST. I do not care to enter into that discussion. I am not a member of the committee. My attention was called to the provision by a friend connected with a New York newspaper, and I could hardly believe that such a provision had come into a measure of this importance by the unanimous action as it appeared by the record of the committee reporting the bill. I am glad that it has been repudiated, for I do not believe that on examination a single member of the Senate would have voted for such legislation.

Mr. PATTERSON. Will the Senator from Missouri permit me?

Mr. VEST. Certainly.

Mr. PATTERSON. I was present at the last meeting of the committee at which the bill was finally revised. There were five or six members of the committee present. When that final revision was ended there was not a word in the bill upon the subject of excluding Chinese from attending expositions. I learned it in a way which makes it no secret that the Secretary of the Treasury—why I do not know—addressed a letter to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, including in it the provision that was printed in the bill and requesting that it be inserted. I have understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has been an opponent of Chinese exclusion, and it has been a mystery to me, that I have not yet been able to solve, why, on his official or personal responsibility, he should have made such an extraordinary request.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Will the Senator from Missouri allow me?

Mr. VEST. Certainly.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I do not think the honorable Senator from Colorado has any warrant for stating that the Secretary of the Treasury is or has been unfriendly to the legislation providing for the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States. I think this statement ought to be made in view of what has just been said.

Mr. PATTERSON. Very well; I simply said that that was my understanding. In addition to that I want to say that without an exception the commission from California who are representing the people of the Pacific coast upon the subject of Chinese exclusion were opposed and are opposed to the inclusion of any such provision in the bill, and at their request the clause that was in the bill has been stricken out and the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri adopted.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, I will proceed now to discuss very briefly another clause in the bill, which, if it remains there, will prevent me from giving it my support, much as I desire to do so. It is the clause in regard to prohibiting Chinamen from coming to the United States from the Philippine Islands. I hope it will not be considered hypertechnical upon my part if I allude to what I consider the unconstitutional nature of this provision. It is impossible for me, whatever view some of my colleagues who stand in the same position may take, to support this measure with that clause as it was reported from the committee.

The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction shall be citizens. If the inhabitants—Chinamen or not Chinamen—of the Philippine Islands are in the United States, they are unquestionably subject to our jurisdiction, and whatever may be said of the adults, their children born in the jurisdiction of the United States and in the United States are certainly citizens under the provision of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. VEST. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. PATTERSON. The clause that excludes children born in the Philippine Islands of Chinese parentage has also been excluded from the bill.

Mr. VEST. Do I understand the Senator to say now that as the bill stands all children born in the Philippine Islands since we became the owners or proprietors of that archipelago are citizens of the United States?

Mr. PATTERSON. I simply intend to say that the clause in the bill that prohibited such children coming to the United States has been stricken out.

Mr. VEST. But the adults are still prohibited?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes, sir; that is true. There are nearly a million Chinese and Chinese half-bloods that the bill will exclude.

Mr. FORAKER. Will the Senator from Colorado allow me to ask him a question?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. VEST. Of course; with great pleasure.

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator from Missouri yields, will the Senator from Colorado inform us whether the clause to which he refers as having been stricken out, relating to children born since our acquisition of the Philippines, was excluded upon the theory that they were citizens?

Mr. PATTERSON. It was excluded upon the theory that a number of Senators were opposed to that provision in the bill, and, because for reasons that upon consultation appeared satisfactory, that it ought not to be there, it was stricken out.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

Mr. FORAKER. I wanted to know whether it was on that account; and if so, whether the clause was written in excluding not those born subsequent to the acquisition, but living there upon the theory that they were not citizens of the United States. I simply wanted to get the idea of the gentlemen championing the bill governing that particular part of the legislation.

Mr. PATTERSON. It often occurs that a question may be well answered by asking another. I would ask the Senator from Ohio whether, in his opinion, the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands at the time of our occupation of it are citizens of the United States?

Mr. FORAKER. No, sir; not unless Congress shall see fit to so provide. That is my opinion. In the treaty under which we acquired the cession of the Philippines it was expressly provided—

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

Mr. FORAKER. I trust the Senator from Massachusetts will not interrupt me.

Mr. LODGE. I only wanted to make a statement in regard to my yielding the floor.

Mr. FORAKER. I am answering a question of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. VEST. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. FORAKER. And if the Senator from Massachusetts will favor me a minute he can have all the time he likes.

Mr. LODGE. I only wanted to have an understanding about my yielding the floor to the Senator from Missouri; that was all.

Mr. FORAKER. I was not aware that the Senator from Massachusetts had yielded the floor to the Senator from Missouri. I was not in the Chamber when that was done. I beg pardon.

Mr. LODGE. I gave notice several days ago, I will say to the Senator, that I would speak to-day immediately after the routine morning business. I was recognized by the Chair and in possession of the floor, when the Senator from Missouri asked me if I would yield to him to make a speech. Of course I did so, with the utmost pleasure; but I did not yield for general debate, and I hope that the Senator from Ohio will allow the Senator from Missouri to complete his speech.

Mr. FORAKER. I will not trespass upon the time of the Senator from Massachusetts. If I had been aware of what the Senator has stated, I would not have asked any question at all; but inasmuch as the Senator from Colorado has asked me one, I trust I may be allowed, for I can do it with a sentence, to complete the answer.

I base the opinion which I have announced upon the fact that in the treaty ceding the Philippine Islands it was expressly stipulated that Congress should determine the civil and political status of the inhabitants of the islands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MITCHELL in the chair). The Senator from Missouri will proceed.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, I regret very much that the Senate, with the consent of the committee reporting the bill, has not stricken out the whole of that provision. The question whether the Philippine Islands are a portion of the United States or whether all the inhabitants, not those born since we acquired proprietorship, but the adults included, are citizens of the United States is in a very nebulous condition.

I desire to make no discourteous allusion to the Supreme Court or its decisions. I have great respect for that august tribunal; but after as much study as I have been able to give to the various decisions given in the Porto Rican and Philippine cases, I have been unable, doubtless from my own incapacity, to understand exactly how the judges of that court are upon this very important question.

I understood the Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER] to state the other day in his very carefully prepared and able address that it was our duty to give the benefit of a doubt to this bill and to wait with what patience we could what would be the ultimate position taken by the Supreme Court. I do not so understand my duty as a Senator.

Mr. MONEY. Will the Senator from Missouri permit me to put a question in that relation, if it will not interrupt him?

Mr. VEST. Certainly.

Mr. MONEY. I ask the Senator from Missouri if he can conceive of a mass of human beings amounting to 8,000,000 people who are not citizens of any country?

Mr. VEST. Well, that, of course, is a very difficult question to answer in any other way except in the negative. I believe that they are citizens of the United States, but whether I am right or not, whether the Supreme Court sustains my position or not, I have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. Of course, when the highest judicial tribunal, whose duty it is to construe that instrument, decides adversely to what I think to be the correct interpretation of the Constitution, I yield, if not cheerfully, at least absolutely to the finality of that decision; but that does not necessarily change my opinion. Until that decision is made, I am bound to follow my own conclusion after examination in regard to what the Constitution actually does mean.

To concede that these islands are not a part of the United States and that their inhabitants are not citizens, is to concede the whole colonial system to be correct, and that this monstrous doctrine, as I consider it, that the United States possesses all the powers of any government in the world, is correct. I may belong to that old-fashioned, obsolete school which teaches that the difference between this Government and the monarchies and empires of Europe is that we are living under a written Constitution with distinct limitations, and that we can not violate that written instrument; that we can not, as the monarchies and empires of the Old World do, follow whatever may be dictated by present conditions to be politic, without any sort of limitation upon governmental power.

But I do not choose to take up the time of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who has been courteous enough to yield the floor to me, in any elaborate discussion of this question, which, I simply content myself by saying now, is in such a condition that the best lawyers in the United States are totally at variance in regard to what the Supreme Court means by its diverse opinions, delivered individually by its members upon these questions.

I hope, Mr. President, I may be permitted to say a few words about the debate on yesterday in this Chamber, not by way of criticism, but because I regret exceedingly that there was injected into our proceedings, without any regard to rules of parliamentary debate, a sectional discussion, which elicited some most unfortunate expressions and exhibited a bitter feeling, which I had hoped never to have witnessed again in the Senate of the United States during my service. My public career will end in a very few months, and I had fondly expected after the Spanish war that the men of the North and of the South, who stood together like brothers against a foreign foe, would continue to stand like brothers in this time of peace.

The people of the South are sincere mourners at the graves of Lincoln and Grant and McKinley, and no more honest tears were ever shed than those that dropped upon the bier of our last President from the eyes of men who had faced in battle the soldiers of the North during four long years.

The people of the North should remember that the South, too, has produced great and good and patriotic leaders. They should remember that Washington, Jefferson, and Robert E. Lee, the leader of the Confederate armies, were slave owners, and differed widely upon that question with their brethren in the Northern States.

I shall never cease to feel kindly toward the present occupant of the White House, Colonel Roosevelt, for what he said, in the broadest spirit of statesmanship and as a historian, in his *Life of Thomas H. Benton*, one of the American Statesmen Series, in regard to Robert E. Lee. He says in that most interesting production that Robert E. Lee was by far the greatest general that ever came from the English-speaking races, superior to Wellington, to Marlborough, and to his last great adversary, Ulysses S. Grant.

Yesterday, when I came to the Capitol, I was handed a dispatch from one of the family of another great Southern leader, formerly our colleague in this Chamber, that at 10 minutes before 9 o'clock he had passed over the dark river to join that great encampment upon the other shore.

Mr. President, I hope I may be pardoned if I speak very briefly of Wade Hampton, who is to-morrow to be committed to the earth; but whose memory will live for centuries to come among the people not only of the South, but of the whole country. I

knew him well, and loved him sincerely. He was the highest type of a Christian gentleman—patient, brave, honest, and unselfish. He was not depressed by adversity, nor unduly elated by prosperity. Having lost all, except life and honor, he bowed submissively to the result of a great war, in which he shared the fortunes of his people. He never uttered one vindictive word; he never gave any wild advice to the people who were suffering all the horrors of reconstruction, and who only needed his advice to dare again the utmost that fate could do against them rather than submit to the ills they had.

He commenced his public life, as a very young member of the legislature of South Carolina, by daring to face an overwhelming public sentiment in his own State, in denunciation of the infamous slave trade, which hot-headed men sought again to open. Afterwards he found it his duty to again oppose the will of his people upon a great financial question, but he did it without hesitation, and faced political death, almost certain, as he had often upon the battlefield faced death in defense of what he believed to be right.

I am informed this morning by one who sat by his deathbed on yesterday that he met death as calmly and as patiently as he had met all the adverse fortunes which had come to him in his later years. He could say—and I know honestly—in the beautiful lines of Tennyson:

And though from out our bourne of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I trust that no consideration for me has in any way hastened the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] to a conclusion. It was with the most unfeigned pleasure that I was able to do him the very slight service of yielding the floor. I was glad to do it, no matter for what purpose he arose to speak, and certainly I think everyone must share with me in the feeling of deep emotion with which we have this morning listened to his eloquence, always beautiful and impressive, but never more so than on this occasion.

It is very hard, Mr. President, after listening to such words as those which are still sounding in our ears, to turn away to the discussion which I intend to take up here. After such feeling as the Senator from Missouri has expressed for his friend—a great man gone—it is not easy to return to the dry clauses of an exclusion bill, and I trust therefore that I shall meet with indulgence in dealing with the subject which I am now to discuss.

Mr. President, there has been a great deal of earnest debate in the Senate about the two bills presented to us for the purpose of excluding Chinese from the United States. One is the bill of the committee; the other is the substitute offered by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT]. The discussion has proceeded as if between those two measures there was a great gulf fixed. I think the broadest distinction between the two measures is that Senators have read the bill presented by the committee and have forgotten the laws now standing on the statute book, which the bill of the Senator from Connecticut proposes to extend.

There is no difference whatsoever in principle between the existing law and the law proposed by the committee. Both laws—the proposed bill and the actual law—aim at the same thing, the absolute prohibition of the coming of Chinese labor into the United States. There is no difference in their purpose. There is no difference between them and the purpose of the treaty of 1894. No question of principle divides these two measures. And, Mr. President, I think I may say that members of the committee who are engaged in trying to perfect and pass suitable legislation are no more disposed to be inhuman or unreasonable than other Senators who have been discussing this case.

It is accepted as the policy of the United States that the coming of Chinese laborers into this country is to be prohibited; it is admitted by China in a treaty, where she pledges us her cooperation to that end. What we have before us, therefore, to determine is neither a principle nor a policy, but a pure question of legislative detail.

At the beginning of this session I introduced a bill extending the existing laws for Chinese exclusion. I then thought that was all that it was necessary to do. I took up the question in committee, I studied it with a preconceived opinion in my mind, as shown by the bill I introduced, and I came to the conclusion that in order to have intelligent legislation on the statute book and to relieve a very undesirable condition of affairs, it was necessary to codify the existing law and regulations and to make a new act.

We are now living under three statutes—innumerable Treasury regulations, decisions of law officers of the departments, and of the courts of the United States. The present arrangement is loose. The method, I think, is bad. I believe it would be far better for the Chinese, as well as for the United States, that we should act under an intelligent, well-considered statute than under a loose body of regulations and of overlapping and sometimes contradictory acts.

For that reason I gave a great deal of time and labor to perfecting a new bill. Against the great body of that bill no objection has been made. It contains simple arrangements for putting the administrative features of this important law into a practicable, intelligent, coherent form. To throw away now all that legislation without discrimination seems to me a not very judicious manner in which to legislate. If there are defects in the bill reported from the committee, it is, I think, the duty of the Senate to perfect that bill.

There are matters in the bill as reported from the committee to which I am greatly opposed, points on which I reserved the right of dissent, and as to which each member of the committee reserved the right of dissent. I hope to see the bill improved by the omission of certain sections and by the modification of certain others; but before we modify the bill, before we try to perfect it, to undertake blindly to throw away an entire body of legislation, whose main purpose is to put all these laws, regulations, and decisions into an intelligible and coherent form, seems to me a very poor way to legislate.

Mr. President, let me say a word first as to the proposed substitute. It intends simply to extend existing laws; that is, the statutes already passed, the interpretations of the courts and of the law officers of the Government, and the regulations of the Treasury Department made in pursuance of those laws, with the power to make further regulations to the same ends. Although that substitute has passed through two or three editions already, it is, I think, still imperfect. It makes no provision as to the relations which we shall bear to the Chinese in the Philippines. On that point the Senator from Missouri made one of his objections, that we ought not to shut out, and had not the constitutional right, to shut out the Chinese resident in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. President, I think it will be admitted on all sides that the status of the people of the Philippine Islands has not yet been determined by Congress, to whom the treaty leaves it. Therefore we have a large latitude in dealing with them.

But the status of the people of Hawaii has been determined. They are citizens of the United States; their territory is an organized Territory, not merely domestic territory, under the decision of the Supreme Court, like the Philippines, but an integral part of the United States and an organized Territory, and yet the Congress of the United States in its resolution of annexation provided:

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

Not content with that, we went on and passed an organic act. In that organic act we inserted these words:

Provided, however, That no Chinese laborer, whether he shall hold such certificate or not, shall be allowed to enter any State, Territory, or district of the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

That organic act passed this Senate without objection and without a record vote. As has been seen, it contained an absolute provision which says that the United States has the power to exclude the inhabitants or a portion of the inhabitants of an organized territory from entering other portions of the United States. If it was legitimate to do that in regard to an organized territory, it certainly must be legitimate to do it in regard to the population of islands, the citizenship of which has not been determined and the status of whose people is still open to consideration by Congress.

We did not hesitate to exclude the Chinese of Hawaii in the most absolute way from entering this country; we did not hesitate to say that no more Chinese should be brought into Hawaii; and yet, Mr. President, in the substitute bill it is left open to bring Chinamen from the Philippines into Hawaii and from the Philippines into the United States, for the simple reason that the existing laws did not contemplate, as they could not have contemplated at the time of their enactment the exclusion of Chinese in one part of the territory under the jurisdiction of the United States from entering the mainland territory of the United States.

If the Senate, after consideration, is prepared to open the United States to the introduction of the Chinese of the Philippines—I do not mean people of mixed blood, for I do not think that restriction ought to be made—but if we are ready to admit all Chinese of the Philippines into the United States it is for the Senate to say so. But when the Senate and the Congress of the United States have prohibited the passage of Chinese laborers from an organized territory, inhabited by citizens of the United States, into the mainland of the country, it is idle, as I think, to argue that we have not the power to prevent the immigration of Chinese from the Philippines into Hawaii, or into the United States, or into Porto Rico. My own belief is that it is better to shut them out.

There is a large body of pure Chinese in the Philippines—men born in China and who emigrated to the Philippines simply for

what they could make. The provision I suggest now does not touch the question of the mixed bloods, and I think if the purpose is, as I believe it to be, to exclude Chinese labor from the United States we can not draw the line on such points as that made by the Senator from Missouri.

We have shut out the Hawaiian Chinese. I think we have the undoubted right, and, in my opinion, it is proper also to shut out the Philippine Chinese. I do not think the proposed substitute meets that point. I do not think, moreover, that the proposed substitute covers the question of the introduction of Chinese into the Philippines. It may be argued that our laws extend there necessarily, but the situation in the Philippines is a peculiar and uncertain one. Large powers have been conferred upon the Philippine Commission; large recognition has been extended to their acts. It is not by any means clear that they might not modify the military order under which Chinese are now excluded from those islands.

I might as well say at this point as later in my speech that, in regard to those islands, in which I take a very particular interest, because I have given so much time and thought to them during the past winter, I hope the Congress of the United States will put it beyond any manner of doubt that the Chinese are to be excluded from the Philippines, certainly until such time as the people of the islands may ask to have them come in. I believe from all that I have been able to learn—and I have heard a great deal of testimony—that the people of the Philippine Islands, properly paid, under good laws, with ample return for their labor, are quite capable of performing all the labor of those islands and developing their great natural riches. General MacArthur, when asked yesterday before the committee what the Filipino people felt about the Chinese, used words which impressed me very much. He said, "They regard them with a shuddering dread." They have kept them out to the best of their ability hitherto, though the Spanish laws were lax in that regard. They do not want them there now.

I have no doubt, for Governor Taft and others so testified, that there are not in the islands enough skilled mechanics at this time; that there is a lack of that class of labor in Manila and elsewhere; but I had rather have them wait, I had rather the development would be slower, and I should prefer that they should progress less rapidly in an industrial and material way than to open the door of those islands to the influx of Chinese to be used by capital in the hope of a rapid exploitation. The people of those islands do not want the Chinese there, for when they come in and get hold they crowd the people of the islands out of all the small trades and businesses. As General MacArthur said, they regard the Chinese with a shuddering dread.

Now, in any bill which passes here, I hope, in justice to those people awarded to our charge, that whether our tenure of those islands be long or be short, we shall not throw open the doors to the influx of an immigration which the people of the islands so profoundly fear.

Mr. President, as to the bill of the committee, I suppose I occupy the unenviable position of not being particularly enthusiastic for either measure that is proposed. I think the bill of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] is totally inadequate. I think the bill prepared and reported by the committee, so far as my personal judgment goes, needs some very serious amendment. I think it can be made an excellent law, much better than a mere extension of existing laws, which is only putting off the evil day, for we have got to meet this question of the revision of the Chinese-exclusion laws sooner or later.

To come now to particular details in regard to the bill prepared by the committee, one of the objectionable propositions—a proposition to exclude Chinese brought here for expositions—has already been stricken from the bill. There is, however, another clause in it which I think even worse. Traveling far outside the question of the coming of Chinese into the territory of the United States, the bill has taken up the exclusion of Chinese from the merchant marine. That can only apply in practice to vessels trading on the Pacific Ocean.

The proposition, when I considered it in committee and when some amendments modifying it and softening it were adopted, seemed to me objectionable. I reserved the right to oppose it here, and since I have examined it with more care I am convinced that it is rather worse than objectionable. It seems to me almost insane.

Let us examine it. It proposes to exclude all Chinese from any vessels of American register. Now, the effect of that, under the conditions which the merchant marine meets on the Pacific Ocean, would be to put every American vessel in an absolutely hopeless position in competition with all the other lines which employ Chinese. Every American line will, for the sake of self-preservation, pass under a foreign flag. Then the bill also provides that every foreign vessel having a Chinaman on board, as soon as it comes into port, shall give a bond of \$2,000 for each

Chinaman. Mr. President, that would require the owners of one of those large trans-Pacific steamships when it comes into port to march up to the collector's office and offer a bond of three or four hundred thousand dollars for the time it was in port. Bonds of that magnitude can not be got easily. They can not be obtained in a moment. They involve a great expense. The result of that amendment, taken as a whole, would be to put every American ship under a foreign flag and then it would send every foreign ship into Vancouver.

Mr. MITCHELL. I will ask the Senator if it was not the intention of the committee really to have the \$2,000 bond apply to each ship, and is it not a mistake in the print here?

Mr. LODGE. I do not know that. I am not aware that there is a mistake in the print.

Mr. MITCHELL. I am inclined to think so. I entirely agree with the Senator that it ought not to be as it is.

Mr. LODGE. I knew the Senator agreed with me on that point.

Mr. SPOONER. Then it would not be much of a bond.

Mr. LODGE. The present bond is \$10,000 for the whole ship. That is a proper bond, a perfect protection. I do not agree with the Senator from Oregon that this was an accident. It was done, as I believe, to balance the objections which the persons who drafted that paragraph foresaw would be raised to the clause providing that no vessel of American registry should carry Chinese seamen, because they said, "We exclude Chinese seamen from vessels of American register and put them at a disadvantage with the competing lines, but we balance it by putting this tremendous burden on all foreign vessels which carry a Chinese crew." That, it seems to me, was the philosophy of the paragraph, taken as a whole.

But the ingenious hand which drew it overlooked the fact that while he struck the foreign vessel, after having driven the American vessel under a foreign flag, he sent them all alike to Vancouver, where alone they could carry on the trade profitably. The theory of that paragraph is that it is going to be a help to the American seaman. I will always vote for legislation to help the American seaman and the American ship, and go as far as any Senator or anyone else. It is a subject I have very much at heart. But this is a blow at American seamen and not in their favor. In the first place, there are not American seamen on that coast to take the place of the Chinese; there is no American labor seeking to get into the stokeholes and the furnace rooms of those ships. Most of the Chinamen who go, go as coal passers, firemen, cooks, in the inferior positions on board ship. The owners are only too glad to get American seamen on board those vessels, as I understand it, and the higher places are now all filled with Americans or men of the white races.

The second point is that the fundamental necessity for American seamen is to have American commerce, and if you are going to destroy American commerce on the Pacific, if you are going to send American ships under the foreign flag because they can not live against the others, and then if you are going to drive the whole of the Pacific business into Vancouver, there is no friendship for the American seaman in legislation of that kind, because when you destroy commerce there is not much pleasure to an American seaman to be told, "Yes, we have destroyed the commerce by which you live, but we have discriminated in your favor and against the Chinaman."

I hope and I have no doubt that the Senate will agree to throw out what is known as the seaman clause; that is, that we shall adopt the amendment of the junior Senator from Vermont, which has been very carefully drawn, and which I believe covers it exactly.

Now, I am by no means disposed to say that there are not other modifications which may be made in the bill with advantage. I have looked over the amendments of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM], who has given a great deal of attention to this subject, in detail. Many of them, I think, are excellent. Some, like the seamen amendment, I regard as absolutely essential, and I hope the Senate will consider those amendments and not hastily decide to throw away all the vast amount of intelligent legislation and codification in the committee bill because there is objection made to a section here or a section there. I think we need improvements in the present loose system of administering the law; and I repeat that the Chinaman, for whom so much interest has been displayed on this floor, is better protected under a reasonable and proper statute, keeping in view the fact that the object is the prohibition of the coming of Chinese labor, than he is under Treasury regulations which may be added to or enlarged or relaxed according to the temper of the moment and left thus to the mercy of the officers of the customs or of immigration or of the Treasury.

I think also, Mr. President—and this is a thing which is too much overlooked—that the purpose of the bill for which the substitute of the Senator from Connecticut is offered and the object of our existing law being to prohibit the coming of Chinese labor into the country, we ought to have and are entitled to have proper

machinery to see that it does not come in by fraud. Now, Senators here laugh at these frauds, and they do not think there are many of them and that there is not very much shown. That is not the conclusion to which I have come. I think there is a vast amount of fraud. I think that Chinamen are being steadily smuggled into the country in various disguises and in various ways, sometimes by bribery applied to our officers and our commissioners.

I happened to clip from a newspaper, the New York Sun, an article which I will not read. I will add it to my speech as an illustration and which gave an account of a case that occurred the other day. Six Chinamen were brought in over our northern border dressed as Roman Catholic nuns. They each had a little breviary. The gentleman who was engaged in smuggling them was disguised as a priest. By the merest accident of an overheard conversation, as it appears from the account here, one of the Treasury officers had his suspicions aroused, and the upshot was that the six nuns were arrested after they got over the border.

[New York Sun, March 30, 1902.]

CHINESE DISGUISED AS NUNS—NEW WRINKLE IN THE SMUGGLING TRAFFIC WITH CANADA—THE BOSS SMUGGLER DRESSES UP AS A PRIEST AND THE BEVY OF CHINAMEN HE IS STEERING ACROSS THE BORDER WEAR THE SOMBER GARMENTS OF WOMEN CELIBATES.

HULL, CANADA, March 29, 1902.

"Say, Dave, did you notice anything strange about that party of nuns? They seem to me to be a most peculiar lot."

"No; I didn't notice them particularly. Why?"

"Oh, nothing much. Only their queer yellow faces struck me as they came aboard in Montreal, and they were too meditative or too holy to say one blessed word, far as I could hear, all the way out."

That was all. A careless remark and a laugh between a couple of drummers, but it led an acute Yankee customs officer to make an important discovery, which has already had an effect upon the National Treasury.

This officer quietly arose from his corner of the smoking compartment wherein the short conversation had occurred, and just as the Canadian Pacific Railroad train was approaching Sutton, the last but one of the Canadian stations before entering United States territory at Richford, Vt., approached the conductor with the query: "Do you remember where the six nuns in the car ahead are booked for?"

"For St. Johnsbury, if I recall it rightly," was the reply. "The old priest who sits on the other side of the car has their tickets."

The officer turned and walked slowly along the aisle, turning his eyes upon the priest and well-shrouded nuns as he did so. Choosing a seat as close as he could to the somber party, he spent the next few minutes in a vain attempt to catch some word or action which should confirm his suspicions. At Richford, Vt., he went his rounds among the passengers as usual, and the little reticules of the nuns and his own bag were handed to him by the priest. These contained nothing out of the ordinary, though the Book of Hours in each one was evidently quite new and unused as yet. The clergyman was, in his bland French way, most affable to the officer.

As he bent over in conversation with this courteous gentleman he caught sight for the first time of the faces of two of the nuns who, from under their voluminous head coverings, were intently watching his movements. Of their Mongolian extraction there could be no doubt, and the officer probably showed the effect upon his mind of this discovery by his too expressive countenance, for when the train next stopped, having doubled back again into Canadian territory, the priest, rising in his place, made a signal to his friends and with them left the car.

A few hours later the whole party was arrested while tramping along near Troy, Vt., by officers of the United States customs. A short search revealed a natty queue neatly coiled away under each wimple and veil of the nuns, and also the fact that four of the six were males. The supposed priest, whose language was rather unclerical under the provocation, most unwillingly doled out the fines and the amount of the duties imposed upon such commodities as Chinese men and women, and returned to Montreal by the next train.

It was pretty evident that he was a professional "Chinese steerer" who had guaranteed—for, no doubt, a good, large consideration—to conduct the party safely into the land of the free.

The capture has been kept as quiet as possible, in the hope that the illicit percolation of Chinese into the United States from Canada might be diminished. Within the last three weeks it has happened that on two other routes the same ruse has been discovered, and in consequence the religious disguise appears now to have been discarded.

It is noticeable at the present moment that Chinese laundries are being established in several of the villages within 10 or 15 miles and on either side of the Maine and Vermont boundaries. Already in one Canadian village some of the boys, who, as is usual in small places, take a keen interest in the doings of strangers, have remarked that when one of the Celestials visits Montreal two return, and at the post-office and at the hotel bars all kinds of theories are advanced as to what becomes of the visitors.

In all probability these laundries are merely deposits for the use of smugglers of Chinese, the surprising resemblance between these foreigners making it exceedingly difficult to keep tally of those arriving and departing. But given dark nights and bad weather and it is not difficult for the Chinese contraband to smuggle themselves across the imaginary line between the two countries.

If the roads are watched, there are the fields, and the whole boundary can not be watched. And when once in the United States and domiciled with some compatriot washerman—who would pass for his own twin brother—no matter how suspicious he may be, it is about as easy for a wide-awake customs official to catch a Chinaman as it is to find the proverbial needle in a bottle of hay.

A farmer near Pigeon Hill lately heard his mastiff having an argument with some one in one of his fields at night. Next day he found a loose coat made of dark glazed material lying at the door of the dog's kennel. What had become of the Chinaman to whom it had belonged has not transpired. But the farmer's next-door neighbor farms United States soil, so that it may be taken for granted that Uncle Sam received an immigrant that night who lacked the upper portion of his attire.

I put this in merely as an illustration of the ingenious devices which are resorted to, and I think in dealing with such people it is well to remember that laws which might seem very stringent and very harsh if applied where there was no effort to come in, and where an intelligent people were not attempting it systematically, become very reasonable and very natural under existing circumstances.

Before the committee there were developed three forms of opposition to this legislation. There was very vigorous opposition, represented by extremely able counsel, coming from transportation companies both by land and by sea, and I was very much impressed by the fact that although we had stopped Chinese immigration, and our Chinese population was declining, and there were no more coming here, the great transportation companies in the East as in the West, whose annual revenue reaches into the millions, found the transportation of Chinese so important and so large an item that they thought it necessary to oppose this legislation before the committee.

If, Mr. President, the indications of interest which I have seen on the part of transportation companies are any true guide, and I believe they are, for the transportation companies are managed by men of the very greatest ability and keenest intelligence, the 100,000 Chinese whom we have in this country pass their lives on the trains or the steamboats, and they are the most valuable traveling population that this country can show. I find no fault with the transportation companies. Men, of course, ought to look after their business interests, and I do not in the least quarrel with their doing so, but it is well to understand their purpose and interest.

The next objection is the commercial objection, that we are going to injure our commercial relations with China, and the third objection may be called philanthropic.

Now, as to the commercial objection, the ground of it is that we are going to violate treaty provisions. Mr. President, I am, I think, as firmly devoted to the maintenance of the sanctity of treaties as anyone can be. I have as deep a sense of our responsibility and obligation, I believe, as anyone can have. I would not knowingly violate any treaty obligation with any country on the face of the earth, certainly not with China. But there are some things well to remember. The legislation now on the statute book, which was put there as the result of an irresistible, popular demand, was undoubtedly in violation of the treaties then existing. To cure that defect the treaty of 1894 was agreed to.

Now, Mr. President, all the legislation on the statute book, all the decisions, all the regulations, all the methods of carrying out those laws, were considered when the treaty of 1894 was agreed to. Every vote given for the substitute offered by the Senator from Connecticut is a vote in favor of the proposition that every law existing in 1894, with the proper means of carrying it into execution, is in accord with that treaty. I think if Senators will examine with care the provisions of the bill, some of which have been attacked, they will find that they conform with the laws and regulations which existed at the time of the treaty or with the decisions as to the meaning of the treaty, made by the law officers of the Government since.

But the argument that they conflict with the treaty is always based on the treaty alone, and without reference to existing law. If it can be shown, as I think it can be shown in almost every instance, that the provisions proposed in the bill are in accord with the laws or regulations which were in existence in 1894, then the provisions of the bill are in conformity with our treaty obligations. I have studied that point pretty carefully, and I think a great many of the sections which are attacked, whether in themselves they are good or bad, do not violate any treaty.

It is also to be remembered, and I think it is somewhat forgotten in debate, that this treaty is not a one-sided document. China has certain obligations, and I should like to see Senators who are so particular about our taking care of our duties and living up to the letter of our agreement apply the same doctrine to China. The agreement in those treaties is that China should cooperate with the United States in the exclusion of Chinese laborers coming into the United States. If we have had any of that cooperation it has not been brought to my notice. All we know is that there are systematic efforts on the part of a great trading company in China to force Chinese into this country, and I think it is idle to suppose that the Chinese Government, if it were so extremely anxious to prevent the coming of Chinese here or to live up to its own obligations, could fail by proper methods to stop the coming of cooly labor.

Mr. President, the commercial argument is that we are going to damage our commerce with China if we pass this bill in any form or if we disturb existing legislation. Every exclusion law that has been placed on the statute book has been met with that cry. Every time Chinese legislation has been introduced in Congress we have been told that it would break up our commercial relations with the Chinese Empire, and yet our commerce with that Empire has increased more than that of any other nation. More than that, Japan had a war with China, invaded her territory, destroyed her ships, captured her forts, imposed a humiliating peace on her, and within three years the commerce of Japan with China increased from 9,000,000 to 40,000,000 yen.

Mr. President, commerce does not go on sentiment. The Chinaman is not going to stop selling us teas and silks because we keep

out some Canton coolies who are trying to get into the United States. That argument has been used against every previous law, and it is used now against the proposed law, and there is nothing in it and there never will be.

I am as much in favor of developing our trade in the Orient as any man can be. It is one of the visions and the dreams of my public life to see American commerce spread over the Pacific and become the leading commerce of the Orient. But it is idle to say that our domestic regulations as to a particular kind of immigration will destroy our commerce in the East. It never has done so. It will not do so now.

Only last night I was reading *Men and Memories*, by the late John Russell Young, which has just been published. He was minister to China and knew Li Hung Chang well, describes him fully, and gives the opinions of the great Chinese statesman upon a great variety of questions. He says:

"Li Hung Chang never took any interest in the immigration question; he never had any soul or heart in it, and, when I once tried to speak to him about it, remarked, 'Oh, that is of no consequence. It is an English trade question.'"

That is exactly what it is. The Chinese who are sent to this country are sent just as goods would be sent here. They are sent simply to make profit; profit for the company, profit for themselves, and with the plan of taking themselves and their profits ultimately out of the country and substituting some other laborers in their places. They do not intend to come here to build homes, to become citizens. It is a mere trade system, and they are smuggled in just as you would smuggle in prohibited goods. You can not apply to them the same reasoning that you would apply to the migration of other people, because it does not rest on that basis at all. It is a mere trade question, as Li Hung Chang said, and nothing else. It is "How much money can we get out of this country by putting Chinese labor in here?" It is not sentimental with them the least in the world.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAIRBANKS in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. LODGE. With great pleasure.
Mr. DOLLIVER. I note that the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, which seems to be in pretty close contact with our present oriental trade relations, sends a protest here against the provisions of the committee bill in respect to the treatment of Chinese merchants in the United States.

Mr. LODGE. There has been a great deal said about the treatment of Chinese merchants under the provisions of this bill. Now, if Senators will examine the clause in regard to merchants, they will find that it is based in exact words on existing law and Treasury regulations, and where it goes beyond them, if it goes beyond them so as to impose any injustice on the Chinese, I hope it will be amended, and I am ready to say that I hope an amendment, which I am not sure whether the Senator from Vermont has included amongst his or not, will be offered; that is, the amendment in regard to five bona fide traveling agents from a single house.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. That is in.
Mr. LODGE. That is one of the amendments we should adopt if it can be done with safety. I was examining the amendment in the report last night, and I thought the Senator from Vermont had offered it here, and I am very glad he has. I do not want to do anything to keep any bona fide merchants out of this country, but what Senators do not understand, it seems to me. Senators who have not heard the testimony and given the time to it that some of the rest of us have, is that there is no trouble now as to a genuine merchant or a genuine teacher or a genuine student coming into this country. The difference between them and the class which it is designed to prohibit is extremely broad. There is a physical difference. There is an utter difference of appearance, and the universal testimony is that genuine merchants are not kept out, and we do not want to make the coming of those merchants unreasonably difficult. We do not want to put provisions on them which would be obnoxious. I quite agree with that.

But it must be remembered that there is a constant effort to smuggle in Chinese cooly laborers in the guise of merchants. They had an arrangement at one time under which they undertook to come in by showing they had an interest in a firm, and they would be given a nominal interest in some Chinese firm in Chicago or San Francisco or New York or somewhere and brought into the country, and then they would go to work as manual laborers. That has been stopped by a regulation of the Department and a ruling in regard to their having an interest in a business firm.

What I want to get at is to admit genuine merchants and genuine teachers (very few of them will come) and genuine students. I want to let them in; but if you are going to prohibit the coming

of Chinese laborers, you must have some method of detecting fraud, and the only question is, How shall you frame your legislation? We are all agreed as to the prohibition of Chinese cool labor.

Now, the only question that remains is, How are you going to keep it out? What is the best method to adopt? My position—if I may be pardoned the repetition—is that the simple extension of existing law is putting off an inevitable question, is meeting the existing conditions imperfectly, is avoiding what we had better meet now, and that the true way is to take this bill, let the Senate examine it, and if they wish in their wisdom to amend it, to do so. I am not wedded to any part of it. I merely want to get intelligent, coherent, good legislation. The present legislation is neither.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. LODGE. With very great pleasure.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I believe we are all agreed on that, but if I have correctly understood some of the documents which have been read here, the San Francisco people are on record in a memorial asking Congress to reenact the present law, and describing it as having had a beneficent and effective operation; and the census reports seem to confirm the truth of that statement.

Mr. LODGE. That is the petition of a great mercantile body.

Mr. HANNA. May I be permitted for a moment?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. HANNA. I have received a telegram this morning, which I presume it is proper to read in connection with this discussion. I happen to know one of the gentlemen, and therefore I will read it:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 11, 1902.

Hon. M. A. HANNA,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned committee on direct steamship connection with Manila, which, as representative of the commercial interests of San Francisco, had the pleasure of meeting you last May, respectfully urge your assistance in defeating exclusion bill as now presented in Senate, on the grounds that such bill is unnecessary and injudicious, inasmuch as it will so severely cripple our commerce with China as to render it practically impossible for any steamship company now established on the Pacific to operate and maintain direct communication with the Philippines. The reenactment of Geary Act would amply protect all labor and other important American interests, and not only allow maintenance present trade relations with China, but enable us secure the greatly increased trade which all conditions indicate is surely within our grasp.

GEO. W. MCNEAR.
GEO. A. NEWHALL.
ANDREW CARRIGAN.

That is signed by George W. McNear, who is president of the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco; George A. Newhall, president of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and Andrew Carrigan, who I understand to be a very large and influential merchant.

I have received another telegram:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 11, 1902.

Hon. M. A. HANNA,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

I earnestly protest against passage of exclusion act as now framed in Senate, because it will cripple commerce of the Pacific. Will destroy trade with China, without which volume this port can not maintain proper service other oriental countries. Reenactment Geary law will fully protect this country's interests and yet enable us maintain and probably greatly increase the commerce between China and United States, and particularly commerce of the port of San Francisco. I find this to be the unanimous sentiment all merchants with whom I have conferred, and all others truly interested in the mercantile welfare of the United States and particularly of the Pacific coast and port of San Francisco.

ANDREW CARRIGAN.

While I am on my feet, I will ask the privilege to read an antidote to those two telegrams:

MANSFIELD, OHIO, April 11, 1902.

Hon. M. A. HANNA, Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Bartenders' International League No. 252 insists on your supporting the Chinese-exclusion bill in every essential.

W. W. ROBINS.

Mr. LODGE. Well, Mr. President, I have no doubt the time has been when the Senator from Ohio has found even the bartenders' vote a useful one—and they have a good many. I do not think this is a question to be decided merely by single petitions from this body or that body. I have taken the occasion to look at the whole body of petitions, and those in favor of this legislation represent pretty nearly the entire organized labor of this country, an opinion which ought to be seriously considered. I have had some experience with immigration questions; and I think there can be no doubt as to what the general feeling among the great mass of American workingmen is on this question; and if Senators have any doubt as to what their feeling is, they can omit legislation on the subject before May 5, leave open the doors to Chinese labor, and see what happens next autumn. My own impression is that they would find out the opinion of the American people. I think the House has an impression in that direction, too, and they are going to run for election; we are not. But I think all this is rather beside the question.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. LODGE. With great pleasure.

Mr. QUARLES. I should like to ask the Senator whether he indorses that feature of the pending bill which gives a narrow definition of the word "student?" Does he not consider that to be a violation of the third article of the treaty—

Mr. LODGE. I do not.

Mr. QUARLES. Which permits students, without any limitation, to come into our country, while by the bill you propose to admit a very limited class of students.

Mr. LODGE. I am very glad the Senator raised that question. The treaty says "students" without defining them, but at the time the treaty was passed there was a law on the statute book in regard to them, and the treaty was made in consideration of that law; and the Senator is going to vote that that law then in existence is all right and in conformity with the treaty. The student provision, if I remember it, is taken word for word from the Treasury interpretation of that law, and when you vote to continue existing laws you simply vote for what is in the bill of the committee.

Mr. QUARLES. If the Senator will pardon me, I find by section 2 of the act of 1888 that students are to be permitted to come in without any limitation, except that it is provided in section 2 that they are to receive identification certificates from the consul. So that so far as existing law is concerned—

Mr. LODGE. The Senator will observe that I did not stop there. I said the law was interpreted by the law officers of the Government in a certain way and has been executed in that way, and this is the way the officers of the Government now execute the law.

Mr. MITCHELL. And without any protest from China?

Mr. LODGE. And without any protest from China.

A Chinese student is "a person who intends to pursue some of the higher branches of study, or one who seeks to be fitted for some particular profession or occupation for which facilities of study are not afforded in his own country; one for whose support and maintenance in this country, as a student, provision has been made, and who, upon completion of his studies, expects to return to China."

That is the language of the bill. That is the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury as to what the existing law, made at the time the treaty came into existence, meant.

Mr. QUARLES. I take it the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts would not surrender his own opinion as to whether this was a violation of a treaty to any official of the Treasury Department. I certainly would not. My interrogatory to the distinguished gentleman was to ascertain whether he approves of this provision in the pending bill.

Mr. LODGE. Whether I approve of the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury?

Mr. QUARLES. Whether the distinguished Senator approves of this provision of the bill, when it is compared with the treaty, and appears at least to be in derogation of it?

Mr. LODGE. I do approve of it, and I think it is not in derogation of the treaty as it is set forth here in the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury and also set forth in the Treasury decision; and after all, though my opinion, if adverse, might be a great deal better than that of the opinion of the Treasury, the Treasury is going to enforce the law. Of course it is quite possible that you can get law officers there who will relax the laws. I do not say that that may not be done.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I will not interrupt the Senator unless he desires it.

Mr. LODGE. I do not object in the least. I am perfectly willing to be interrupted.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. If it be true that the bill with regard to the coming of students simply puts into form the law as interpreted by a Treasury official and as determined by Treasury decisions, is it not better to leave that, so that if hereafter it be found that students may be admitted not of the class which are specified in the Treasury regulations without impairing our ability to keep out laborers, it being in the shape of Treasury regulations and not in a statute which can not be changed?

Mr. LODGE. This illustrates my meaning very well. Under the Treasury decisions the Chinese student who comes here to study English can not be admitted. That is held by the Treasury to cover laborers coming under a pretense. Under this bill, however, the student of English can come, because nobody can say that English in some of our universities and elsewhere can not be regarded as one of the higher branches of study. The law is less drastic than the interpretation under which we are now acting.

But even if the provision in the bill were not less drastic than the existing interpretation, why can not the Senate consider that definition of student? If they think it is too rigid, modify it, but why leave it open for settlement and interpretation to the

casual Treasury official, to the man who comes from the necessities of the case to regard every Chinaman who comes to the country as his natural enemy? Why leave it to him to frame regulations? Why not define in reasonable terms a student? If the Senate thinks that provision in the bill too severe, let them modify it. You must have some test to define what a student is. You can not let a man in who merely walks up the wharf and says, "I am a student." You must have some test to determine whether he is a genuine student, and I think it is better to put that test in the form of law rather than leave it, as I have said, to the casual interpretation of one Treasury official after another. I think it is a more intelligent way to legislate.

I am not wedded to this definition of student. I have no doubt the Senator from Connecticut can devise a far better one; but let us have in the bill what we mean when we say student; let us put in what we mean when we say teacher, and what we mean when we say merchant. We are capable of putting in suitable definitions here if these are not suitable.

But while I am not wedded to that phrase, I do say that there is absolutely no ground for pretending that anything in the bill which follows existing law and the interpretation thereof by the duly constituted authorities is in violation of the treaty. The treaty was made in contemplation of all those laws and of the fact that the Treasury was to issue regulations and to interpret them.

Now, Mr. President, the philanthropic argument, and undoubtedly there is a certain amount of philanthropic opposition to Chinese legislation, I will not enter into. It was not largely presented to the committee. The opposition before the committee rested chiefly upon the commercial ground; but the philanthropic feeling, of course, found more or less expression. I do not think the committee intend—I certainly know it is not my intention—to vote for any legislation that is not humane and reasonable.

My friend, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM], was so moved the other day by the probable sufferings of the Chinese under this bill that he described in a most picturesque way two Chinamen who were brought before us. They had been arrested here for a violation of the law, and the marshal brought them before the committee. The impression made on my mind was somewhat different from that made on the mind of the Senator from Vermont. I thought they regarded us with the impassive contempt and indifference characteristic of the oriental.

Mr. SPOONER. Where were they brought from?

Mr. LODGE. They were in the custody of the marshal. I do not know where he brought them from. The Senator from Vermont said we put them on the rack. Mr. President, I certainly did not mean to put anybody on the rack. And yet I asked one question of those witnesses.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. What page is the Senator reading from?

Mr. LODGE. I am reading from page 71.

Senator LODGE. I should like to ask if these men knew that the papers which were given them were fraudulent?

Mr. POWDERLY. They undoubtedly did. They knew they were not merchants. They can read their own language.

Senator LODGE. What do they say?

CHARLES KEE (after speaking in Chinese with Chan Ling). He says he do thoroughly understand it. He says gave the picture in four months' time before his papers. Was called genuine merchant papers to let him in this country.

That was the extent of my racking the Chinese. I went no further. Then the Senator from Colorado [Mr. PATTERSON] took him in hand, and he asked him five questions. He asked him why he wanted to come to this country; what business he was engaged in here; who was Hip Lung, as that was the business firm he was coming to join, and whether he had a money interest in the firm. Those witnesses were asked just six questions. I have read the questions to the Senate because I know my friend the Senator from Vermont did not mean to convey the idea that the Senator from Colorado and myself were torturing innocent men.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I certainly did not intend to be understood as intimating that the members of the committee were to blame for that transaction, but if the Senator will read what Mr. Powderly said when those men were brought before the committee and will bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that although one of them had been here four years the night before orders were sent out and these two men were arrested and held overnight, without counsel, without suggestion, and were thoroughly interrogated by the officers of the Treasury Department through its interpreter, and then in the morning instead of following the law and taking them before a commissioner he brought them into the capital of the nation and made an exhibit of them as those who were illegally here concerning whom there was no doubt, the Senator will agree with me that that was something worthy of criticism.

But I wish at this time to say that I had no thought of criticizing any part the Senators took in the proceeding. The questions that were put were put through an interpreter while the men were in the room.

Mr. LODGE. The interpreter was cross-examined at great length.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. The answers that came from the interpreter conveyed the information that had been acquired from the Chinamen who had been brought before the committee when they had no counsel.

Mr. LODGE. As the responsibility of this thing might as well be fixed, I also want to read what Mr. Campbell, the Treasury agent, said:

They were arrested late last evening and committed last night. It was suggested and approved of by Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, that these men should be brought here in order that the committee might see the kind of material that the Bureau and the Department have to deal with.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Who was the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Gage. It was done, he said, on the suggestion and approval of Mr. Gage.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Who said that?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Campbell, Treasury agent. He brought them under direction. I do not mean to weary the Senate with testimony, but in this connection they undertook to bring in 117 men in one year as partners in one firm at Chicago. They tried to bring them in through North Dakota. That is a fraud. I do not believe in getting them in in that way.

Mr. DOLLIVER. How could it possibly be done under the present law except by the connivance and corruption of the Treasury agent at the port of entry?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Did they get in?

Mr. LODGE. They were stopped, of course. We caught 117. I am only pointing it out as an illustration. The percentage of those caught I take to be very small.

Mr. DOLLIVER. If the difference between a student and a merchant is such as the Senator describes, it appears to me that it would be perfectly easy to detect the coolly laborer if you had an honest official at the port of entry.

Mr. LODGE. There is a great deal of corruption used in some of those ports of entry, if I am correctly informed. I have no direct proof of that, but I think it is the case.

Mr. SPOONER. It can not be done without a violation of the law?

Mr. LODGE. No. It is done by the commissioner before whom they are brought in some cases; I think in other cases by officers. It is worth about \$100 to smuggle one of those men in—I mean it is worth while to pay a commissioner \$100.

Mr. SPOONER. Will you get any better men under this proposed law than you have now?

Mr. LODGE. No; but I think you can prevent these frauds. Of course, no law will prevent corruption that I am aware of. You can not make men moral by statute. Now, Mr. Campbell says:

I should like to say, in reference to this particular business the interpreter refers to—the Hip Lung Company, of Chicago—that in 1898 alleged members of their firm in Chicago were finally discovered and 36 were arrested on the border as endeavoring to secure admission unlawfully. Of the 36, 19 were ordered deported, 4 or 5 of them were admitted as natives, 6 or 7 were admitted as merchants, and the rest of them jumped their bond.

That is the record in one particular case, but it is a typical case.

I only use those as illustrations to show why it is necessary to have some provision to define merchants. If you simply say, in the language of the treaty, that Chinese merchants, students, and teachers can come into this country, you will have a million laborers here in five years. You have got to apply some test; you must do it. If you do not, the country will be flooded by them. If it is the wish of Congress to flood the country with Chinese labor, of course that is another proposition, but we all profess to be in favor of excluding them, and, if we mean to exclude them, we ought to do it intelligently and thoroughly.

One great misconception that I have seen running through these debates is that we treat the Chinese and talk about them as if they were a lot of simple, guileless savages, as if they were negroes from the interior of Africa or Indians from the interior of South America, a kindly but savage or semibarbarous people.

The truth is widely different from this conception. The Chinese, Mr. President, live under one of the oldest civilizations in the world. They produced one of the greatest of philosophers, poets, and thinkers five hundred years before the Christian era, before Rome had reached her greatness. They have a civilization that has been great in art, great in poetry, great in literature. Our ancestors were running wild in the woods of Europe when they were a highly civilized people. They do not come here with admiration for our civilization. They come here with contempt for it. They are children of a civilization older and, as they think, mightier than ours. They differ from us in many of their

ways and habits. It does not follow that they are worse for that, but when they come to this country they do not come to seek our civilization or to adopt our habits. They come to a country whose civilization they despise. They are a highly educated and very astute people. The great difficulty, in my judgment, is the fact that they are products of a civilization which has been not only high and intelligent but which has shown itself immutable and immovable.

Do you suppose that the Chinese who come here come ignorant of the law, to be caught in the mesh of American astuteness? The Chinese know the law and the way to get into this country better than any Senator in this Chamber. They employ the best counsel. They are familiar with every device. They will know every word of this debate. There is not a Chinaman who comes to these shores who is not instructed on every single point as to how to get in. They are as acute and as astute as they can possibly be. They regard us as the Greeks regarded the rest of the world. Everybody outside of the Greek language was a barbarian, and the Chinaman regards everybody outside of the sacred boundaries of his Empire as a barbarian also. They come to us in that attitude, and they come with keen intellects and sharp intelligence, knowing exactly what they mean to do. Such a people trying to evade our laws and get into our country require thorough restrictions and careful tests if we are to keep them out.

We have been met at every stage of this debate by what I may call the census argument. I do not think it is very much of an argument, Mr. President, whether you accept the census figures or not. The fact that crime decreases does not seem to me to be a good reason for relaxing laws against murder. If the census figures are correct, then the laws have worked pretty well; but, heretical as it may seem, it is quite within the bounds of truth to say that a census may make mistakes. The census made a gigantic mistake not so many years ago in regard to the black population of the Southern States. I think it was the census of 1870 when a mistake was made which was only disclosed when the more accurate census of 1880 developed an increase of negroes so abnormal that it was seen at once that the census of 1870 must have been very defective. That was a great error in the census, caused by its coming against an ignorant people who were not interested in giving information, who, perhaps, in many cases were frightened at being cross-questioned, and so merely out of ignorance and unwillingness of that sort the census failed of correctness.

Here in the Chinese you have a people every one of whom knows that he does not want to be in the census, a people who know perfectly well that it is of the utmost importance to show a decline (it is entirely understood by them) in the number of Chinese in the country. The Treasury experts who have looked into this thing year after year and year after year and made counts in certain localities, estimate that there are 300,000 Chinese in this country, three times as many as the census gives.

I know that it is a fashion to laugh at the Treasury expert and to take the census as absolutely right in this debate; but I happened to stumble on a fact the other day which interested me. I was talking with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT] upon the subject of this bill. He told me in the course of conversation that he had been looking up the condition of the Chinese in Wheeling. I asked him how many there were there. He said the clerk of the city there, who had charge of such things, informed him that there were as a rule in Wheeling something over 50 Chinese; that the number had risen as high as 90 in the city, but that generally there were something over 50. I was interested in that statement because there was a local count—taken through the police, undoubtedly, by a city official—and the number was so small that it could be ascertained with reasonable accuracy. I turned to the census, and the census said that there were 56 Chinamen in the entire State of West Virginia, and that in the entire county in which Wheeling is situated there were 8. I could not find figures for Wheeling alone, but in the county in which Wheeling is situated the census says there were 8 Chinamen, while the people who lived there and had occasion to count them say there are always over 50 and sometimes as many as 90.

There is a considerable percentage of error in that census return, and there is no reason to suppose that the same error may not have gone into other places where concealment is even more easy. I do not blame the Census Office. It is very hard to take a census of a people who do not want to be taken, and there is nothing easier than to fail. It is very difficult to take a thorough census of an unwilling people. It failed in the case of the blacks and there were gross errors in that case. I have no doubt there are errors in regard to the Chinese and that there are a great many more Chinese in the United States than are given in the census.

I do not, however, personally think it affects the argument one way or the other whether there are more or less. I do not think that it affects the argument on this bill in the least. We know that we purpose to prohibit the coming of Chinese labor and we know that it is trying to come in fraudulent ways.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts permit me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. DOLLIVER. While that is true, it would be interesting to know upon what the Senator bases his confident prediction that we are face to face with an immigration of a million of those people.

Mr. LODGE. I did not say we were face to face with an immigration of a million of those people. I never said anything resembling it. What I said was that if you simply said in the law that every Chinaman calling himself a merchant or a teacher or a student is to be admitted and you apply no test to them, you would have a million Chinese laborers in this country in a very few years. But I do not suppose that anyone thinks of doing that. I have not yet heard a Senator rise here and say that he was against the exclusion of Chinese labor. On the contrary, my friend from Iowa took great pains to relieve the Secretary of the Treasury from the imputation that he was not in favor of these laws. Therefore I suppose we are all for them. My argument is simply this: That if we are to prohibit Chinese labor, and it is the policy of this country to prohibit its coming in here, we want to do it intelligently and efficiently, with justice to them and with justice to ourselves.

Mr. President, I alluded to the census argument simply because I do not think the figures are in such condition as to sustain very securely any argument. I think even if the census figures were absolutely accurate in regard to the Chinese it would not affect the argument upon this bill at all, and I do not wish, therefore, to waste time upon it. The real point at issue is how we shall carry out the settled policy of the United States to exclude Chinese labor. I think that to merely continue the existing law is an imperfect method of carrying it out, and that the present bill as reported from the committee, with modifications such as I have suggested, and possibly others, is the better and the more intelligent way of doing it. We are going to meet a bill from the House, which lies on our table now, far more drastic than anything which has come out of our committee. We are going to be met with that bill in conference; and if Senators imagine that the House is going to throw away their entire bill and take a totally different one from us, they are more sanguine as to the yielding spirit of that body than I am.

I think we shall have to meet in conference the proposition to codify and rearrange existing law. We have done something in that direction in our committee. I hope we shall perfect the bill still more in the Senate, but I want to see the Senate meet the House with a reasonable proposition for the modification of the bill which they will bring us. You can not turn down that bill by merely declaiming against it; you have got to meet it. You will be compelled, in my judgment, to compromise with it, and I want to secure as a result the best legislation we can get. If this bill does not pass as it comes from the committee, modified as I have suggested; if it can not pass as I hope it will pass, because I think it is better legislation than the other; if the Senate sees fit to substitute the bill of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], I shall then vote for that bill on its passage. If I can not get the best, I will take the next best. I merely want to get the best and most intelligent legislation that can be had. I think it is a practical question of legislation which we are called upon to decide, and not a question of sentiment. I believe in the exclusion of Chinese labor: I am committed to that policy as absolutely as a man can be. What is before us now for decision is a difference in detail, not a difference in principle, for I do not understand that any of us differ as to the principle.

I should like to call the attention of the Senate, in conclusion—for I have occupied far more time than I intended—to what I think is really at stake here. Let us face the real reasons for excluding Chinese. We are not going to exclude the Chinese because they are immoral. The Chinese have their virtues, and they have their vices. So have all the races of the world. Their virtues may differ from ours, and their vices may differ from ours; but it does not follow that their vices are, therefore, worse or that their virtues are less to be respected. There is plenty of immigration which comes to these shores with morals quite as bad as those of the Chinese, and I am not seeking to legislate against the latter because I think they are immoral. They are a quiet and a thrifty people wherever they live. You do not find their names on the criminal records very much. They are honest in business, and they attend to their business. I have not attacked the Chinamen or the Chinese Empire, and I have no desire to do so. I hope, as we all must hope, that the day will come when the Chinese Empire will be Christianized and will accept the great faith which we call our own. Yet I would not exclude them now on account of their religion, nor have I anything to say against them on that account. The reasons we select them for exclusion from the

United States are two, and I think, Mr. President, they are absolutely unanswerable.

The first reason is that they are members not of a new and malleable race who can come here and adopt our methods and imbibed our ideas. They are members of an old and immutable civilization. They never can form a part of the body of American citizenship. They do not wish to do so. They would not do so if they could. They come here simply for profit. A great race which means to do that and nothing else in the United States is better outside the line than inside.

There is one other reason for Chinese exclusion which weighs with me with equal force, and I think it is what controls the people of this country in the policy which they have adopted. Let me first, before I state that second reason, call attention to the general immigration argument.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] said the other day that worse men came over the border of the Atlantic coast than ever came in from China on the Pacific coast. He said we needed some restrictive laws for immigration generally, and I agree with him. I sought to get improved restrictive legislation here, and a bill bearing my name was carried through both Houses and vetoed by President Cleveland. Another bill passed the Senate to the same effect, but was lost in the other House. I think nothing is more important than additional restriction of immigration coming from eastern Europe now pouring in and taking the place of the races that have made and built up the United States. But, Mr. President, because we have not got suitable immigration legislation on the Atlantic coast is no reason why we should deny it elsewhere. I, at least, can not legislate in that way. It is no argument to say because we fail in one place that we should not succeed in another. If I can not get good legislation for Atlantic-coast immigration, I will try to get good legislation to exclude what I think is a damaging immigration which comes into our Western ports.

The true arguments against the Chinese rests, first, as I have said, on the ground that they never can become a part of our citizenship, and, second, on the ground, as I feel it most strongly, that the Chinaman presents a form of economic competition which we can not meet. Under conditions which he can create he can survive and we can not survive.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. LODGE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GALLINGER. As the Senator has done me the honor to refer to an observation I made, I want to say to the Senator that I had hoped that I had made my position so clear that I could not possibly be misunderstood, as being absolutely opposed to Chinese immigration so far as laborers are concerned.

Mr. LODGE. If I gave any impression to the contrary I beg the Senator's pardon. Nothing was further from my mind.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will read his remarks in the RECORD to-morrow morning, he will see, I think, that they bear the interpretation I have suggested. I simply want to say that my objections to the pending bill were on different lines altogether, while agreeing with the Senator absolutely so far as the restriction of Chinese labor is concerned.

Mr. LODGE. I know the Senator introduced it only by way of contrast.

Mr. GALLINGER. That was all.

Mr. LODGE. I know he said, in so many words, that he was in favor of excluding Chinese labor.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. On that point I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether he knows of a single Senator in the Chamber who is in favor of the admission of Chinese laborers? It is admitted that they are all in favor of the exclusion of Chinese from competition with American workingmen.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the Senator from Indiana has only come into the Chamber recently, otherwise he would have known that I have said, and if I have said it once, I have said it to the point of wearisomeness of repetition, that every Senator was in favor of the exclusion of Chinese laborers. I certainly never meant to suggest that any Senator was not.

But I wish to conclude what I was saying. Before I leave this subject I wish to define my own feelings in regard to the admission of Chinese labor, why I have always been opposed to it, why I am opposed to it now, and why I think we ought to have thorough, straightforward, honest, and effective legislation in regard to it.

As I was stating when interrupted, I am in favor of Chinese exclusion, because the Chinese can create economic conditions in which we can not survive. It is not the question of the fittest surviving, but a question of the survival of the fittest to survive. The best do not necessarily survive, and here we have a people 450,000,000 strong, who can produce an environment and a stand-

ard under which we can not live. Every people which has been actually threatened with serious Chinese immigration has shut or tried to shut the door against them. Australia will not let them in, and the Australians are people of our own kin and blood. Canada is agitating very wisely, as I think, to shut them out with a capitation tax which amounts to absolute exclusion. The Filipinos, as I said in the first part of my speech, regard the Chinese with a shuddering dread. In the history of the Philippine Islands there have been three or four massacres of all the Chinamen there by the native people rising against them. You may say that it is brutal, that it is horrible, but men become brutal when they are fighting for existence. You bring on the question of living between one man and another or one race and another and the primitive passion is going to come to the surface; you can not shut it down; and you can not put it aside by saying that it is brutal. When the Chinese in large numbers got into the Philippine Archipelago and drove the Filipinos out of employment and out of labor and threatened them with starvation, the Filipinos turned on them in a way a comparatively primitive people would turn on them—they turned on them and killed them.

Mr. President, when the Chinese came into this country there were outbreaks against them, which we all deeply regretted. Chinamen were killed at various points in this country. One of the objects this treaty sets forth is to prevent the recurrence of such deeds as that. I do not desire, for my part, that a people should come into this country against whom there rises up an instinctive hostility in the minds of large masses of our people. Let us, in the name of humanity and mercy, keep the races apart and shut out people who will excite such feelings. Let us keep such people from landing here.

One of my earliest remembrances, before I had taken the slightest interest in public questions, long before there was Chinese legislation, was an attempt to fill a great shoe factory at North Adams, in my State, with Chinamen in order to replace the white workmen who had struck for higher wages. I can still remember the impression that was made upon the community of Massachusetts. I can still remember the trouble that arose, the violence that occurred, and the feeling of relief that passed over the State when the whole thing ended. All this is the instinctive hostility of two races who can not meet on a common ground, economically speaking.

The Chinese are of the great Mongol family. We are of the Aryan race. Whether these Aryans came originally from the Pamirs in India or whether, as the more recent theory is, they poured down from the north of Europe into the south of Europe and thence east into Asia, it matters not. We are of that Aryan race, with a different language, a different past, a different hope, and a different future. There is the Mongol race; and when Chinese labor is brought into competition with our labor our labor can not meet it on the standard and in the environment that the Chinaman creates and live. That is why, as I believe, the great mass of American people, with a strong race instinct, with an instinct which can not be overcome, believes they should be shut out. I think that deep popular instinct is sound and wise. It is very easy to say, as is said constantly, "Oh, you are a friend of Denis Kearney; this comes up from the sand lot; it is the work of labor agitators," and all that sort of thing.

Mr. President, upon any great popular movement or upon a great popular desire the agitator and the demagogue are sure to fasten and seek their own profits, for the moment at least. But, Mr. President, if Senators think that the feeling or that the movement behind this legislation are only the work of the professional agitator or the sand-lot orator, they make, in my judgment, a very great mistake. I have the profoundest sympathy with this feeling myself. I think this is a question of dealing with a people utterly alien to us, who never can become a part of our civilization, who present economic conditions which we can not meet, and in the presence of whose labor our labor would perish.

We have wisely decided in the last twenty years to adopt the policy of exclusion. On that principle we are all agreed, and we are differing here now simply on details as to how to carry the principle into execution. All I hope and all I ask is that we should deal with this question with the feeling that this is no place for party lines or personal divisions of any kind, and that we may seek to get out of our discussion the best, the most intelligent, and the most efficient legislation that we as a legislative body are capable of giving to the country.

I think this is a great and important work, and I hope that the Senate will take up and consider and perfect, so far as they can, the bill of the committee. I also believe that it will be a great mistake to throw this measure aside, to avoid this question now, and pass a temporary bill to extend a loose, irregular system for two years, in order to be confronted, as we shall be, with this same question on the eve of a Presidential election, a time when

I do not think, to put it mildly, that the Chinaman would meet with any more consideration or justice than he will meet now. Possibly he would not meet with so much. I think it is better for the Chinaman, better for our commercial relations, better for our standing in every way, to take this subject up deliberately, make the best bill of this we now can, then consider it in conference with the other House, and put it on the statute book before the 5th day of May.

Mr. FRYE (Mr. KEAN in the chair). Mr. President, I receive now and then letters and telegrams directed to me as President pro tempore of the Senate, with the expectation on the part of the writers and senders that, as President of the Senate, I will communicate them to the body. I do not feel at liberty to do that, but as a Senator I do feel at liberty, and will take this opportunity to read two or three telegrams I received this morning on this subject. If the Senators from California are present they will notice these communications are from leading business men on the Pacific coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 11, 1902.

Hon. W. P. FRYE,

President United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Sincerely hope exclusion act as proposed will not pass; unnecessarily severe; detrimental mercantile interest. Pacific coast urge reenactment Geary law as sufficient all requirements, yet allowing us maintain and increase trade relations with China.

W. L. B. MILLS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 11, 1902.

Hon. W. P. FRYE,

President United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Exclusion act as proposed unnecessarily drastic; will cripple commerce, destroy our trade China. Believe reenactment Geary Act would cover all requirements and preserve and increase present trade relations China.

A. A. Watkins, F. W. Vansicklen, A. H. Baldwin, Alexander Hamilton, Francis Carolan, Henry J. Crocker, H. L. E. Meyer, W. G. Irwin, C. A. Grouer, Jno. Scott Wilson, Alvinza Hayward, Chauncey R. Winslow, E. A. Wiltsee, Geo. W. Hooper, W. G. Dodd, Chas. N. Champion, L. I. Scott, H. A. Blackman, M. P. Gurrine, Geo. S. Folsom, Samuel Foster, L. H. Sweeney, W. P. Fuller & Co., Henry F. Allen, Arthur Page, Henry Rosenfeld, Geo. A. Gore, C. E. Bickford, E. L. Jones, W. H. Talbot, W. S. Davis, Harry J. Hart, Louis Rosenthal.

These names will be recognized by the Senators from California as the names of leading business men there.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 11, 1902.

Hon. W. P. FRYE,

President United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Mercantile interests thoroughly aroused; protest against proposed exclusion act as too drastic; will not only prevent increased trade China, but will destroy what we already have. Respectfully urge reenactment Geary Act as amply sufficient all necessary requirements, and will allow us preserve and increase valuable business relations with China.

HENRY T. SCOTT,
GEORGE A. POPE,
F. W. ZEILE,
ALFRED S. TUBBS,
CHARLES WEBB HOWARD,
BARNARD FAYMONVILLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 11, 1902.

Hon. W. P. FRYE,

President United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

If exclusion act now before Senate is passed our trade with China will be ruined and the commerce of this port seriously injured. Reenactment Geary Act sufficient and will not so seriously prevent increasing our business with Chinese ports.

A. CHEESEBROUGH.

One of the most important business men on the Pacific coast.

Mr. GALLINGER. Are those dispatches from San Francisco?

Mr. FRYE. They are from San Francisco. I received a letter this morning, which I desire to read to the Senate because it relates to one provision liable to be in this bill in which I take a greater interest than in any other, and which is in danger of becoming a law, whatever the Senate of the United States does, through a conference report, the resistance to a conference report being very much more difficult than resistance to a proposition pending before either body.

Before this debate is over I may have a few words to say in relation to a very extraordinary and somewhat spectacular performance a few days since between the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. FAIRBANKS] and the senior Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] relating to the employment of seamen on the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President, if it will not disturb the Senator from Maine—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. FRYE. I do not propose to do it now, but later on I will give the Senator from Indiana ample opportunity to reply.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I was not aware of any spectacular performance, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. FRYE. I said it seemed to me spectacular.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. It seemed only so to the Senator from Maine, then, I think.

Mr. FRYE. I doubt it; I think it struck quite a number of other Senators in the same way.

The following letter is from the Boston Steamship Company:
BOSTON, April 10, 1902.

Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Having heard to-day of the amendment to the general Chinese-exclusion bill offered by Mr. CLARK, and which passed the House (which if it should become a law would be very disastrous to American vessels engaged in the Orient and Manila business from the Pacific coast), and feeling this is of great importance to American shipping, I took the liberty of sending you the following:

"Great injury will be done United States vessel owners if Clark amendment is passed in Senate, not only to vessels now running to Orient from Pacific, but to new proposed lines if subsidy bill passes. This business growing and should not be hampered."

You are probably aware that a very large percentage of the Orient and Manila business from the Pacific coast is now carried on by vessels under foreign flags, and you will readily see what a handicap it would be to the American flag if the amendment should pass.

One of my companies now has three steamers on the Pacific coast, and the first of the large new ships of this company sails the latter part of this month for that coast. It is far from encouraging to us, who are investing our money to build up the merchant marine, to find such legislation against the interests of American shipowners being suggested at Washington.

I am sorry to cause you any trouble in this matter, but felt that it was of such great importance that I must do so.

Yours, truly,

ALFRED WINSOR, President.

I simply desired to read these, without entering into the debate at all.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, as bearing upon the subject of the propriety or advisability of simply extending the Geary Act—because that is the proposition of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT]—and in answer to some of the dispatches which have been read here, I desire to place the author of the Geary Act on the witness stand—Hon. Thomas J. Geary, the man who was the author of the legislation which it is proposed to extend, an old-time citizen of California, a former Representative from that State in the House of Representatives, who inaugurated this scheme of legislation, and a man who, I presume, knows as much as any other man in the city of San Francisco or on the Pacific coast in regard to the workings of the law which bears his name. I ask the Secretary to read what he says about the propriety of extending the Geary Act in a telegraphic dispatch which came to me unsolicited the night before last.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 10, 1902.

Hon. JOHN H. MITCHELL,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

In view of the present conditions and experiences of the past ten years, nothing short of the Senate bill No. 2960 as reported will effectually exclude Chinese laborers and protect the American against such competition. The American seaman is equally entitled to protection against alien rivals as the builder or owner of the ship. I hope that the protest of the few selfish employers on this coast, who do not represent its sentiment, or the impertinent threat of a foreign minister will not influence the Senate to forget its duty to the American laborer.

T. J. GEARY.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, in reference to one remark in that dispatch, wherein Mr. Geary refers to interference by a foreign minister, I desire to turn for a moment to the colloquy that took place a day or two since between the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER], and myself in reference to the communication sent by his excellency the Chinese minister, Wu Ting-fang, to the Secretary of State, with a special request that it be communicated to Congress. I inquired at the time of the Senator from New Hampshire what he thought of the propriety of the Chinese minister to the United States attempting thus directly to influence legislation in which his Government was concerned. The Senator said he saw no impropriety in it, and if there was any it was upon the part of the Secretary of State. The Senator from Ohio came to his relief with a statement that the Chinese minister had a perfect right to do what he did by virtue of a provision of the treaty. The Senator from Ohio is clearly in error, as it seems to me. There is nothing whatever in the treaty of 1894 upon the subject. There is a provision in the treaty of 1880, which I shall read. It is as follows:

"The high contracting powers having agreed upon the foregoing articles, whenever the Government of the United States shall adopt legislative measures in accordance therewith, such measures will be communicated to the Government of China. If the measures as enacted are found to work hardship upon the subjects of China, the Chinese minister at Washington may bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State of the United States, who will consider the subject with him."

That, Mr. President, does not authorize the Chinese minister to send in a communication to Congress, either through the Secretary of State or any other officer, as I believe, and I think his doing so was a gross violation of his privileges as minister to this country. It is my private opinion, Mr. President, that if such a thing had been done by the ambassador from England, or the

ambassador from France, or the ambassador from Spain, or the ambassador from Italy, he would have received his passport inside of twenty-four hours.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. MITCHELL. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. Does the Senator from Oregon understand that it is a breach of propriety for a government having a treaty with our Government, whereby either may call to the attention of the other what it believes to be an injustice in the working of an existing law, or the liability of a proposed law to work injustice, to send a communication to the Department of State with a request that it be laid before that department of the Government having authority on the subject?

That is, as I understand it, a provision of the treaty, that either party may call to the attention of the other any matter relating to legislation on a grave subject affecting both; and the treaty, it is true, goes beyond that, and says something else, which is that the two diplomatic authorities will discuss it together. The Chinese minister having that permission or agreement that the matter may be reconsidered by the two Governments, sent his views to the Secretary of State, and said, "Be good enough to make the department of your Government having legislative authority on this subject acquainted with our views." With great respect for the intelligence and knowledge of such things of my honorable friend from Oregon, the idea of finding an impropriety in that does not impress itself upon me as being very serious.

Mr. MITCHELL. Does the Senator from Massachusetts believe or hold to the doctrine that an ambassador of a foreign country or a minister of a foreign country, as in this case, has a right, within the lines of propriety and comity and the rights of ambassadors and ministers, to take up a piece of legislation reported from a committee of one of the Houses of Congress and discuss it and criticize it from one end to the other, as this minister has done, and have that communication sent to the Congress of the United States with a view of influencing Congress in dealing with the question?

Mr. HOAR. Certainly.

Mr. MITCHELL. I do not think so. We just differ.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator will allow me?

Mr. MITCHELL. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. If Great Britain had pending in Parliament legislation affecting American travelers or American seamen, describing them by nationality and race, I should think it entirely proper for Mr. Choate, under the direction of our Government or in proper cases on his own motion, to call the attention of the foreign office to such suggestions as occurred to him in behalf of American interests on that subject, with the respectful request that he lay those suggestions before Parliament.

Mr. MITCHELL. With the exception of the last clause in the Senator's statement, I agree entirely with him. I have no doubt at all of the propriety of a foreign ambassador or minister communicating with the Secretary of State and pointing out what he may deem as something improper either in an existing treaty or in an existing law affecting an existing treaty, and then I have no doubt the Secretary of State has the right, through the President, to communicate with Congress. But what I object to is that the foreign minister takes up this piece of legislation and finds fault with it and criticizes it from one end to the other and asks that the communication be brought before Congress for the purpose of influencing legislation. That is something I do not think he ought to do within the lines of propriety.

Mr. HOAR. Let me ask my honorable friend if there is any earthly purpose of making the communication, which he says is proper, except that it may be laid before the lawmaking power of the Government? The Department has no control over legislation. It has no power over it. The Secretary of State has none. Now, therefore, if it is proper to communicate to him these reasons, it is certainly done for the sole and only purpose that they shall be communicated to Congress. You simply can not question that. Probably the Senator's complaint is simply that the minister put in words what everybody would know, that if such communication was made it was intended that it should be sent to Congress.

Mr. MITCHELL. There is a proper way of communicating with Congress.

Mr. HOAR. I understand.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is through the President.

Mr. HOAR. I know, and there is a proper way to communicate with the President, and that is through the Secretary of State.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is right.

Mr. HOAR. That is what the Chinese minister did.

Mr. MITCHELL. I find no fault with the Chinese minister for

communicating with the Secretary of State, so far as that is concerned.

Mr. HOAR. Is not the trouble with my honorable friend, in all candor, not so much the way he did it, but the power with which he did it, and the difficulty of answering his argument?

Mr. MITCHELL. This provision of the treaty, the Senator will see, simply authorizes him, after Congress has enacted legislation, to communicate with the Secretary of State if he finds fault with what Congress has done. That is all. I do not think the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, by the way, can point to a single case in the history of this Government where a foreign minister has communicated to Congress in criticism of a piece of legislation pending before Congress.

Mr. HOAR. Did not foreign governments, not only their ministers, but several of the governments, express their sense of the impropriety of provisions in the Dingley bill while it was pending and have them communicated to Congress for its consideration?

Mr. LODGE. I think foreign ministers have an unquestioned right to communicate to the Secretary of State and to have their communications laid before Congress, but I should like to know, as the authorities are now settling that point, whether the minister of a foreign power has a right to come into a committee room and discuss pending legislation, because if that is all right, then the Chinese minister, when he did it last year or a year or two ago in the Foreign Relations Committee, was perfectly justified in coming and seeing Senator Davis and myself in regard to it. I do not think he was.

Mr. GALLINGER. He did not do it this year.

Mr. LODGE. No; but he has done it. Perhaps he has been warned off.

Mr. HOAR. The question whether that is proper is a question for the committee. I suppose they will settle it in their own way. I do not want to have the Senate diverted from this particular point by another one just now.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I am very much obliged to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] for making the answer which I would have tried to make, although I could not have made it so ably and completely as he made it, to the suggestion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. When the colloquy which the Senator from Oregon refers to occurred in the Senate a few days ago I had no idea that anything was being said that anyone would take to heart or about which there would be really any difference of opinion.

Mr. MITCHELL. I have not taken anything to heart, so far as I am concerned. I merely referred to it as the Senator spoke of it in his speech.

Mr. FORAKER. But when a Senator refers to it and comments upon it in the spirited and zealous way in which the Senator from Oregon did just now it would seem that it had made a pretty firm lodgment in his mind, anyway. But, however that may be, the remark I made at the time of that colloquy was that according to my understanding of the matter then referred to the Chinese minister had a perfect right to do what the Senator from New Hampshire had shown he had done in sending to the Secretary of State a communication, which is to be found in the RECORD as a part of the speech of the Senator from New Hampshire.

What was it the Chinese minister did, and what was it that the treaty provided, to which I made reference—for the only part I took in that colloquy was to call attention to the fact that by our treaty stipulations with China it is provided that the Chinese minister representing China at this capital shall have a right to confer with the Secretary of State in regard to matters arising under our treaty provisions.

Mr. SPOONER. That would include writing?

Mr. FORAKER. That certainly would include writing.

Mr. TELLER. I desire to ask the Senator from Ohio if that would not have been the rule without its being in the treaty.

Mr. FORAKER. I think it would have been the rule without its being there.

Mr. TELLER. But that is not the question the Senator from Oregon has been discussing.

Mr. FORAKER. I understand it to be. The Senator from Oregon was taking exception to what I said in connection with that colloquy. What I said, in addition to what the Senator from New Hampshire said, which was to the effect suggested by the Senator from Colorado, was that he had a right as a minister to make that communication. He had also a right specifically conferred upon him by the provisions of the treaty. Here is what I referred to.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. FORAKER. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. I did not mean to say he had a right to address a letter on this subject. He had a right to address a letter concerning legislation that we had enacted.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is what I mean.

Mr. TELLER. That is what he had a right to do, and that he had a right to do without the treaty, but not legislation that we are enacting. He has no right to do it, nor has the Secretary of State.

Mr. FORAKER. Let us see whether or not he has a right to do it. I agree absolutely with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], as I understand his statement, that it is within the right of a minister representing a country at a foreign capital to confer with the proper officers of the government to which he is accredited with respect to contemplated legislation that will be objectionable to his country—to do it, of course, in a proper way, in a proper spirit, by a proper communication, and for a proper purpose, and that is all that the Chinese minister has done in this instance. He is pointing out, as the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] suggests to me, in this communication to our Secretary of State, that the proposed legislation will not only be objectionable because of its provisions upon their merits, but that that legislation will be in violation of treaty rights.

Mr. MITCHELL. But the letter contains a threat—two of them.

Mr. FORAKER. Let us see whether it contains a threat or not. By article 4, which is still in force, of the treaty of 1880, it is provided as I shall read.

Now, in order that we may understand the scope of this specific authority to the Chinese minister, it is well enough to bear in mind that the treaty of 1880 was had at our solicitation; that it was entered into for the purpose of modifying the provisions of the treaty of 1868, simply a treaty negotiating additional articles to the treaty of 1858, which is the treaty that is in force between China and the United States to-day.

By the treaty of 1868 everybody could come from China to the United States who wanted to come, just as persons from other countries with which we had treaties of peace and amity. By the treaty of 1880, however, it was provided that we might regulate, limit, or suspend, and we promptly proceeded to suspend absolutely, although the treaty itself said while we had the right to suspend we should not absolutely prohibit even Chinese laborers.

Now, then, in view of the fact that it was within the contemplation of the parties that there should be legislation of a modifying character with respect to Chinese immigration, it was foreseen that there might be hardships imposed in connection with the enactment and enforcement of such legislation, and therefore it was provided as follows:

The high contracting powers having agreed upon the foregoing articles, whenever the Government of the United States shall adopt legislative measures in accordance therewith, such measures will be communicated to the Government of China. If the measures as enacted are found to work hardship upon the subjects of China, the Chinese minister at Washington may bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State of the United States—

Mr. MITCHELL. Legislation already had.

Mr. FORAKER (reading)—

who will consider the subject with him—

Mr. MITCHELL. That is right.

Mr. FORAKER (reading)—

and the Chinese foreign office may also bring the matter to the notice of the United States minister at Peking and consider the subject with him, to the end that mutual and unqualified benefit may result.

Mr. President, following the adoption of that treaty, legislation was enacted suspending the right of immigration, and then all the other legislation followed which has been commented upon in the course of this debate and on which I expect to comment in detail and at length on Monday next. But finally—

Mr. HOAR. May I ask the Senator a question right here?

Mr. FORAKER. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. Is it not much better, much more convenient, more agreeable to both parties that the difficulties should be stated before the legislation is had than afterwards?

Mr. FORAKER. Unquestionably; and I want to point out that the Chinese minister proceeds upon that theory, and in a communication of most respectful and polite character he presents his views upon it. I not only think he had a right to do it, but I think it was his duty to do it, and I think he would have been derelict as the representative of his country at this capital accredited if he had not done so, entertaining those views.

Here now, Mr. President, is what he says. This is not addressed to the Congress of the United States. It is addressed to the Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, with whom, according to the provisions of our treaty, he was specifically authorized to confer whenever, in his judgment, it was proper that he should do so.

No. 240.] CHINESE LEGATION, Washington, March 22, 1902.

SIR: When the Chinese Government consented in 1880 to a modification of the treaty of 1868, whereby the free immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States was restricted, it was provided in the treaty that where the legislation of Congress authorized by that convention was likely to work hardships on the Chinese subjects the minister in Washington would be per-

mitted to communicate with the Secretary of State, to the end that mutual and unqualified benefit might result.

In making use at this time of the privilege granted in the cited treaty provision, I desire not to be understood as antagonizing the just provisions of pending legislation or influencing Congressional action, but to bring to your attention, and through you to Congress, some of the hardships which will inevitably result to the subjects of China in case some of the proposed legislation should become a law. Should I remain silent until the bills now before Congress be enacted into a law, it will then be too late to remedy the evil. I trust, therefore, that what I say to you may aid the honorable Congress in making a right conclusion on the subject.

Then he goes on to discuss the very objections that he, as the representative of the Chinese people, has to the legislation that is proposed, all of it in a perfectly respectful way. I do not propose at this time to read that. It is not necessary to insert it because it is in the RECORD as a part of the speech of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. But what I call attention to is that the communication was to the Secretary of State, with him, and to him, and nobody else.

That the communication has found its way into Congress and into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is something that the Chinese minister is not responsible for, except only in the sense that he is the author of the communication. Evidently Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State, did not think there was any impropriety in the Chinese minister sending him that communication, or that he had transgressed the privileges accorded to him in the treaty stipulations to which I have referred.

I did not know until this moment just how the communication got here, but I am informed by Senators sitting near me that the Secretary of State, thinking it entirely proper that he should do so in the discharge of his duty, sent it to the committee in the Senate having this legislation under consideration, and in that way it has come to be a public document. What I want to call attention to is that it was within the right and privilege of the representative of the Chinese Empire to make this communication without regard to the treaty. But the right and power to do it is emphasized by the treaty stipulation.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will the Senator from Ohio allow me?

Mr. FORAKER. Certainly.

Mr. MITCHELL. I had supposed until this moment that the communication had been sent as an official communication to the President of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is right.

Mr. MITCHELL. But I infer from the colloquy which has just taken place between the Senators in front of me that it was sent informally to the Committee on Immigration. Is that it?

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator is mistaken about that.

Mr. MITCHELL. I simply want to ascertain the fact.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator misunderstood a whispered suggestion I made to him. As I understand the matter, it was transmitted by the Secretary of State to the President pro tempore of the Senate, and by order of the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. MITCHELL. If that is the fact, very well. I did not know what the fact was.

Mr. FORAKER. It was not the Chinese minister who sent it to this body or the other House, but it was our own official, the Secretary of State, to whom with propriety the Chinese minister had sent the communication.

I wish to call attention to the character of it, the fact that the Chinese minister, in sending it, plants himself upon his right under the treaty. Suppose he made a mistake about it? Suppose he is in error in so construing that provision? Is he to be condemned as having done something on account of which he should be given his passports, as was remarked here a moment ago? It seems to me that the zeal of those who want to condemn anything and everything connected with China, or likely to come to this country from China, has outstepped itself when Senators undertake to criticize in the manner in which this has been criticised a communication of this character. That is all I believe I care to say.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I propose to make a single observation and not to detain the Senate more than a moment. I took occasion, when the matter which has been revived to-day by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] was under discussion, to say that I was of opinion that no impropriety on the part of the Chinese minister could properly be charged; that the communication came through the State Department, and that we could not look beyond that. The document is here; it is open to the examination of every Senator, and I am very glad that I took occasion to put it into the RECORD, where some people in the country at least may read it.

I rose, however, to make a single remark concerning the telegram which the Senator from Oregon had read from the author of the so-called Geary law. That telegram, in its first sentence, is in these words:

In view of the present conditions and experiences of the past ten years, nothing short of the Senate bill No. 2900, as reported, will effectually exclude Chinese laborers and protect the American against such competition.

In the remarks I had the honor to make a few days ago I made this statement, which is according to the statistics furnished by the Director of the Census for the year 1900:

In 1890 there were 72,472 Chinese in California, while in 1900 there were only 45,753, a decrease of nearly 40 per cent in a single decade.

I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon what the present conditions are or what the experiences have been that are alarming Mr. Geary at the present time? In the State of California, where he lives, in the past ten years—and that is the period to which he alludes—there has been a decrease of 40 per cent. In other words, a decrease from 72,472 in 1890 to 45,753 in 1900.

Can the Senator explain to my benighted understanding what it is that Mr. Geary is so alarmed over and what the conditions are that makes it necessary for us to legislate more drastically and more offensively to the Chinese than we did when the Geary law was passed?

Mr. MITCHELL. We are not trying, in my judgment, to legislate either more drastically or more offensively.

Mr. CULLOM. What is the purpose?

Mr. MITCHELL. My judgment about the bill is simply this, in brief: That it is a codification of the existing laws, incorporating into the bill all those principles which have been definitely settled by decisions of the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice, and the Federal courts. I do not believe the pending bill is any more drastic than the existing law, when you view the existing law in the light of these decisions to which I have referred. That is my honest opinion about it.

There are a good many reasons for their codification. To know exactly what the law is now you have first to look into the treaty of 1894, then the treaty of 1890, and then the act of 1888, which, by the way, never materialized, in the opinion of many, because based on a treaty never ratified by China. In the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury, I believe, that act is, in part, in force to-day. You are compelled, then, to look into the act of 1892 and the act of 1893, which is amendatory of the act of 1892, and then you have to consider the various questions that have been settled by adjudication by the Treasury Department, by the Department of Justice, and by the decisions of the Federal courts.

That is the one great reason why the legislation proposed by the committee is preferable to a simple extension of existing law. It would be a peculiar piece of legislation on our statute books if the bill proposed by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] should be passed. The act of 1892, which is the Geary Act, was simply an extension of existing legislation, a kind of a drag net to drag along and keep in operation the act of 1888 and other acts then in existence. Then that was amended by the act of 1893. Then comes along the treaty of 1894. Now you propose to hitch on again by a legislative hook this act of 1892, and by a few lines to say that all existing legislation is continued in force. It is bad legislation to start with. The Senator from Connecticut will admit that, I think.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Oh, no.

Mr. MITCHELL. I am—

Mr. SPOONER. Disappointed.

Mr. MITCHELL. I am disappointed. I regret to hear him say it. If his amendment should be passed, I venture to say the Senator from Connecticut can not point to a single piece of legislation like it on the statute books of this country since the beginning of the Government—not one. There may be several cases where there have been acts passed simply extending existing legislation. I doubt whether there ever was a case where, after a period of ten years had elapsed, under an act extending the operation of several acts, there has been a proposition to extend again the whole thing by a few lines extending existing legislation. It is bad legislation.

Now, in regard to the question asked by the Senator from New Hampshire, I think if he had read as carefully as I have read every word of the 580 pages of testimony taken by the Senate Committee on Immigration he would not ask the question. He would find in the evidence taken there a full, sufficient, and complete answer to the question.

Now, one other word, Mr. President, as long as I am up. What is the situation? What is the purpose upon the part of the two Houses of Congress in having committees? It is for the purpose of taking up bills and perfecting them and determining as to the character of legislation that ought to be enacted. Take this case.

Here were five or six bills introduced at the beginning of the session on the theory suggested by the Senator from Connecticut. One was introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], one by Senator PROCTOR, and one was introduced by myself, although mine went much further, because it had certain provisions condensing the law and bringing it up, besides extending the principle of exclusion to our insular possessions, but in a measure it was the same kind of legislation, and, as I now think after thorough consideration, a very bad bill. This committee took the subject up deliberately. It is one of the great commit-

tees of the Senate, composed of the ablest men we have here, good lawyers, able men, faithful Senators. They went about an investigation. They investigated and they took, as I said, 580 pages of closely written testimony. They went into the whole case thoroughly, and that committee come here and with one exception (I think the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] is perhaps the only dissenter in the committee) they report this bill to us.

Mr. SPOONER. As I understand the Senator, it does not change the existing law at all, but is a mere codification.

Mr. MITCHELL. It is my understanding of it that it does not change the existing law, construing the law as I have said, except the principle of exclusion is extended to our insular possessions.

Mr. SPOONER. Then it came pretty near falling within the Latin phrase, *Parturiunt montes; nascitur ridiculus mus*.

Mr. MITCHELL. That may be, as far as that is concerned.

Now, what is the Senate to do? Are those members of the Senate, who are not members of that committee, who have never had the opportunity, although just as capable as members of the committee to investigate this subject generally as are the members of the committee—why do you Senators want to rebuke this committee and present and pass a bill which that committee, the great body of it, I believe a majority of all, perhaps but one, think ought to be passed?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

Mr. MITCHELL. Furthermore, if I may without violating the rules—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. MITCHELL. No, Mr. President; not just yet. After a little I will yield. I may say further—

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

Mr. MITCHELL. If I may be permitted to do so without violating the rules—

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator is violating the rules, inasmuch as I yielded to him to answer a question and he is making a speech.

Mr. MITCHELL. Oh, no; I am not making a speech.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have the floor, Mr. President, I will suggest to the Senator.

Mr. MITCHELL. I ask only a moment longer.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator asks me to yield to him I shall be glad to do it, but I will not admit that he has the floor.

Mr. MITCHELL. I simply want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact, if I can do it without violating another rule which I have in my mind, that the distinguished Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, headed by Representative HITT, has reported a more drastic measure than this, I am advised.

Mr. CULLOM. I think not.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is wrong.

Mr. CULLOM. I think the committee modified it very much, but afterwards the House ran over the committee and made it a more drastic bill.

Mr. MITCHELL. I think it was a very good bill as reported from the committee, and probably a little better bill after it had been doctored by the House. Now, then, I think we ought to do just what the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] said to-day. We ought to go on with this bill. If there is anything that is wrong about it let us amend it and fix it up and pass it. Time is passing, Mr. President. Unless we get legislation on this subject signed by the President of the United States before the 5th of next month, the doors are flung wide open and all the steamship companies in the country will be happy, because they will—

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, I will yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire will proceed.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in view of the fact that by unanimous consent we have to take a vote on this bill next Wednesday, I do not think the Senator's plea that time is passing has much potency.

The Senator from Oregon having disciplined the Chinese minister now proceeds to discipline the members of the Senate who do not chance to be members of the Committee on Immigration. I think we have an entire right to criticize the bill. I certainly am going to exercise that right to the fullest extent that I choose.

The Senator from Oregon suggests that all the members of that distinguished committee agreed to this bill except one; and yet when the Senator from Massachusetts ended his speech to-day I wondered whether he was for or against the measure, and the Senator from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee,

announced his willingness to have a portion of the bill stricken out. It strikes me that it was not a measure so well considered as it might have been by that very distinguished committee, and that it came here in a very crude shape. My judgment is that if this bill survives the ordeal through which it is to pass that the author of it, whether it be a Senator from the Pacific coast or Mr. Livernash, whoever he may be, who says he wrote it, will hardly be able to recognize the child of his creation. That is my judgment.

But, Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon, in the speech he made, did not answer my question. Evidently Mr. Geary had not been coached as to the attitude of the Senator from Oregon when he sent that telegram. Mr. Geary does not put his advocacy of the bill on the ground that he wants the law codified. He says nothing of the kind. He says he wants Senate bill 2960 enacted into law in view of the present conditions and experiences of the past ten years, so as to effectually exclude Chinese laborers and protect the Americans against such competition.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. And nothing short of that will accomplish it.

Mr. GALLINGER. And nothing short of that will accomplish what he desires.

Now, Mr. President, I have asked the question several times in the Senate—and I think I am not violating confidence when I say I have asked it in the cloakroom—of Senators from the Pacific coast, and I have never yet received an answer. What on earth are you making this hullabaloo about anyway? The number of Chinese in California is 40 per cent less to-day than it was ten years ago, and yet they want to get rid of the Chinese. Unless they propose to absolutely drive them from California and drive them from this country why do they want any different legislation on the statute books from what we have at the present time? If some Senator from the Pacific coast interested in this bill, whether he was a partner in drafting it or not, will answer that simple question, I should like very much to give him all the remaining time that I may claim in this debate for that purpose.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, the State that I represent in part is a Pacific State, in part at least. A goodly portion of it lies on the Pacific slope. I will answer the Senator.

We want a law that will exclude the laboring Chinese from coming to this country. We have several statutes. We have a large number of regulations, and while some of the regulations have the force of statutes they are liable, with a change of Secretary of the Treasury, to be changed. We want a condition created by law that will in time rid the American continent of every Chinese laborer. We do not want one of them on the continent, and the sooner we get rid of them the better it will be for the American people.

Now, Mr. President, we believe that this proposed law is neither drastic, inhuman, or violative of any provision of the treaty. We believe that it is consistent with every idea of humanity, and we do not want every two years to go through a contest for the passage of a bill of this kind, as we must do if the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut prevails.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. MCKENNEY, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution requesting the President to return to the House of Representatives the bill (H. R. 11418) to increase the pension of Hannah T. Knowles; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HANNAH T. KNOWLES.

Mr. PENROSE. I ask that the resolution which has just come from the House of Representatives may be laid before the Senate. It is a short resolution recalling a bill from the President, and Monday is the last day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Colorado yield for this purpose?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives; which was read:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President be requested to return to the House of Representatives the bill (H. R. 11418) "An act to increase the pension of Hannah T. Knowles."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

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

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2960) to prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its Territories, and all possessions and all territory under its jurisdiction, and the

District of Columbia, of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] read to the Senate quite a number of telegrams from distinguished citizens, he says, of California in which they speak of this bill in a severe manner. I will venture to say that they know nothing about the bill except the provision which excludes Chinese sailors from American ships. That is where their trouble comes in. They do not want that done, because it will lessen the profits of the shipowners. That is a separate proposition from the general provision of exclusion, but it falls within the principle that if we rightfully exclude Chinese from American soil we ought to exclude them from American ships.

Mr. President, I only want to say a word about the question of the interference of the Chinese minister. I have said nothing about it heretofore, but I want to say now that in my judgment, if any European minister had interfered with our affairs in the disagreeable and improper manner the Chinese minister has done for the last year, he would have been sent home long ago, and I am astonished that any Senator should stand in the Senate and say that it is the right of a foreign minister of any nationality whatever to give us advice as to what we shall do in a legislative way. I say it never has been done in the history of this country, and there is nothing in the treaty of 1880 which can be tortured into an excuse for doing it.

The treaty of 1880 simply provided that when we had enacted certain legislation, if it was not satisfactory to the Chinese Government they might confer with our Government with reference to another treaty, and that is all there is of it. I say no self-respecting nation has ever allowed, in the history of the world, a foreign minister to interfere in its affairs. What kind of a condition are we to be in, Mr. President, if, when we attempt legislation that the minister from Great Britain does not approve of, he can come here with his letters or even go to the State Department and enter his protest? Has such a thing ever been heard of? Never. The Senator from Wisconsin nods that it has. I challenge him to show that it has even been done except in an early day, and then it cost the minister his position here. He went home, Mr. President.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. Is there any danger in my accepting the challenge? I suppose not.

Mr. TELLER. I challenge the Senator to prove it. I do not expect to fight a duel with the Senator, but I want him to make good the proof if he means to assert that this has been done.

Mr. SPOONER. I can not furnish the proof at this moment, but I will furnish it. Unless I am very greatly mistaken in my memory there were communicated to the Senate, during the consideration of the Dingley bill, protests of foreign governments against certain of its provisions.

Mr. TELLER. If there were I did not know it. If there were, I venture to say it is a new precedent; it is this modern idea that we are not an independent sovereignty of our own.

Mr. SPOONER. That was not the Senator's challenge.

Mr. TELLER. But I doubt it, although I would not say it was not done, because I did not support the Dingley bill. I was not in the secrets of those who were passing it, and I have always been glad I did not support that measure.

Mr. FORAKER. I hope the Senator from Colorado will permit me to interrupt him for a moment.

Mr. TELLER. Certainly I will.

Mr. FORAKER. I understood the Senator to say that the only privilege granted to the Chinese minister by the stipulation of the treaty of 1880 was to confer with the Secretary of State in reference to the negotiation of a new treaty.

Mr. TELLER. That is what it amounts to.

Mr. FORAKER. I do not so understand it. Let me call the Senator's attention to the language of the treaty.

Mr. TELLER. Very well; read it.

Mr. FORAKER. I will not unduly interrupt the Senator.

Mr. TELLER. I know that no one can make a speech here without being interrupted, and I am ready to be interrupted.

Mr. FORAKER. I think it adds to the elucidation of the proposition under consideration. I do not like these set speeches. I think we accomplish a great deal more by interrupting one another, if we do it in a respectful way, and by these colloquies than by coming here and listening to long set speeches.

Mr. TELLER. I did not mean to complain, and I have refused to be interrupted but once in my life that I recollect.

Mr. FORAKER. I know the Senator does not complain, and therefore I feel emboldened to interrupt him, but I never interrupt him except for the purpose of expediting the discussion and for legitimate purposes.

Mr. TELLER. Go ahead.

Mr. FORAKER. This is the language that is in the treaty, in Article IV:

If the measures as enacted are found to work hardship upon the subjects of China, the Chinese minister at Washington may bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State of the United States, who will consider the subject with him.

That says nothing about the negotiation of another treaty, but it refers to the hardships that have resulted from the legislation which was to be enacted to carry out the treaty.

Now, that is what the minister discusses in this letter. He points out what has been done under these regulations. It has been said here that those regulations are in accordance with the treaty. I want to say, and I think I can satisfactorily demonstrate to the satisfaction of any unbiased mind—and I will try to do it on Monday—that those of which we make complaint—not all of them, but some of them—are gross violations of the treaty. What the Chinese minister points out is the operation of the law as it is being administered under the regulations. He points out that they are not, in his opinion, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty.

Mr. TELLER. Now, Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio has had his say. If it does not mean the negotiation of another treaty, it does not mean anything at all. The minister will confer with the Secretary. The Secretary could not set aside the statute. It must remain in force until a proper repeal, which could be done by another treaty I know.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. TELLER. Yes; I will yield again.

Mr. FORAKER. I understood it to mean that they would confer, the Secretary of State being the agency through which the Chinese minister would communicate to our Government, and that the Secretary of State would, upon hearing his complaints, if he thought they were well grounded, submit his views to Congress in order that these laws might be repealed, if they were in violation of the treaty or if hardships were being committed under them upon the Chinese.

Mr. TELLER. If it means that, which it does not—

Mr. FORAKER. And another reason why it could not have meant the treaty is that the treaty is perpetual except only as to its limitation.

Mr. TELLER. Oh, Mr. President, there never was any treaty that was perpetual.

Mr. FORAKER. I mean by its terms—

Mr. TELLER. It can be modified at any time.

Mr. FORAKER. Certainly, by treaty.

Mr. TELLER. And no treaty in the world has ever been found to be perpetual, either.

Mr. President, it meant, if it meant anything at all, that the two Governments would consider whether there should not be a modification of it. The only way the Secretary could assist in the modification really was by a new treaty. If we had made a new treaty with the Chinese Government that we had accepted, it would repeal every provision of the statute inconsistent with the treaty. That is what it meant. But that it meant the other thing, that he was to submit it to us, that is not the condition. It referred to existing law. This proposition of the Chinese minister is now to interfere with an attempt to enact a law. I hope the Senate can see the distinction if the Senator from Ohio can not. What it might be proper for a minister to say as to a law already enacted would be exceedingly improper for him to say as to a proposed enactment that Congress was considering.

Mr. President, the Secretary of State and his officers have not any right to say to us that this proposed measure in the Senate or in the House is not a proper one. The President has not any such right. It is a breach of privilege of the body. The King of Great Britain has not that right and dare not exercise it. The President of the United States may send to us a treaty, advising us what kind of laws he thinks ought to be made for some particular emergency, I have no doubt, but he can not send a treaty here, without a gross violation of the rights of the legislative body, when we are enacting a law, and say, "That will not do; we have got to have a different law." Does anybody here who has any idea of the courtesies, of the decencies, of the proprieties of the right of the Senate suppose that that could be done? And, if our own officers can not do it, can a minister from Great Britain, or China, or anywhere else do it? Mr. President, the thing is absolutely absurd.

The only way to treat this subject, I suppose, is to assume that the Chinese minister did not know. What astonishes me is that the Secretary of State should have complied with his request and sent it here. I can see that there would have been no impropriety in the Secretary of State concurring with him, and there would be no impropriety if the committee wanted to send to the Secretary of State to confer with him as to a proposed law touching

foreign affairs of this kind, if they see fit to do it. I do not believe that it would be a decent and proper thing for the committee to send for a foreign minister, nor do I believe he ought to be allowed to appear before any committee. It would be rather an unheard-of thing, I think, to send for the Secretary of State or the head of any other department of the Government except where there were intricacies and difficult things, like financial questions, when the Secretary of the Treasury is brought before the committee.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. TELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FORAKER. The Senator's reference to a minister coming before the committee is perhaps based upon the statement made by the Senator from Massachusetts. I intended when I had the floor a few moments ago to say that I have been a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations ever since the session of the Congress which began March 4, 1897, and during all that time I have never heard of the Chinese minister or any other minister appearing before that committee. I have never heard of anybody connected with that committee taking the opinion of the Chinese minister or any other representative of a foreign government. I was quite surprised when the Senator made that statement. I do not know under what circumstances such a thing could have happened that I did not know something about it, for I have missed very few meetings of the committee.

Mr. TELLER. I know nothing whatever about it, except what the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] said. I have no doubt if the Chinese minister was there that he was probably invited to be there. I do not suppose that he would have attempted to attend without an invitation, and I do not suppose the committee would allow him to appear otherwise. But I would say that I regard it as an improper thing for a committee to confer either with a foreign minister or an accredited agent of a foreign government. That has been done by a committee at this session of Congress, but I deny the right of the agent of any foreign government to appear before a committee of this body. I know well that the committees have ample power to do almost anything, and that no one can call them to account for it. They may call before them, I suppose, anyone who can give them information. It is a question of propriety. But it is certainly contrary to the usual administration of public affairs for a foreign minister to interfere in any way with legislation, either in this country or in any other. I venture to say that if the American minister should attempt in the slightest degree to influence legislation in Great Britain he would have to come home by the next steamer. In my opinion, any self-respecting people will insist upon the enforcement of that rule.

Mr. DRYDEN. Mr. President, I only rise because of a remark made by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] as to the position of members of the committee having this bill in charge with reference to the bill itself. He stated that he believed there was but one member of the committee who was not in favor of this bill. If he means by that that every other member of the committee is in favor of the bill in its entirety, I wish to dissent from that position. There are members of that committee now on this floor who will recollect distinctly that I, although I was then a new member of the Senate and a new member of the committee, objected to several of the provisions of the bill. I felt a great deal of delicacy in asserting myself because I was a new member, and because the testimony had about all been taken before I was put upon the committee and appeared at any of its meetings. Nevertheless, I did assert myself upon some of the provisions of the bill and particularly with reference to that provision which excludes the employment of Chinese laborers upon our vessels.

I have voted in the short time I have been a member of this body for a bill which I hope and believe will very much enlarge American shipping interests. I do not propose to be so inconsistent as to turn around and vote for a provision in another bill which will strike those interests down. If the testimony which was given before that committee can be relied upon, it seems to me evident that certain of our shipping interests will have to go from under the American flag if this bill passes with that provision in it.

I only want to make my position clear here, simply that I may not be considered inconsistent in any of the votes which I may choose to give upon the amendments pending to this bill or upon the bill itself, or if I should not vote in consonance with the position which the distinguished Senator from Oregon said he understood every member of the committee except one occupied with regard to it.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I shall be glad to rectify it if in any way, by imputation or otherwise, I have misrepresented the position of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. DRYDEN]. I did not mean by anything I said to convey the idea that all the

members of the committee agreed to all the provisions of the pending bill, because it is evident that that is not the case. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] said in open Senate to-day that he was utterly opposed to some of the provisions referred to by the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I do not rise for the purpose of continuing this debate, but simply to say that, having listened to the argument of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], it seems to me that he presents unanswerable reasons why this bill should be referred back to the committee.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. President, we have had read here telegraphic and other communications from shipping companies, from merchants, and from other people in high station relating to this bill. There have been handed to me resolutions passed by several bodies of seafaring men—one in New York, one in Philadelphia, and one in San Francisco—men who are striving to survive in this struggle which the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] so eloquently and clearly described in his speech this morning. I should like to have the resolutions read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolutions referred to by the Senator from Colorado will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Whereas Senators HANNA and FRYE stated that the heat in the stokeholes of steamers trading to the Orient is such that no white stokers can endure the same; and

Whereas this statement appears to have been the cause of the Senate voting down the anti-Chinese amendment to the subsidy bill; and

Whereas this statement is without any foundation in fact, the truth being that white stokers go in the transports from this coast through the Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean to the Philippines, and that white stokers go in steamers to the West Indies, Central and South America: Therefore,

Resolved by the Marine Firemen's Union of New York, in regular meeting assembled, That we repudiate the heat argument and the idea that it had any justification in any humanitarian concern for the health of the stokers or marine firemen; and further

Resolved, That we have been and are now willing to serve as stokers in those vessels, and will gladly do the work now done by the Chinese; and further

Resolved, That we hereby urge upon Congress to give to us, who go to sea, the same protection from Chinese competition that it shall be willing to give to workers on land.

JAMES W. BIRD,
Secretary A. C. M. F. U.
WILLIAM MACQUEEN,
Chairman.

Whereas during the subsidy debate and also during the hearings on the Chinese-exclusion bill it has been stated in Congress that white firemen for reasons of health can not be employed in the fire rooms of steamers trading in the Tropics; and

Whereas this statement is being used to deprive us of the protection against Chinese competition: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Firemen's Union of Philadelphia, call attention to the fact that we sail in vessels on the Gulf coast to Central and South America and in any vessels anywhere so long as we are wanted and paid; and

Resolved, That in our opinion it is not a friendly act to deprive us of work and give it to the Chinese; and further

Resolved, That it would be more frank and friendly to state the reason why Chinese are carried, it being known of all seafaring men that the wages for Chinese are \$9, while we, as American firemen, insist upon about four times that amount; and further

Resolved, That, being good enough to fight under the flag for its honor, we ought to be good enough to make a living under it.

Approved by regular meeting March 25, 1902.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Chairman.*
HORACE ATKINSEN, *Secretary.*

Whereas the United States Senate in passing the ship-subsidy bill killed the seamen's amendment of said bill; and

Whereas in the argument which caused the elimination of said seamen's clause, the advocates of the subsidy bill stated that white men were unable to endure the heat of the Tropics; and

Whereas we, members of the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen's Union, are now sailing in the ships of the Oceanic Company trading to Australia, in the United States Government transports running to Manila, and in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels trading to Panama, and are only too willing to accept employment in all vessels trading to any port on the Pacific: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen's Union, That we denounce the statements made and the arguments set forth in the United States Senate as misleading and not based upon facts, and assert that they can only be ascribed to ignorance of the true condition of the manning of some of the trans-Pacific lines running out of San Francisco; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Senators PATTERSON and PENROSE, Representative KAHN, and others.

PACIFIC COAST MARINE FIREMEN'S UNION,
Per JOHN BELL, *Secretary.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 27, 1902.

Mr. SPOONER. I do not rise for the purpose of making a speech, but if I may have the attention of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] for a moment, I find that under date of May 19, 1897, the following communication was sent to the then Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Hobart, by the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, May 19, 1897.

SIR: Agreeably to the request of the German ambassador, I have the honor to lay before you, with a view to their presentation to the Senate, copies of the correspondence indicated below, in regard to the protest of the German Government against differential treatment of bountied sugars in the tariff bill at present under consideration in the Senate.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

HON. GARRET A. HOBART,
Vice-President of the United States, United States Senate.

Then follows a very elaborate communication from the German ambassador to the Secretary of State. The Dingley bill was then pending in the Senate. The ambassador in his communication to the Secretary of State said:

By instruction of the Imperial Government, I have the honor respectfully to invite your excellency's attention to the fact that this provision—

That was in regard to the sugar differential—

can not be reconciled with the right of the most favored nation, which is granted by existing treaty stipulations to German products with respect to the duties to be imposed upon them on entry into the United States.

Of course I shall not take the time to read the entire communication. This communication was first presented to the Secretary of State, who sent it here, with a formal request that it be laid before the Senate.

There was also sent to the Senate under date of June 4, 1897, by the Secretary of State, this communication:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 4, 1897.

SIR: Agreeably to the request of the minister of Austria-Hungary, herewith transmitted, I have the honor to lay before you, with a view to its presentation to the Senate, a translation of a note containing the protest of the Government of Austria-Hungary against the proposed treatment of bountied sugars in the tariff bill at present under consideration in the Senate.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

HON. GARRET A. HOBART,

Vice-President of the United States.

Then there follows the protest and argument.

I am frank to say to the Senator, for I remember distinctly being in my seat at the time these communications were read to the Senate, that I did not like them. I only call attention to the matter.

Mr. TELLER. At that time I was not present in the Senate. The case cited by the Senator is a little different from the proceeding here. That was a governmental declaration, and it was from the Government of the country and not from its minister, as I understand.

Mr. SPOONER. The minister did this.

Mr. TELLER. But at the instigation of his Government.

Mr. SPOONER. And I presume the Chinese minister sent his communication at the instigation of his Government.

Mr. TELLER. There is nothing in his communication to indicate that, and in fact the conditions in China are such that I do not think this man has any communication at all with his Government. There is a wide distinction between the government of one country appealing to the government of another and a minister who is accredited here doing so. I am not surprised that the Senator from Wisconsin did not like it; it ought to have been resented, and I presume it was resented in the legislation which was enacted, for I do not suppose the Senate paid the slightest attention to that communication.

Mr. SPOONER. I do not care anything about it, but I do not see any distinction between the case of the Chinese minister and the other cases to which I have referred. It is a distinction without a difference, it seems to me. That was an argument, a protest, presented by the minister, and presented by instruction of his Government, to the Secretary of State, and he requested our Secretary of State to lay the communication before the Senate, which our Secretary of State proceeded to do, and the bill to which the communication referred was then pending and under consideration in the Senate.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, there is a vast distinction between the cases, but I want to insist now that the action of the Chinese minister was an interference not justified by the usual treatment by one nation of another. Such a communication should not have come here, and the Secretary of State, who did not dare himself to interfere, had no business to interfere in this way. I will not take back the assertion that a government can not maintain its dignity and legislate properly if it allows any other nation in the world to take a hand in its legislation; and then, if it fail to comply with the request, that that becomes an offense, for if other nations have a right to address us at all, it is because they have a right to influence our legislation. The thing is simply monstrous, it is simply horrible, though I admit that the Senator has found one precedent for it.

Mr. SPOONER. Two precedents.

Mr. TELLER. Two precedents; but at the same time that does not make the rule any better, and does not establish such a right.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. TELLER. I have finished.

Mr. FORAKER. Then I have the floor.

Mr. President, in answer to the statement of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], that there is a wide difference between the precedents cited by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] and the action of the Chinese minister which has been referred to, and the difference is, as he defines it, that the one did it by

instruction of his Government, and the other without any such instruction, allow me to call the Senator's attention to what the Chinese minister says officially in his communication.

I have received repeated instructions from the Imperial Government, in view of the reenactment of the exclusion laws, to exert myself to see that treaty rights are observed and that no unnecessary hardships are placed upon Chinese subjects, and I feel that on account of the pendency of the legislation referred to I could not refrain from asking you to lay before the honorable Congress the views above set forth.

In other words, Mr. President, the Chinese minister in sending this communication regarded himself as complying with the instructions of his Government.

Mr. TELLER. He might have so regarded it, but he does not come here officially. He does not say so. That is an afterthought on his part; that is an excuse which he is making.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, how can it be said to be an afterthought or an excuse when it is embodied in this communication, when he says to our Secretary of State that he addresses him officially and under instructions of the Chinese Government, which he represents here? This is in strict accord with the two precedents cited by the Senator from Wisconsin. I venture to say it has been the uniform practice from the beginning of this Government down to this time for accredited representatives of nations to communicate with our Government in a proper way whenever anything was proposed that they saw fit to express themselves in regard to. I have never heard of that right being questioned until now; but as the Senator has given us a challenge, I will undertake to answer it on Monday with numerous precedents.

Mr. TELLER. Very well, Mr. President, if the Senator will do so, I hope he will distinguish between a minister filling the newspapers with his vaporings and writing letters to the Secretary of State asking them to be sent here, and the action of a government. The State Department could hardly reject a declaration coming from the ambassador of Great Britain if he said he spoke for his Government and by its direction. There has been no pretense until now that this man, who has been filling the newspapers with his complaints about this legislation, has been speaking for his Government. If he had been doing so it would have been just as wrong in my opinion, and I do not believe, either, that such has been the precedent.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, the fact that we recognize him as minister from China is conclusive on us that he represents his Government. Now, when the Senator talks about the minister going into the newspapers, that is a different proposition.

Mr. TELLER. It is not conclusive that everything he says comes from his Government. If that is the fact we ought to have sent him home long ago.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I have only one word to add, and that is, that this was not a vamping in a newspaper. I do not know to what the Senator from Colorado may refer in that connection. The Chinese minister may have expressed himself in interviews that have been published in the newspapers, and the Senator may have reference to those. If so, whenever they come properly before us, we will give consideration to them.

But now we are considering whether or not it was proper for the Chinese minister, acting under the direction of his Government, to communicate with this Government that recognizes him as the minister of that Government in the way in which he did communicate. Certainly there can be no exception taken to it, and there is no ground for criticism of it, except only, Mr. President, upon the same theory that this bill proceeds, in some respects, that a different rule is to be applied to China from the rule which is applied to any other country. As to no other country on the face of the earth with which we have treaty relations would we think of legislating in a way that did violence to treaty obligations, and if the representative of such a government were to make complaint to us that we were about to legislate in violation of a treaty nobody would think of making complaint of it.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I do not wish to prolong this debate, but I wish to put on record my belief that it is the universal practice of all civilized governments who have diplomatic agents that when any legislation or other government action is proposed by one government which they think will be injurious to the citizens of the country which they represent to make known to the proper department of that government the facts which lead them to think it will be an injury. It is not only, in my belief, the existing custom acted upon by our ministers abroad, as well as by the ministers of other countries here, but it is a wise custom and constitutes one of the most valuable functions of a minister. It is not meddling with our affairs. It is letting us know facts in time for our consideration which we want to know, but which we might not know, and if it is done properly, through the regular diplomatic channel, it ought to be done.

I have no doubt that the lives of eminent diplomatists like Lord

Malmesbury, who was known better in diplomacy as Mr. Harris; and Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, and the eminent men who have represented Great Britain in the United States and those who have represented us in Great Britain, would demonstrate that it has been a uniform custom. If there was pending and likely to pass in the House of Commons an act which would operate harshly upon American sailors or American travelers, Mr. Choate would be derelict in his duty if he did not go in a quiet way to the foreign office and say, "This legislation which is proposed in your Parliament will have such and such an effect on American sailors and travelers."

Mr. SPOONER. And it is much better to do so beforehand.

Mr. HOAR. Yes; it is much better to do so beforehand than after the legislation. In that particular case I do not know what else may have happened; but, in my opinion, the Chinese minister acted with eminent wisdom and propriety.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After eight minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, April 14, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 12, 1902.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

William L. Kessinger, of Missouri, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Kansas City, in the State of Missouri. (Reappointment.)

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

George M. Warren, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Castine, in the State of Maine. (Reappointment.)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

William D. Gordon, of Michigan, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Michigan. A reappointment, his term expiring May 1, 1902.

James W. Ownby, of Texas, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Texas, commencing July 1, 1902, vice Marcus C. McLemore, who is to be transferred to the southern district of Texas under the act approved March 11, 1902, entitled "An act to divide the State of Texas into four judicial districts."

MARSHAL.

William R. Bates, of Michigan, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Michigan. A reappointment, his term expiring May 1, 1902.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

Waller T. Burns, of Texas, to be United States district judge for the southern district of Texas, commencing July 1, 1902. An original appointment under the act approved March 11, 1902, entitled "An act to divide the State of Texas into four judicial districts."

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Angus J. Crookshank, of California, to be register of the land office at Los Angeles, Cal., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

August Doenitz, of Wisconsin, to be register of the land office at Ashland, Wis., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

John W. Dudley, of the District of Columbia, at present register of the land office at Sitka, Alaska, to be register of the land office at Juneau, Alaska, a new office to be opened June 1 under Executive order of April 2, 1902, also discontinuing the other Alaska land offices.

Patrick M. Mullen, of Nebraska, at present register of the land office at Rampart City, Alaska, to be receiver of public moneys at Juneau, Alaska, a new office to be opened June 1 under Executive order of April 2, 1902, also discontinuing the other Alaska land offices.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Robert J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General, vice William M. Johnson, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 12, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Infantry Arm.

Edward J. Bloom, at large, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

Artillery Corps.

Louis E. Bennett, of Illinois, late major, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, now captain in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1901.

George L. Hicks, jr., of Maryland, late major and surgeon, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1901.

Guy E. Manning, of Ohio, late second lieutenant, Third Ohio Volunteers, to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

Ralph E. McDowell, of Kansas, late private, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, and Troop F, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, now sergeant Troop F, Thirteenth Cavalry, United States Army, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. George W. Moses, Fourth Cavalry, to be captain, March 31, 1902.

Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, Artillery Corps, to be colonel, April 1, 1902.

Maj. Richard P. Strong, Artillery Corps (detailed as assistant adjutant-general), to be lieutenant-colonel, April 1, 1902.

Infantry Arm.

Capt. Edward H. Browne, First Infantry, to be major, March 28, 1902.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Frederic O. Getchell, of North Dakota, to be agent for the Indians of the Devils Lake Agency, in North Dakota.

A. W. Thomas, of Seymour, N. Dak., to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Berthold Agency, in North Dakota.

Albert M. Anderson, of Washington, to be agent for the Indians of the Colville Agency, in Washington.

Herman G. Nickerson, of Wyoming, to be agent for the Indians of the Shoshone Agency, in Wyoming.

POSTMASTERS.

Henry F. Wolters, to be postmaster at St. James, in the county of Phelps and State of Missouri.

John McDuffie, to be postmaster at Laurel, in the county of Jones and State of Mississippi.

Aaron M. Storer, to be postmaster at Kosciusko, in the county of Attala and State of Mississippi.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 12, 1902.

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

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

CENTRAL ARIZONA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a resolution of the Senate; which was read, as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution 38.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President be requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 4363) granting the Central Arizona Railway Company a right of way for railroad purposes through the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution. The resolution was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL CIRCUIT JUDGE IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1178) providing for an additional circuit judge in the second judicial circuit, which I will send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be in the second circuit an additional circuit judge, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall possess the same qualifications and shall have the same powers and jurisdiction now prescribed by law in respect to the present circuit judges.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which the Clerk has reported. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

On motion of Mr. FITZGERALD, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby reserved from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposal, and set apart as a public reservation, all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land lying and being situate in the Territory of Arizona and particularly described as follows:

Townships 16 and 17 north, ranges 23 and 24 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona.

Sec. 2. That said public park shall be known as The Petrified Forest National Park, and shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to prescribe such rules and regulations and establish such service as he may deem necessary for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide specially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of the mineralized or fossilized formations or deposits, natural curiosities, and wonders within said park.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized, in the exercise of his discretion, to rent or lease, under rules and regulations to be made by him, pieces or parcels of ground within said park for the erection of such buildings as may be required for the accommodation of visitors.

Sec. 4. That all funds arising from the privileges granted hereunder shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a special fund, to be expended in the care of said park.

Sec. 5. That all persons who shall unlawfully intrude upon said park, or who shall, without permission, appropriate, injure, or destroy any of the mineralized or fossilized formations or deposits found therein, or other natural wonders or curiosities therein, or commit unauthorized waste in any form upon the lands or other public property therein, or who shall violate any of the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined in the sum of not more than \$5,000, or be imprisoned for a period of not more than twelve months, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make exchange with the owners of any land included within the limits of the said Petrified Forest National Park of an equal quantity of nonmineral, vacant, surveyed public land open to settlement, within the limits of the Territory of Arizona, of approximately the same value, and when such exchanges are made the owners of such lands to be so exchanged shall convey the same by perfect title to the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents to issue for the public land so exchanged to the persons making such exchange, or to their assigns.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8326) to set apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a public park, to be known as the Petrified Forest National Park. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have a statement from the gentleman as to the bill.

Mr. LACEY. I will state, Mr. Speaker, that this bill passed the House in substantially the same form it is now reported in the last Congress, but did not pass the Senate. The proposed park is one of the most wonderful regions, not only in the United States, but in the whole world. There are other petrified forests in many countries, but this is the petrified forest of the world. It lies near the line of the Santa Fe Railway and would be visited by thousands of people if the proper arrangements were made for taking care of visitors. The stone forest is in a desert. It is surrounded by land of practically no value, and reserving it for the whole people will not in any way interfere with any settlement. It lies about 7,200 feet above the sea.

This wonder of the world lies in an atmosphere the purest and clearest ever breathed. There are three distinct but almost contiguous exposed tracts of the forest in view. Leaving the Santa Fe Railroad at either Holbrook or Adamana, the whole region can be visited easily in a day. The geological history of this deposit is astounding in its simplicity, and it makes the mind dizzy to think of the age of the trees that lie prone upon the sand exposed to the gaze of the visitor. Let me give some idea of its antiquity. The trees are of an extinct species, and are coniferous in their character. This forest is old enough for the trees to have grown to over 4 or 5 feet in diameter and to a height of 140 feet or more, and the smaller ends are often 2 or 3 feet in diameter.

Those trees fell down ages ago; were washed down some prehistoric, yes, pre-Adamite stream, and floated upon some ancient sea until the points of the roots and smaller branches were worn away. Then they sank to that venerable sea bottom, waterlogged and saturated with the salt water of the ocean. There they became covered with sand. They are ancient enough for a deposit of 40 feet of soft sandstone to have been slowly built over them by the action of the waves. There they turned to chalcedony, preserving within their bark more than the colors of the rainbow, and combining purple, pink, white, black, gray, blue, and orange in endless variety. Slowly the land rose until that old sea bottom was over 7,000 feet above the ocean of to-day. There, concealed under a heavy stratum of sandstone, they lay for countless ages.

A modern stream, usually dry, but often for a brief time after a rain an active torrent, aided by the wind, has carried off the particles of sandstone as they became detached from the old sedimentary deposit, and these trees have gradually been uncovered. There they lie to-day, thickly scattered, looking at a distance like a freshly drifted lot of waterworn trees. Along the edges of the bluffs may be seen the trunks projecting into the valley from under the old sandstone formation, preserving thus a faithful

record of their geological history. Lying thus upon the old bottom of the sea and preserved for all time by their own indestructible hardness, this remarkable forest needs protection only from the hand of man. Nature may attack it in vain. Such a wonder as this is well worthy to be preserved by having thrown over it the protection of the Government of the United States. This bill passed the House unanimously in the last Congress; I trust it will do so again this morning.

An attempt was made by commercial vandals to wholly destroy these trees a few years ago by working them all up into emery. A mill was put up, but the discovery was made that stone much nearer the market in Canada would answer the same purpose and the forest has been spared. It is time now to reserve it, before some other ingenious individual takes the matter of its destruction in hand. There have been many of these tree trunks blown up with dynamite in order to get the crystals from their center.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Is it a part of the public domain?

Mr. LACEY. It is upon the public domain.

Mr. McRAE. What is the area of this proposed park?

Mr. LACEY. About two townships.

Mr. McRAE. How many settlers are there in it?

Mr. LACEY. None at all.

Mr. McRAE. Then why the provisions for exchange?

Mr. LACEY. There is provision for lieu lands in a different form from any other heretofore made. The amendment requires that arrangements must be first made with the Secretary of the Interior before any selection can be made, so as to relieve this from the old objections as to lieu lands.

Mr. McRAE. If there are no settlers in the reservation of the proposed park, who owns the land?

Mr. LACEY. The railway company. The alternate sections belong to the railroad. I think there are no settlers whatever. There were some locations originally made, but abandoned. The land is utterly worthless for any agricultural purpose.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. LACEY. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I suppose this is the same petrified forest in Arizona about which we have heard so much heretofore.

Mr. LACEY. It is the same forest. The matter was up in the last Congress, and the House passed the bill unanimously.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I have heard much of the wondrous petrified forest of Arizona. I think the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] is accredited with the statement that it stands single and alone in the world of wonders.

May I ask if this is the forest where petrified birds sing petrified songs as they perch on the branches of petrified trees; the one wherein the petrified fish are seen swimming in petrified streams; the one wherein the buffalo is seen suspended in mid-air, having tried to jump across a canyon and having been petrified in its transit, and hanging there because, as it is stated, the laws of gravitation are petrified, too?

Mr. LACEY. No; that was in the Yellowstone. There are no petrified songs in Arizona. All songs there are strictly up to date.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I hope the bill will again pass the House with the same unanimity as in the Fifty-sixth Congress.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Where petrified fish swam in petrified streams. I think this is the one.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

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

On motion of Mr. LACEY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

GRANTING PRIVILEGES TO THE MOBILE, JACKSON AND KANSAS CITY RAILROAD.

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following bill:

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12452) granting to the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad Company the right to use for railroad purposes the tract of land at Choctaw Point, Mobile County, Ala., and now held for light-house purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That in consideration of provisions hereinafter contained there is hereby granted to the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad Company the right to build and construct wharves, docks, piers, and other structures for use in the operation of its railroad upon the tract of land at Choctaw Point, Mobile County, Ala., and now held by the United States for light-house purposes, and to lay its tracks upon and over said wharves, docks, and piers: *Provided, however,* That at least 300 feet of said wharves, docks, and piers shall be designated and set apart, subject to the approval of the Light-House Board, for the exclusive use of the United States for light-house purposes, which said wharves, docks, and piers so designated and set apart shall be maintained and kept in repair by the said railroad company, and the water approaches thereto kept dredged at the United States dredged channel depth without cost to the United States.

SEC. 2. That within fifteen days after the approval of this act the said railroad company shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury complete plans showing the wharves, docks, and piers to be constructed, upon which shall be designated the portion of said proposed wharves, docks, or piers to be set apart for the use of the United States as provided in the first section of this act, said plans, in so far as said wharves, docks, and piers are to be erected upon the lands of the United States, to be approved by the Light-House Board.

SEC. 3. That within thirty days from the approval of the plans as hereinbefore provided the said railroad company shall commence the construction of the said wharves, docks, and piers, and shall within five months from the commencement of the said work have completed and ready for use by the United States that portion of the said wharves, docks, and piers designated as hereinbefore provided for the use of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the United States shall have free access at all times across the tracks of said railroad company by the most convenient route, to be determined by the Light-House Board, for pedestrians, drays, and wagons, for light-house purposes, to the end of the wharf or pier designated as hereinbefore provided: *Provided, however,* That the United States shall have the right at any time, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to take possession, for public purposes, of said tract of land and the wharves, docks, piers, and other structures so built and erected upon the land of the United States, and the United States shall thereafter make the said railroad company just compensation for the said structures so made upon the land of the United States by the said railroad company, and so taken by the United States, and said compensation shall be paid as soon as the amount thereof may be determined in the manner hereinafter provided. Should the Secretary of the Treasury and said railroad company be unable to agree as to the amount to be so paid by the Government, either party may bring proper proceedings in the circuit court of the United States at Mobile, in the State of Alabama, to ascertain and determine the amount of the liability of the United States: *And provided further,* That should the United States repossess itself of said land on account of failure of the railroad company to comply with the terms and provisions of this act, then the United States shall not be required to compensate the railroad company for said structures.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded. This is private pension day.

PENSION BILLS.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar in their order under the rule for this day.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. CAPRON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole for the consideration of certain bills upon the Private Calendar under the rule, and the Clerk will report the first bill.

THOMAS BLACKBURN.

The first business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2877) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the record of Thomas Blackburn.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of Thomas Blackburn, late a member of the Eighty-fifth New York Infantry Volunteers, and to grant him an honorable discharge as of date May 30, 1862, from Company G of said regiment: *Provided,* That no pay, bounty, or allowances shall be allowed by reason of this act.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY JANE FAULKNER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1512) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Faulkner.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Jane Faulkner, widow of Josiah Faulkner, late of Company A, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LOUISE WARD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2082) granting an increase of pension to Louise Ward.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Louise Ward, widow of George S. L. Ward, late captain, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof "twenty-five."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES B. WINGFIELD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1678) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Wingfield.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Charles B. Wingfield, late of Company A, First Regiment United States Dragoons, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SUSAN HAYS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3103) granting an increase of pension to Susan Hays.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Susan Hays, widow of John C. Hays, late colonel First Regiment Texas Mounted Rangers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hays, the beneficiary of this bill, is not a resident of my district, but I knew her husband quite well, and at the request of many of the most influential and prominent citizens of California I introduced the bill to increase her pension. Senator BATE, who was a lifelong friend of Colonel Hays, and an officer in his regiment during the war with Mexico, introduced a similar bill in the Senate. The bill of Senator BATE passed the Senate, increasing the pension of Mrs. Hays to \$30 a month. It was sent over to the House, referred to the Committee on Pensions, but that committee saw fit to report the bill with an amendment reducing the pension from thirty to twelve dollars a month. Col. Jack Hays, as he was familiarly known, was born near the Hermitage, Tennessee, in 1817. In 1837 he moved to Texas, and at the age of 19 joined the United States forces. He fought with conspicuous gallantry and bravery in many of the Indian and border wars. He organized and commanded the famous company of Texas Rangers, and was twice mustered in as the colonel of the First Texas Mounted Rangers.

He commanded a regiment also under General Taylor and under General Scott, and at the close of the Mexican war moved to California. His long and honored career in Texas, Mexico, and California would fill volumes, for he was ever in the midst of times that "tried men's souls," ever in the front and conspicuous as a leader when danger threatened, and when the success of an enterprise depended on personal bravery and calm judgment. His widow is a most estimable lady, a lady of culture and refinement, but she is 73 years of age, feeble in health, and destitute in circumstances. If the career of her distinguished and honored husband entitles her to any consideration, then I ask that this committee amendment be voted down and that the bill passed by the Senate be favorably reported; for I am frank to say that I would honestly prefer to have this measure defeated than to have the bill passed granting her a paltry increase of \$4 a month.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Pensions gave this case particular and careful attention. We have no issue to make with the gentleman from California on the worthy, honorable, and distinguished career of Colonel Hayes, but we have a fixed policy upon the part of your Committee on Pensions that applies to this case as it applies to all others, and has been enforced during the present Congress. It is this: That no consideration is given whatever in rating these matters to rank. This widow is receiving \$8 a month. It matters not whether her husband was a major-general, a brigadier-general, or a colonel, the committee has adopted a policy of allowing pensions only for service and not for rank.

That has been the universal rule regarding soldiers of the Mexican war. There is not a single exception that I can now recall, and I see no reason why there should be a departure from that conservative and wise rule in behalf of Mrs. Hayes. In accordance with that rule we have fixed this pension at \$12 a month. I have not the remotest personal feeling in the matter, but acting as I am to-day in the place of the chairman of the committee [Mr. LOUDENSLAGER], who is absent, I earnestly desire to maintain the rule established by the Committee on Pensions.

Now, there are some cases that have been before the committee which we have acted upon where we not only allow for service pension, but also for disabilities. This bill and amendment proposed by the gentleman from California goes even higher than the service and disability pension heretofore allowed by the committee, because it has never allowed a Mexican soldier more than \$25 where the soldier was disabled totally by injury or wounds received in the service. This amendment proposed by the gentleman exceeds the service pension and disability pension combined; and we ask that the amendment by the committee be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The question was considered; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama) there were—16 ayes and 52 noes.

So the committee amendment was disagreed to.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

SAMUEL J. LAMBDEN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4072) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Lambden.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Samuel J. Lambden, late of Company B, First Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee is as follows:

Strike out "twenty-five" and insert "sixteen."

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to. The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

ROBERT WATTS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5877) granting a pension to Robert Watts.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Robert Watts, late of Company H, United States Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after "Company H," insert "Third Regiment."

In line 7 strike out "fifty" and insert "twelve."

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Pensions proposed the following amendment:

In line 7, after the word "engineer," insert the words "war with Spain."

The amendment was considered, and agreed to.

The committee amendments were adopted.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

MARY J. FITCH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6434) granting a pension to Mary Fitch.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Fitch, widow of Seely J. Fitch, late of Company D, Second Regiment United States Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 change the claimant's name to "Mary J. Fitch;" and in the same line change the spelling of the soldier's name to "Seely."

In line 7 strike out "Light;" and at the end of the bill add the words: "and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Seely J. Fitch until they reach the age of 16 years."

Change the title so as to read: "Granting a pension to Mary J. Fitch."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

FRANCES J. ABERCROMBIE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3277) granting a pension to Mrs. Frances J. Abercrombie.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Mrs. Frances J. Abercrombie, widow of Abner Abercrombie, late of Ashurt's Alabama Volunteers, Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "Mrs."

In line 7 strike out "Ashurt's Alabama Volunteers, Indian war," and substitute therefor "Captain Ashurst's company, Alabama Volunteers, Creek Indian war."

In line 8 strike out "twelve" and insert "eight."
Change the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Frances J. Abercrombie."

The committee amendments were agreed to.
The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS WELLS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12576) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Wells.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Thomas Wells, late private, United States Marine Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the words "United States Marine Corps," insert "war with Mexico."

In line 7 strike out "twenty" and insert "sixteen."

The committee amendments were agreed to.
The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

RICHARD G. WATKINS.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 7923) granting an increase of pension to R. G. Watkins.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of R. G. Watkins on the pension roll, at the rate of \$30 per month, from and after the passage of this act, instead of and in lieu of the amount, namely, \$8 per month, now and heretofore received by said Watkins.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

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 Richard G. Watkins, late ordinary seaman, United States Navy, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Change the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Richard G. Watkins."

The amendments were agreed to.
The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALICE D. H. KRAUSE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 11181) granting a pension to Alice D. H. Krause.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Alice D. H. Krause, widow of the late Capt. William Krause, of the Third Infantry, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all in the bill after the words "Alice D. H. Krause" in line 6, and substitute therefor the words: "widow of William Krause, late captain, Third Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.
The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN J. MANNER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 11787) granting a pension to John J. Manner.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 J. Manner, late of Company B, Two hundred and second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert "war with Spain."

In line 8, strike out "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof "twenty-two."

The amendments were agreed to.
The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN CONTER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 5186) granting a pension to John Conter.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Conter, late a member of Company I, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 change the spelling of the claimant's surname to "Conter," and in the same line strike out "a member."

In line 7, after the word "pension," insert "at the rate."
Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to John Conter."

The amendments were agreed to.
The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN BLACKLER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 11623) granting an increase of pension to John Blackler.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Blackler, late of Company G, Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendment was agreed to.
The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELIZABETH D. HARDING.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 12932) granting a pension to Elizabeth D. Harding.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Elizabeth D. Harding, widow of Isaac N. Harding, late of Company H, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SUSAN E. CLARK.

The next business was the bill (S. 3995) granting a pension to Susan E. Clark.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Susan E. Clark, mother of James M. Clark, late of Company B, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

URIAH GARBER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 9156) granting an increase of pension to Uriah Garber.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Uriah Garber, late of Company F, First Regiment T. H. B. Cavalry, Maryland, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$18 per month in lieu of the pension of \$12 which he now receives.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "T" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "P."
In line 7 strike out the word "Maryland" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Maryland Volunteer."

In line 8 strike out the word "eighteen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In same line strike out the words "the pension of twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the words "that he now receiving."

Strike out all of line 9.
The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES H. M'KNIGHT.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 11436) granting an increase of pension to James H. McKnight.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 James H. McKnight, late of Company E, One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.
The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SARAH ANNE HARRIS.

The next business was the bill (S. 3378) granting a pension to Sarah Anne Harris.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Sarah Anne Harris, mother of Theodore Harris, late second lieutenant Company C, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE W. HATTON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 11695) granting a pension to George W. Hatton.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 George W. Hatton, late sergeant Company C, First United States Colored Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "sergeant" and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

In same line, after the word "First," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CAROLINE R. BOYD.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 11545) granting a pension to Caroline R. Boyd.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Caroline R. Boyd, widow of Augustus Boyd, late a captain and assistant quartermaster in the United States Army, war of the rebellion, at the rate of \$100 a month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "a."

In line 7 strike out the words "in the."

In same line strike out the word "war."

Strike out all of line 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOSEPH D. M'CLURE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 8026) granting a pension to Joseph D. McClure.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Joseph D. McClure, late of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM J. REMINGTON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7878) granting an increase of pension to William J. Remington.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William J. Remington, late a private in Company E, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "a private in" and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the words "of fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the words "at the rate of forty."

In same line strike out the words "the pension" and insert in lieu thereof the word "that."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE H. SMITH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 952) granting an increase of pension to George H. Smith.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 George H. Smith, late musician, band, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EDWIN M. DUNNING.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7229) granting an increase of pension to Edwin M. Dunning.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Edwin M. Dunning, late of Company D, Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HANNAH H. GRAHAM.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7085) granting a pension to Hannah H. Graham.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Hannah H. Graham, widow of A. Judd Graham, a private in an unassigned company of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry attached to the command of Col. T. T. Garrard, in the Perryville campaign, and to pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Hannah H. Graham, widow of A. Judd Graham, late of Captain Taylor's company, Kentucky Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

C. C. SHEETS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4008) granting a pension to C. C. Sheets.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of C. C. Sheets upon the pension roll, and that he be paid a pension of \$50 a month.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Christopher Columbus Sheets, late an acting recruiting officer of the United States in the civil war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Christopher Columbus Sheets."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM WHEELER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2079) granting an increase of pension to William Wheeler.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William Wheeler, late captain Company D, Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES E. MILLER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2615) granting a pension to Charles E. Miller.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles E. Miller, late of Company F, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Charles E. Miller, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Miller."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES ALFRED DE ARNAUD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1047) granting an increase of pension to Charles Alfred De Arnaud. The bill was read, as follows:

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 Charles Alfred De Arnaud, late captain on Fremont's staff, of Missouri Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles Alfred De Arnaud."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRIETTA GOTTWEIS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 292) granting a pension to Henrietta Gottweis.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Henrietta Gottweis, stepmother of Fred Konemann, late of Company F, Third Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Henrietta Gottweis, dependent stepmother of Frederick Koenemann, late of Company F, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY E. F. GILMAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1678) granting a pension to Mary E. F. Gilman.

The bill was read, as follows:

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. F. Gilman, widow of Samuel D. Gilman, late of the Stratford Guards, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "Volunteer Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Militia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DAVID T. NUTTLE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2224) granting a pension to David T. Nuttle.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll of the United States the name of David T. Nuttle, Company I, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the rate of \$35 a month from the passage of this act.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 David T. Nuttle, late of Company I, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to David T. Nuttle."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DEWITT CLINTON LETTS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7901) granting a pension to De Witt Clinton Letts.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of De Witt Clinton Letts, late corporal of Company C, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, war of rebellion, upon the pension roll, and to grant him a pension of \$25 per month from date of his application, No. 1242715.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Dewitt Clinton Letts, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Dewitt Clinton Letts."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALBERTINE SCHOENECKER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4414) granting an increase of pension to Albertine Schoenecker.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Albertine Schoenecker, widow of John W. Schoenecker, late captain Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM H. RIGHTMIRE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12899) granting an increase of pension to William H. Rightmire.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William H. Rightmire, late of Company K, Twenty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES P. MAXWELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2470) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Maxwell.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Charles P. Maxwell, late of Company G, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WARREN W. H. LAWRENCE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2129) granting an increase of pension to Warren W. H. Lawrence.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Warren W. H. Lawrence, late captain and assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay to him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "Volunteer Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Volunteers."

In the same line strike out the word "to."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

PETER BITTMAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2329) granting an increase of pension to Peter Bittman.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Peter Bittman, late of Company P, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM H. VAN RIPER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5984) granting an increase of pension to William H. Van Riper. The bill was read, as follows:

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 William H. Van Riper, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Heavy," insert the word "Volunteer."
In same line strike out the word "Volunteers."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY J. ADAMS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6402) granting a pension to Mary J. Adams.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 J. Adams, widow of John D. C. Adams, late of Company A, First Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Mary J. Adams, widow of John Adams, late of Company A, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, such pension, however, to cease upon proof that said John Adams is still living."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I desire to place in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a petition, not upon this particular question but another question, referring to the repeal of the tax on tobacco. Without taking up the committee's time, I will ask unanimous consent to put it in the RECORD as a part of my remarks. It is very short, only a couple of typewritten pages.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that he may place in the RECORD as a part of his remarks upon the bill the document which he sends to the Clerk's desk. Without objection this permission will be granted. The Chair hears no objection.

The petition is as follows:

At a mass meeting in Clarksville, Tenn., on April 7, 1902, the following was agreed upon:

To the honorable Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee:

We, your petitioners, in behalf of ourselves and children, and in behalf of the 300,000 toilers in the tobacco field, one-half of whom are colored and one-half white, and in behalf of the wives and children of said 300,000 field laborers, numbering about one and a half millions, all of whom are dependent largely for food and clothes on what money they get for their tobacco, now impoverished by low prices caused by and striven for by the tobacco manufacturers and their association combines, and in behalf of justice and right and government equity to all toilers in the field, pray your honorable committee to repeal all tax on manufactured tobacco, because the tax on it enables the manufacturer of large means to crush manufacturers of moderate amount of money by dropping the price below cost in the consumer's market for a time, or as long as may be necessary to crush the manufacturer of small money, when they quickly recover losses sustained in crushing their opponents of small and moderate means by raising prices to consumers.

This they have done till the men of small means know the manufacturers' combine and their associates, consisting largely of those who buy for emperors and kings, will make them lose the money they put into the business of manufacturing tobacco, and therefore the manufacturers' combine, by reason of the tax of 6 cents a pound, have all power over the markets when the growers have to sell the product of their toil, and this power they exercise with such greedy oppression as impoverishes the laborer in the tobacco field; and as long as the tax of 6 cents on the pound of manufactured tobacco continues among the internal-revenue laws of the United States the Government virtually handcuffs the poorly paid laborer in the tobacco field and invites the cupidity of the wealthy manufacturers of tobacco to rob him and his wife and children.

If your honorable committee can not arrange sufficient revenue without some tax on tobacco, we, as men who have responded with our money and our blood for the maintenance of our Government, ask and pray that it be reduced to 2 or 3 cents, as this will diminish the power of the manufacturers' combine to crush out all competition in our selling markets. Then, too, as to revenue, the Government would get as much money likely with a tax of 3 cents as with a tax of 6 cents, because the price to consumers would be so much lower that they would buy more, perhaps two or three times as much of it, for now the average price paid by consumers for chewing and smoking tobacco is about 75 cents a pound, whereas if the tax was reduced to 2 or 3 cents a pound men of small and moderate means and of enterprise would engage in the business of manufacturing and could stay in the business, because the tax of 2 or 3 cents a pound would be largely saved by these small manufacturers in various economies not easily in the reach of the now manufacturing monopoly.

Still, if your honorable committee can not so abolish or reduce the internal-revenue tax on manufactured tobacco, then we pray your committee to repeal all laws and parts of laws putting any tax on leaf tobacco with the stem in it, and to enact a law plainly declaring that leaf tobacco with the stem in it may be bought and sold free from any tax, and that dealers in leaf tobacco with the stem in it shall not be liable to any molestation by any United States officers, but that dealers in leaf tobacco with the stem in

it shall be as free from Government interference and Government tax as our dealers in wool, or cotton, or sugar, or wheat, or corn.

And we, your memorialists, will ever remain, with grateful remembrance, your humble and respectful petitioners.

J. A. ROLLO, Chairman.
W. S. ZILAFRO, Secretary.

JAMES CURLEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7312) granting an increase of pension to James Curley.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 James Curley, late of Company D, Fifth United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Company D" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Troop B."

In same line, after the word "Fifth," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 7 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seventeen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AARON S. POST.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10908) granting an increase of pension to Aaron S. Post.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Aaron S. Post, late of Company H, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES MERRICK.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11325) granting an increase of pension to James Merrick, sergeant, Company I, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 James Merrick, late of Company I, One hundred thirty-third Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "thirty," insert the word "and."

In line 7, after the word "Regiment," insert the words "New York."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to James Merrick."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

BENJAMIN F. H. LUCE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3849) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. H. Luce.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Benjamin F. H. Luce, late principal musician Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM H. HOXIE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6750) granting a pension to William H. Hoxie.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Hoxie, late captain of Company M, Eighth Regiment Iowa Cavalry, and pay him a pension of \$72 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 William H. Hoxie, late captain Company M, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Hoxie."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EDGAR A. HAMILTON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11644) granting a pension to Edgar A. Hamilton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Edgar A. Hamilton, captain Company C, First New York Mounted Rifles, war of the rebellion, on the pension roll, and grant him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Edgar A. Hamilton, late captain Company C, First Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Edgar A. Hamilton."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SIDNEY CABLE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11977) granting a pension to Sidney Cable, widow of Coonrod Cable.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Sidney Cable, widow of Coonrod Cable, late of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the letter "C" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "K." In the same line strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Sidney Cable."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ABBY T. DANIELS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10821) granting a pension to Abbie J. Daniels.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Abbie J. Daniels, the deaf-mute child of John C. Daniels, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, and 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Abby T. Daniels, widow of John C. Daniels, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided, however,* That in the case of the death of the helpless and dependent child, Abbie J. Daniels, on whose account the pension of Abby T. Daniels is increased, the pension of said Abby T. Daniels shall continue only at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said helpless child."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Abby T. Daniels."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ERNEST WAGNER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7903) granting an increase of pension to Ernest Wagner.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Ernest Wagner, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Volunteer," insert the words "State Militia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHRISTIAN CHRISTIANSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7228) granting an increase of pension to Christian Christianson.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Christian Christianson, late of Company H, First Regiment Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Wisconsin," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CAROLINE M. STONE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12165) granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Stone.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

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 Caroline M. Stone, widow of William M. Stone, late colonel Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The Clerk read the committee amendment, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee amendment in this instance will not be adopted. This is certainly a very meritorious case. The person applying for a pension in this instance is the widow of ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa. The soldier served for over two years very effectively in the Army, and rendered valuable services, and at the time his services ceased he was colonel in the Army; but by reason of a nomination for governor of the State of Iowa at that time, he resigned his position in the service and became governor of the State.

This applicant for the pension, the widow in this instance, was a war widow. She married him in 1857. She now, since the death of her husband, is very poor. He left her no property. He did not even leave her the exemptions that would be permitted under the law. She is now drawing \$8 a month pension. She is greatly afflicted. She is paralyzed, and she needs the attention of some individual at all times. She is in such a condition that she needs help at the hands of the Government. If any of these cases are meritorious, it seems to me that this one is; and it is very important, if I understand the situation, and I think I do, because I have seen her myself and know something of her physical condition. We feel that it would be nothing but justice in this case, and that the committee amendment ought to be voted down. I now yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY].

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Chairman, in 1861 I was a private soldier in the Third Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, in which Governor Stone entered the service. He was judge of the district court when the war broke out, and the day after the firing on Fort Sumter he ordered the clerk to "adjourn the court until after the war," closed the docket and went home, raised a company and went into the Third Iowa Infantry; afterwards became a major of that regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Blue Mills. He was promoted to colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa, and in the assault on the enemy's works at Vicksburg was severely wounded. He went home on leave, with his arm in a sling, and waiting for his arm to heal he happened to be at the convention of his party, when they took him up and nominated him for governor of Iowa, and elected him almost by acclamation.

He was in public life a long time—four years as governor, Commissioner of the Land Office under the Harrison Administration—and after his long service died poor, leaving his wife nothing. He was an able man, but money making was not his strong point. His wife is now old and entirely paralyzed and helpless, and to grant her a pension of \$30 a month under these circumstances, it seems to me, would be a very just action on the part of the House. I am satisfied that the Committee on Pensions, with a full understanding of the situation in this case, will not disagree with me when I say that the amendment ought to be withdrawn.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the committee I ask leave to withdraw the amendment and allow the bill to pass as it was originally.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I did not hear what the gentleman said.

Mr. LLOYD. The gentleman withdraws the amendment on behalf of the committee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. That is right.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas, on behalf of the committee, asks unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the amendment is withdrawn.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

GILBERT G. GABRION.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5911) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert G. Gabrion.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Gilbert G. Gabrion, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Gilbert G. Gabrion, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES ALLEN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3390) granting an increase of pension to Charles Allen.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Charles Allen, late of Company A, Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WESLEY BRUMMETT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12420) granting a pension to Wesley Brummett.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Wesley Brummett, late of Company F, Twenty-seventh Missouri Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Wesley Brummett, late of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MILTON BROWN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12855) granting an increase of pension to Milton Brown.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Milton Brown, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Mounted."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seventeen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES D. LAFFERTY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11133) granting an increase of pension to James D. Lafferty.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 James D. Lafferty, late a private in Company K, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "a private in" and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

In line 7, before the word "Illinois," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CYRENUS LARRABEE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 8409) granting an increase of pension to Cyrenus Larrabee.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Cyrenus Larrabee, late of Company H, Eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and

pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN ROBINSON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 8237) granting an increase of pension to John Robinson.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Robinson, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY STONE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 6003) granting a pension to Mary C. Stone.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 C. Stone, widow of George A. Stone, late colonel Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "C."

In line 7 strike out the word "brevet."

In line 8 strike out the words "brigadier-general, United States Volunteers."

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Mary Stone."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JACOB SMITH.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 12976) granting a pension to Jacob Smith.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Jacob Smith, late of Company G, One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the pension roll at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Jacob Smith, late of Company G, One hundred and seventh Regiment Ohio 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 as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES AMBROOK.

The next business was the bill (S. 951) granting an increase of pension to Charles Ambrook.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Charles Ambrook, late of Company K, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and first lieutenant Company B, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE W. WERTZ.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 11920) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wertz.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 George W. Wertz, Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," insert the words "late of."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES COOLEY.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 11091) granting an increase of pension to James Cooley, Company F, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 James Cooley, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to James Cooley."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SARAH H. LAKE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 10449) granting an increase of pension to Sarah H. Lake.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Sarah H. Lake, widow of Charles R. Lake, late of Company F, Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELIZABETH STEELE.

The next business was the bill (S. 1285) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Steele.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Elizabeth Steele, widow of James Steele, late first lieutenant Company K, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS SHERRY.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 5460) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Sherry.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to increase the pension of Thomas Sherry, late a member of Company K, Fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Thomas Sherry, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I beg the indulgence of the committee for two or three minutes. I have been absent from the city, and since my return I have not been able to be at the House and was not able to place in the RECORD my remarks (extended) on the river and harbor bill. This morning I received some information which I did not have when the river and harbor bill was pending here, information which has been hard to get. This information, received from the Commissioner of Labor, is very pertinent to the river and harbor bill, which is now pending in the Senate and, of course, will come back to the House. And I ask the indulgence of the committee, in view of the fact that I have just received this information and was unable to extend my remarks under the rule, for the reason that I did not have this information.

These two pages of figures give the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the counties that abut on the Cumberland River from its beginning. I think, to its mouth, and the counties which adjoin the abutting counties, but which do not abut on the river. In other words, it shows the assessed valuation of the real and personal property two counties deep on each side of the Cumberland River. I will not take up the time of the committee to read these figures, but it is important to have them, and I ask the committee to allow me to place them in the RECORD.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I do not think the matter the gentleman refers to has the slightest relation to any of the pending pension bills, and that the Committee of the Whole might give unanimous consent for the transaction of business before it, but not for the transaction of business of the House.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I can not hear the distinguished gentleman from Kansas. He has addressed the committee twice

this morning, but neither time did I hear a word he said. I hope the gentleman heard what I stated—that is, that we were all allowed to "extend" our remarks on the river and harbor bill, but I did not have and could not get this authentic information until this morning, and the time to extend my remarks has expired. Now, I have the desired information. It is very pertinent to the matter discussed in the House at the time the river and harbor bill was being discussed here, and which will be discussed in the Senate in a day or two. I hope the gentleman will indulge me that courtesy under the circumstances.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. I have not the slightest objection to the gentleman's asking unanimous consent of the House at the proper time, but I object to lumbering up the record of business upon the Private Calendar with discussion of matter that pertains to general legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that the insertion of the remarks the gentleman refers to in the RECORD would need to be by unanimous consent, and the gentleman from Kansas objects. The Chair assumes it can be done in the House.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I ask the indulgence of the committee, then, to read just a few conclusions at the end. It will take but very little time—just a minute or two.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. If the gentleman is making an amendment to a pension bill pending, I have no objection to his speaking to that, but the question of the taxation of four counties in Tennessee has nothing to do with the matter pending before the committee at this time.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Very well, Mr. Chairman, I will not insist, but I want to say to the gentleman that he is treating this material matter and the man who proposes it not with that consideration and courtesy with which I have always treated the pension advocates and lovers of pension laws, who hardly ever come here except to enact pension laws, whereas I have come here day after day, and sometimes night after night, and am here now to help the gentleman pass his just pension laws and fight his unjust pension bills. Yet the gentleman is now inconsiderate in his action toward me.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I have only to say that the gentleman is extending his distinguished consideration and courtesy to the committee. I have no objection to that part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to include in his remarks upon the bill now pending the statement which he has outlined to the committee, and the Chair will ask if there is objection.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas objects. The question is on the amendment of the pending bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES VAN ZANT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5273) granting an increase of pension to James Van Zant.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 James Van Zant, late second assistant engineer United States steamer Mound City, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," insert the word "acting."

In line 7 strike out the words "steamer Mound City" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Navy."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the words "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FLORIAN V. SIMS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5146) granting an increase of pension to Florian V. Sims.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Florian V. Sims, widow of Alexander Sims, late of Company G, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and one minor child at \$2 per month, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 9 and 10 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of the soldier until such child shall have arrived at the age of 16 years, in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM HOAG.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2327) granting an increase of pension to William Hoag.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William Hoag, late of Company F, First Regiment New York Volunteer Marine Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES F. CAMPBELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1257) for the relief of James F. Campbell, of Charleston, Bradley County, Tenn.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of James F. Campbell, of Charleston, Bradley County, Tenn., late first lieutenant Company G, Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, on the pension roll, and pay to said Lieutenant Campbell the sum of \$36 per month as a pension instead of \$8 per month, which he now receives, for disabilities incurred while in the United States service and necessarily resulting therefrom.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 James F. Campbell, late first lieutenant Company G, Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to James F. Campbell."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELLEN W. RICE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 884) granting a pension to Ellen W. Rice.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Ellen W. Rice, widow of Francis G. Rice, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension of \$20 a month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Ellen W. Rice, widow of Francis G. Rice, late second lieutenant Company I, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Ellen W. Rice."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN S. WHITLEGE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1605) granting a pension to J. S. Whitlege.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll of the United States, at the rate of \$20 per month, the name of J. S. Whitlege, of Bullitt County, Ky., late a private in Company F, in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the Army of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and to issue to him a certificate therefor.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 S. Whitlege, late of Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to John S. Whitlege."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALFRED HATFIELD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1466) granting a pension to Alfred Hatfield.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Alfred Hatfield, late a private in Company I, Twenty-third Regiment of Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month from this date, without regard to any sum or sums of money he has heretofore received on account of pensions heretofore allowed him.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Alfred Hatfield, late of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN PETERSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3388) granting an increase of pension to John Peterson.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Peterson, late of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES C. G. SMITH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3756) granting a pension to James C. G. Smith.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 James C. G. Smith, late of Company D, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of any pension he is now drawing.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

In same line strike out the words "any pension" and insert in lieu thereof the word "that."

In line 9 strike out the word "drawing" and insert in lieu thereof the word "receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to James C. G. Smith."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ADELBERT L. ORR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1346) granting a pension to Adelbert L. Orr.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Adelbert L. Orr, late a private, unassigned, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment, without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. BINGHAM having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. CROOK, one of his secretaries, who announced that the President had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On April 11, 1902:

H. R. 610. An act to correct the military record of John F. Antlitz;

H. R. 6196. An act transferring a lot in Woodland Cemetery to city of Quincy, Ill.;

H. R. 12095. An act to amend section 4883 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the signing of letters patent for inventions;

H. R. 283. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert M. McCullough;

H. R. 725. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Arbaugh;

H. R. 809. An act granting an increase of pension to James P. Burchfield;

H. R. 918. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Misner;

H. R. 1190. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Whittier;

H. R. 1275. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Thomas;

H. R. 1278. An act granting an increase of pension to La Myra V. Kendig;
 H. R. 1938. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Farrell;
 H. R. 1714. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi H. Winslow;
 H. R. 1938. An act granting an increase of pension to Helen V. Roser;
 H. R. 2287. An act granting an increase of pension to George McDaniel;
 H. R. 12315. An act granting an increase of pension to James Todd;
 H. R. 2273. An act granting a pension to Martha A. De Lamater;
 H. R. 10486. An act granting a pension to Alida Payne;
 H. R. 5712. An act granting a pension to Alice Bozeman;
 H. R. 8471. An act granting a pension to Eliza A. Wright;
 H. R. 8651. An act granting a pension to Maggie Helmbold;
 H. R. 10415. An act granting a pension to Sarah M. Smith;
 H. R. 2545. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Crim;
 H. R. 3275. An act granting an increase of pension to William G. Johnson;
 H. R. 5327. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Mackey;
 H. R. 6016. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Overman;
 H. R. 6438. An act granting an increase of pension to Matthew C. Medbury;
 H. R. 6687. An act granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo Blackman;
 H. R. 7250. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Hendry;
 H. R. 8048. An act granting an increase of pension to James A. Bramble;
 H. R. 9621. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Y. Transue;
 H. R. 9791. An act granting an increase of pension to John Reep;
 H. R. 9848. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Cowgill;
 H. R. 10141. An act granting an increase of pension to William R. Armstrong;
 H. R. 10692. An act granting an increase of pension to David C. Maples; and
 H. R. 11053. An act providing for the issuance of patent to the town site of Basin City, Wyo., to the municipal authorities thereof for the use and benefit of said town, and for other purposes.
 On April 12, 1902:
 H. R. 10530. An act to repeal war-revenue taxation, and for other purposes.

DAVID TOPPER.

The committee resumed its session.
 The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12422) granting an increase of pension to David Topper.
 The bill was read, as follows:
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 David Topper, late of Company E, One hundred and sixty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.
 The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:
 In line 6 strike out the letter "E" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "C."
 In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."
 The amendments were agreed to.
 The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELEANORE F. ADAMS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11686) granting a pension to Eleanore F. Adams.
 The bill was read, as follows:
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 Eleanore F. Adams, widow of William S. Adams, a contract surgeon during the war of the rebellion, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.
 The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:
 In line 6 strike out the word "Eleanore" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Eleanore."
 And in lines 6 and 7 strike out the words "a contract surgeon during the war of the rebellion" and insert in lieu thereof the words "late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army."
 Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Eleanore F. Adams."
 The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY J. GILLAM.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10954) granting a pension to Mary J. Gillam.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 J. Gillam, widow of James Gillam, late of Company G, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the letter "G" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "K."
 In same line strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."
 In line 8, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."
 Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Gillam."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

BENJAMIN E. MORGAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10222) granting a pension to Benjamin E. Morgan.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Benjamin E. Morgan, late of Company H, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of any pension he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Twelfth," insert the word "Regiment."
 In line 7, before the word "Cavalry," insert the word "Volunteer."
 In same line strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."
 In line 8 strike out the words "any pension" and insert in lieu thereof the word "that."
 Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Benjamin E. Morgan."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EMMA SOPHIA HARPER CILLEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3064) granting an increase of pension to Emma Sophia Harper Cilley.

The bill was read as follows:

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 Emma Sophia Harper Cilley, widow of Clinton A. Cilley, late major and assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

NELSON CHURCHILL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8698) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Churchill.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Nelson Churchill, late of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ANNIE E. BROWN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4022) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Brown.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Annie E. Brown, widow of Frederick T. Brown, late chaplain Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GIBBONEY F. HOOP.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8457) granting an increase of pension to G. F. Hoop.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 G. F. Hoop, late surgeon Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$75 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "G" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Gibboney."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Gibboney F. Hoop."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN H. SMITH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7882) granting an increase of pension to John H. Smith.

The bill was read, as follows:

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. Smith, late of Company E, Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Illinois," insert the word "Regiment."

In same line, after the word "Illinois," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 7 strike out the words "of fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the words "at the rate of thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ANNIE SHINN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7541) granting a pension to Annie Shinn.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Mrs. Annie Shinn, widow of Nehemiah Shinn, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Mrs."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Annie Shinn."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EGBERT A. STRICKSMA.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5554) granting a pension to Egbert A. Stricksma.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the statutes and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Egbert A. Stricksma, late a seaman on board U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, United States Navy.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Egbert A. Stricksma, late of the U. S. S. *North Carolina and Brooklyn*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month."

Mr. TIRRELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the committee amendment by striking out the word "eight" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "sixteen;" so as to make it read "\$16 per month."

Mr. SULLOWAY. If the gentleman will make it "twelve" instead of "sixteen," the committee will accept it.

Mr. TIRRELL. I will modify that and make it "twelve," Mr. Chairman.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CALVIN DUCKWORTH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3330) granting a pension to Calvin Duckworth.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll of the United States the name of Calvin Duckworth, late a private in Company H, Sixty-third Regiment of Missouri Enrolled Militia, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Calvin Duckworth, late of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry (Enrolled Militia), and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY RUNNELS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1478) granting an increase of pension to Henry Runnels.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Henry Runnels, late captain of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 3, after the word "and," insert the word "he."

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN H. LAUCHLEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8840) granting a pension to J. H. Lauchley.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 J. H. Lauchley, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of John H. Lauchley, late second lieutenant Company H, One hundred and tenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. Lauchley."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

H. J. ROWELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11621) to correct the military record of H. J. Rowell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the military record of H. J. Rowell, late of Company E, Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and issue to him an honorable discharge.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That for the purposes of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, entitled 'An act for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico,' and the acts amendatory thereof, H. J. Rowell shall be held and considered to have been prevented from completing his term of enlistment as a private of Company E, Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, by reason of injury received in line of duty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LEVI WELLS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9723) granting an honorable discharge to Levi Wells.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion on the records of the War Department against Levi Wells, now of Spencerville, Allen County, Ohio, late a private of Company F, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and a detail to the Twelfth Ohio Battery, and grant him an honorable discharge.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

RODNEY W. ANDERSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 962) granting a pension to Rodney W. Anderson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll the name of Rodney W. Anderson, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Rodney W. Anderson, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HARVEY B. LINTON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 8145) granting an increase of pension to Harvey B. Linton.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Harvey B. Linton, late first sergeant and brevet second lieutenant in Company I of the Sixth Iowa Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that which he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Harvey B. Linton, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN BRILL.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 6063) granting an increase of pension to John Brill.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Brill, late of Company H, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment New York Infantry Volunteers, and pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteers," and in same line, after the word "New York," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 8, after the word "pension," insert the words "at the rate."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MOSES WHITCOMB.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 9950) granting an increase of pension to Moses Whitcomb.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Moses Whitcomb, late of Company E, One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS J. PLEASANT.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 7041) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Pleasant.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Thomas J. Pleasant, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Infantry, Mexican war, and Company G, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Thomas J. Pleasant, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN BEESON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2817) granting a pension to John Beeson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior 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 Beeson, late a soldier in Company G, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of the pension he is now drawing.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Beeson, late of Company G, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John Beeson."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY E. WILLIAMS.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 1105) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Williams.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Henry E. Williams, late of Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELLEN D. CAMPBELL.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 7367) granting a pension to Ellen D. Campbell.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Mrs. Ellen D. Campbell, widow of Jerome T. Campbell, late a member of Company B, One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Ellen D. Campbell, widow of Jerome T. Campbell, late of Company B, One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES H. HELMCAMP.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 13146) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Helmcamp.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Charles H. Helmcamp, late of Company A, First Regiment Texas Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Cavalry," insert the word "Volunteer."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2486) granting an increase of pension to William Matthews.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William Matthews, late of Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES DALRYMPLE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 1528) granting an increase of pension to Charles Dalrymple.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Charles Dalrymple, late of Company G, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FREDERICK O. CLARK.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 12148) granting an increase of pension to Frederick O. Clark.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Frederick O. Clark, late of Company H, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Seventy-sixth," insert the word "Regiment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE W. BARRY.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 9544) granting a pension to George W. Barry.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 George W. Barry, late of Company H, Second Regiment Berdan's United States Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Berdan's."

In same line, before the word "Sharpshooters," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY RUNNEBAUM.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2660) granting an increase of pension to Henry Runnebaum.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the pension of Henry Runnebaum be, and the same is hereby, increased from \$12 per month to \$50 per month; and the Secretary of the Interior is directed to enter said Henry Runnebaum on the rolls at \$50 per month.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Henry Runnebaum, late of Company A, Fifty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10795) granting an increase of pension to William A. Campbell.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William A. Campbell, late of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FRANCIS W. ANDERTON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10037) granting an increase of pension to Frank W. Anderton.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Frank W. Anderton, late a private in Company I, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Frank" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Francis."

In same line strike out the words "a private in" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

In line 7, before the word "Ohio," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Francis W. Anderton."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES M. MONTGOMERY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11783) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Montgomery.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Charles M. Montgomery, of Limestone County, Ala., late of Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of Limestone County, Alabama."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ROBERT A. PINN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9819) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Pinn.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, at the rate of \$50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving, the name of Robert A. Pinn, late a member of Company I, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and now a resident of Massillon, Ohio.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Robert A. Pinn, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM WARNER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10899) granting an increase of pension to William Warner.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William Warner, late of Company A, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seventeen."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William Warner."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN LILLEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12995) granting an increase of pension to John Lilley.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Lilley, late a private in Company F, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "a private in" and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE K. THOMPSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4451) granting an increase of pension to George K. Thompson.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 George K. Thompson, late a landsman, United States ship Connecticut, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "United States ship" and insert in lieu thereof the letters "U. S. S."

In line 7, after the word "Connecticut," insert the words "United States Navy."

In same line strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FREDERICK A. SLOCUM.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3524) granting an increase of pension to Frederick A. Slocum.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby is, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frederick A. Slocum, formerly a private of Company B, Seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, serving in the war of the rebellion, at the rate of \$30 per month, which rate of \$30 per month shall be in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Frederick A. Slocum, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Frederick A. Slocum."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AURELIA M. POWER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7110) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. B. F. Power.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby is, authorized and directed to grant an increase of pension to Mrs. B. F. Power, widow of Benjamin F. Power, late captain Company C, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of the pension which she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Aurelia M. Power, widow of Benjamin F. Power, late first lieutenant Company C, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Aurelia M. Power."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM L. CHURCH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12977) granting an increase of pension to William L. Church.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of William L. Church, late of Company B, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the pension roll at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 William L. Church, late of Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio 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 as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM G. BUCHANAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6897) granting an increase of pension to William G. Buchanan.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William G. Buchanan, late a private in Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 a month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "a private in" and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

In the same line strike out the word "a" and insert in lieu thereof the word "per."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARGARET A. STUART.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1238) granting a pension to Margaret A. Stuart.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Margaret A. Stuart, widow of Iley T. Stuart, late of the Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out all after the word "Stuart," and all of lines 7, 8, and 9, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "late of the Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Margaret A. Stuart."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SARAH L. BATES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12683) granting a pension to Sarah L. Bates.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Sarah L. Bates, widow of Joseph J. Bates, late of Company C, First Battery Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Battery" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Battalion."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DAVID T. BRUCK.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3262) granting an increase of pension to David T. Bruck.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 David T. Bruck, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, and 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of David T. Bruck, late hospital steward, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 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 as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM KUNSELMAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11170) granting an increase of pension to William Kunselman.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William Kunselman, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CARRIE M. SCHOFIELD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12770) granting a pension to Carrie M. Schofield.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Carrie M. Schofield, widow of the late Walter Schofield, late corporal, Company I, Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Carrie M. Schofield, widow of Walter Schofield, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Carrie M. Schofield."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DANIEL L. MALLICOAT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8323) to pension Daniel L. Mallicoat.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll of the United States the name of Daniel L. Mallicoat, late a captain of Company N, Greene County, Mo., Home Guards, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Daniel L. Mallicoat, late captain, Company N, Greene County, Mo., Home Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$10 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Daniel L. Mallicoat."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LAVALETTE D. DICKEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 721) granting an increase of pension to Lavalette D. Dickey.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Lavalette D. Dickey, widow of Charles J. Dickey, late captain, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, and major, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Charles J. Dickey until he reaches the age of 16 years.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AGNES CLARK.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12299) granting an increase of pension to Agnes Clark.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Agnes Clark, widow of Henry C. Clark, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteer."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES M. ASHLEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7507) granting an increase of pension to James M. Ashley.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 James M. Ashley, late of Company L, First Kentucky Cavalry Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Kentucky," insert the word "Regiment."

In the same line, after the word "Kentucky," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteers."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARVIN CHANDLER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1745) granting an increase of pension to Marvin Chandler.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Marvin Chandler, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY SHEARER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12446) granting a pension to Mary Shearer.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and 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 Shearer, the dependent and blind daughter of William Shearer, late of Company —, Eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, in the war of the rebellion, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "blind" and insert in lieu thereof the word "helpless."

In line 7, after the word "Company," insert the letter "B."

In same line, after the word "Eighth," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the words "in the war of the rebellion."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY LANE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3592) for the relief of Henry Lane.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to revoke and set aside the special orders of the War Department, dated March 30, 1863, dismissing from the service, for absence without leave, Henry Lane, late first Lieutenant Company F, Thirtieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, to date March 1, 1863, because he was then, and for weeks before had been, on duty in the field, and to grant him an honorable discharge as of date April 7, 1863.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES S. ELY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2849) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Ely.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place the name of Charles S. Ely, late of Company B, Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the pension roll, at the rate of \$24 per month, from and after the passage of this act.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Charles S. Ely, late of Company B, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Ely."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALICE A. FITCH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9776) granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Fitch.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Alice A. Fitch, widow of Ezra Fitch, late major, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8, strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SUSAN A. PHELPS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10321) granting a pension to Susan A. Phelps.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Susan A. Phelps, widow of the late Ithamar D. Phelps, captain of Company K, Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "the late."
In line 7, before the word "captain," insert the word "late."
In same line strike out the word "of."
In line 9, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Phelps."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CALEB C. BRIGGS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11665) granting an increase of pension to Caleb C. Briggs.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Caleb C. Briggs, late assistant surgeon of the One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment of the Nineteenth Army Corps, under Gen. N. P. Banks in Louisiana and under Gen. Phil. Sheridan in Virginia, and pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Caleb C. Briggs, late assistant surgeon One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM C. DAVID.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 181) granting an increase of pension to William C. David.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William C. David, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM C. ROBERTS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12299) granting a pension to William C. Roberts.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William C. Roberts, late of Company H, Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY E. BARGER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13323) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Barger.

The bill was read, as follows:

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. Barger, widow of Harrison C. Barger, late second lieutenant of Company D, Second Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "of."

In same line, before the word "Illinois," insert the word "Regiment."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN S. BONHAM.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13321) granting an increase of pension to John S. Bonham.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 S. Bonham, late of Company K, First California Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "California," insert the word "Regiment."

In same line, after the word "California," insert the word "Volunteer."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

RICHARD M. KELLOUGH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12724) granting an increase of pension to Richard M. Kellough.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Richard M. Kellough, late of Company D, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN LUDWIG.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1931) granting an increase of pension to John Ludwig.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 John Ludwig, late second lieutenant of Company A, Ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 a month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Ludwig, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Wisconsin 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 as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM M. BARSTOW.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12458) granting an increase of pension to William M. Barstow.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William M. Barstow, late of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and pay him a pension."

In line 8 strike out the words "of the pension" and insert in lieu thereof the word "that."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARIETTA ELIZABETH STANTON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13019) granting an increase of pension to Marietta Elizabeth Stanton.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Marietta Elizabeth Stanton, widow of the late Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$75 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "the late General."

In line 7, after the word "Stanton," insert the words "late brigadier-general."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES D. PALMER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13371) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Palmer.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Charles D. Palmer, late of Company F, One hundred and fifty-ninth Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$75 a month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Charles D. Palmer, late of Company F, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, I am sure the committee will pardon me for the time used in submitting a few remarks on the subject of service pensions.

On April 3, 1897, the house of representatives of the State of Nebraska passed a resolution urging the Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass a service-pension bill, and on April 10, 1897, in compliance with their resolution, I introduced a service-pension bill. The war with Spain coming on overshadowed nearly all kinds of legislation, but I made an effort to get a hearing before the committee, but it was never reached. In the Fifty-sixth Congress I did not introduce a service-pension bill, but cooperated with other members in attempting to have a law enacted providing for a nonpartisan pension court to hear appeals and make recommendations to Congress, believing if the measure became a law that there would be some form of a service-pension bill recommended by said pension court. The measure failed to become a law. In the Fifty-seventh Congress I introduced a service-pension bill, a copy of which, with suggested amendments, follows my remarks.

From the last report of the Commissioner of Pensions it appears that there are 370,037 claims of all kinds pending, arising from the civil war. Twenty-four thousand two hundred and six are claims for accrued pensions, 6,577 are claims filed by soldiers who have since died, 11,798 have never been adjudicated, 32,520 are rejected claims, 41,399 are claims for new disabilities, and 228,534 are claims for increase, making a total of 355,034, and 15,203 unclassified. There are 33,532 pending claims on account of the war with Spain in addition to the above.

According to the estimates prepared in the War Department, there should now be living 965,313 survivors of the war of the rebellion, excluding deserters. There are now on the pension rolls the names of 735,789 invalid pensioners, exclusive of those based on the war with Spain, leaving 229,524 survivors of the civil war who are not pensioners. The Commissioner of Pensions says that about 25 per cent of those have filed claims for pensions. The annual value of each pension for civil-war service was decreased from \$132.39 to \$131.87 since the report of the Commissioner of Pensions was issued for the year 1900.

Under the provisions of my bill giving \$12 per month to each survivor of the civil war there would be required \$33,051,456 to pay the 229,524 survivors not yet pensioned.

On page 90 of the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, it appears that under the act of June 27, 1890, there are pensioned:

	Per month.
104,834 at.....	\$6
4 at.....	7
138,233 at.....	8
38,452 at.....	10
138,900 widows at.....	8
4 widows at.....	10

By computation it appears that it would take \$21,776,496 per year to bring all up to \$12 per month.

On page 89 of the same report is given in detail the different monthly rate paid under the general law to pensioners, and by computation it appears that it would take \$6,391,324.20 per year to bring all up to \$12 per month. This makes a total of \$28,167,820.20 for the veterans and the widows to bring them all up to \$12 per month.

On page 18 of the report of the Commissioner of Pensions it appears that there should now be living 965,313 survivors of the civil war. There are now on the pension rolls the names of 735,789 invalid pensioners, exclusive of those based on service in the war with Spain, and nearly all of these are pensioners on account of the civil war.

These figures indicate that there are 229,524 survivors of that war who have never been pensioned, and only 25 per cent of whom have filed claims for pensions. To allow this 25 per cent who have applied \$144 annual pension would require \$8,262,720. That would leave 172,143 survivors who have not yet and probably a large number never will ask for a pension. But to the end that we may touch "high-water" mark let us provide for allowing all of them a pension of \$144 annually which would require \$24,788,592.

To bring all now on the pension rolls up to \$12 would require \$28,167,820.20; to allow all survivors who have applied, \$8,262,720; to allow those survivors who have never applied, \$24,788,592, making a total increase of \$61,219,132.20. The House appropriated this session \$138,500,000. This makes a grand total of \$199,719,276.20.

On page 90 of said report there are 281,583 veterans, 138,904 widows, and on page 89 there are 120,274 veterans and 1,620 widows, and on page 18 there are 229,524 veterans, making a total of 771,905 who, under my proposed bill, would receive \$111,154,320 in United States Treasury notes, called "pension money," which would leave to be appropriated from the United States Treasury \$88,564,956.20.

Of course it is apparent that this would make a saving of medical examining fees and increases under all of the laws, claims for

which are now pending, and expense of administering the Pension Bureau, which is largely conjectural, though it must be a great sum. From the best information that I can obtain, a conservative estimate of the average age of the survivors of the civil war is about 60 years, which gives an expectation of life of about fourteen years. The appropriation and issue would therefore decrease each year one-fourteenth, or \$14,265,662.30.

I want to call your attention to the further fact that my bill provides for a pension for the widows and minor children, while some of the others do not. Another difference between other bills and mine is that the others depend upon an appropriation from the public Treasury, and if the appropriation is insufficient there can be no more claims allowed. Mine issues the money upon the allowance of claims, to be redeemed in five years from date of issue, thus automatically appropriating the money when the claim is allowed without further legislation being necessary.

At this place the practical question arises, from what source will the money be derived to pay these increased pensions, and it seems to me to be the part of wisdom instead of making an additional demand upon our revenues under present conditions, to follow the precedents established in the early part of our civil war; to issue demand notes which are in effect noninterest-bearing obligations of the United States, having the legal-tender function which constitutes money, and behind it as a guaranty is the wealth of this nation—over two and a half billion acres of land with all the cities, villages, and property of our country, and all the genius, energy, rustle, and capacity of 75,000,000 people—the same to be redeemable at any time after five years from the date of its issue at the option of the Government; and it is provided that it shall be receivable at its nominal value in full payment for all taxes, internal-revenue duties, excises, duties on imports, amounts due on sale of public land, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States of America.

This is an application of the law of set-off that has existed in the common law of England since time out of mind and is the "law of the land," because it is not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or with any law passed by Congress, for there is no way under the present financial law to maintain as a standard of payment legal-tender notes unless you exchange gold coin for them or stand ready to do so, but there is a way to redeem them other than by tendering gold, and that way is by set-off, by standing ready to receive the notes in payment of all taxes, internal-revenue duties, excises, duties on imports, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States of America.

There is nothing original on my part in providing for the issue of this kind of money, and it simply follows the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered on January 15, 1872, in the cases of *Knox v. Lee* and *Parker v. Davis*, reported in 12 Wallace, page 457, and is now the law of the land, never having been reversed, modified or distinguished; in fact has been reaffirmed in *Juilliard v. Greenman*, 110 United States, page 421. This case was decided March 3, 1884, and declares the law to be that Congress has the constitutional power to make the Treasury notes of the United States a legal tender in payment of private debts in time of peace as well as in time of war.

To illustrate: On April 9, 1902, the Government receipts were as follows, viz:

Customs.....	\$1,007,396.67
Internal revenue.....	609,760.73
Miscellaneous.....	168,133.54
Total receipts.....	1,785,290.94

The "pension money" provided in this bill could be used by way of set-off to pay in part some of the debts and demands due the United States and are redeemed and paid in that way. Under the option of the Government, after five years from the date of its issue it may ultimately redeem the notes in the manner then provided by law, and being issued every three months no such amount could be presented at any one time as to deprive the Government of ample funds to meet other obligations.

While I am a strong believer in scientific money, and more convinced of its justice as the years roll by, yet as a lawmaker, to reach practical ends, I must take into account the law as it now exists. The financial law now upon our statute books provides for the redemption of greenbacks in gold, and if at any time the gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000 the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue bonds. Therefore, to prevent the issuance of bonds, I provide for time of the redemption of the pension greenback to be five years from the date of its issue, which carries us by two Congressional and one Presidential election and gives an opportunity to repeal the Republican financial law now in force in this country. As the pensions are paid quarterly, the money would be issued quarterly, thus preventing a demand for redemption oftener than quarterly after the five years expires. The pension greenback, outside this redemption feature made necessary by our

financial law, is identical with the Abraham Lincoln greenbacks, good for all debts, public and private, with no exception clause of any kind.

There is an item of expense in regard to the administration of pensions that escapes general notice from the fact that it is carried in another appropriation bill, and that is the expense of the Pension Department at Washington, D. C.

In the legislative appropriation bill, which passed the House February 7, 1902, are the following items:

Pension Office: For the Commissioner of Pensions, \$5,000; First Deputy Commissioner, \$3,600; Second Deputy Commissioner, \$3,600; chief clerk, \$2,250; assistant chief clerk, \$2,000; medical referee, \$3,000; assistant medical referee, \$2,250; 2 qualified surgeons, who shall be experts in their profession, at \$2,000 each; 38 medical examiners, who shall be surgeons of education, skill, and experience in their profession, at \$1,800 each; 10 chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each; law clerk, \$2,250; chief of board of review, \$2,250; 57 principal examiners, at \$2,000 each; 20 assistant chiefs of division, at \$1,800 each; 3 stenographers, at \$1,600 each; 70 clerks of class 4; 85 clerks of class 3; 330 clerks of class 2; 400 clerks of class 1; 250 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 145 copyists; superintendent of building, \$1,400; 2 engineers, at \$1,200 each; 3 firemen; 33 messengers; 12 assistant messengers; 20 messenger boys, at \$400 each; 45 laborers; 10 female laborers, at \$400 each; 15 charwomen; 1 painter, skilled in his trade, \$900; 1 cabinetmaker, skilled in his trade, \$900; captain of the watch, \$840; 3 sergeants of the watch, at \$750 each; 20 watchmen; in all \$1,664,810.

For per diem, when absent from home and traveling on duty outside the District of Columbia, for special examiners, or other persons employed in the Bureau of Pensions detailed for the purpose of making special investigations pertaining to said Bureau, in lieu of expenses for subsistence, not exceeding \$3 per day, and for actual and necessary expenses for transportation and assistance and any other necessary expenses, including telegrams, \$350,000: *Provided*, That two special examiners or clerks detailed and acting as chief and assistant chief of the division of special examiners may be allowed, from this appropriation, in addition to their salaries and in lieu of per diem and all expenses for subsistence, a sum sufficient to make their annual compensation \$3,000 and \$1,800, respectively, and whenever it may be necessary for either of them to travel on official business outside the District of Columbia by special direction of the Commissioner, he shall receive the same allowance in lieu of subsistence and for transportation as is herein provided for special examiners and detailed clerks engaged in field service; and the Secretary of the Interior shall so apportion the sum herein appropriated as to prevent a deficiency therein.

For an additional force of 150 special examiners for one year, at a salary of \$1,800 each, \$195,000, and no person so appointed shall be employed in the State from which he is appointed; and any of those now employed in the Pension Office, or as special examiners, may be reappointed if they be found to be qualified.

This makes an annual salary and expense roll for the Pension Office at Washington alone of \$2,509,810. My bill, if enacted into law, would so simplify matters that one-fourth of the present number of employees could attend to the work without detriment to the public service. Curiously, this is a larger amount than is paid to the 17,630 pensioners residing in the State of Nebraska, who receive \$2,414,213 annually. Notwithstanding the 33,532 claims pending on account of the war with Spain, the Appropriation Committee reports a bill for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, of the smallest amount appropriated for that purpose since 1891. Since my service in Congress I have had a great number of personal complaints against Commissioner Evans, and many resolutions have been sent to me condemning his methods of administering the Pension Department.

I think, from my experience and observation, that many of them are unfair and unmerited. Mr. Evans administers a department under laws made by Congress and rules made by his superior officers and a fixed appropriation. It must be plain to anyone that when the appropriation is made he must first take therefrom the amount of the pensions that are already allowed, and the balance forms the fund, together with that which remains after the death of a pensioner, from which to allow original, increase, accrued, widow's, and minor's pensions, and when that part of the fund is exhausted there can be no further allowance, no matter what the testimony filed may show. The amount of the appropriation for payment of pensions is in a recommendation from the Secretary of the Interior, who is the superior officer to Mr. Evans, and the Secretary, being one of the Cabinet officers, is on confidential relations with the President of the United States.

Every little while Mr. Evans is sued for from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars damages by some attorney whom he has disbarred from practicing in his department, and that on top of all the charges and resolutions that are aimed at him. It is not fair. Put the blame where it belongs—on Mr. Evans's superior officers. Those officers might answer that the blame really rests on Congress for not passing proper laws, and to that charge I answer, speaking for myself, that I have introduced a reasonable, rational service-pension bill, which is all that I can do. I might be asked why my bill does not cover the Spanish-war survivors. I reply that that was such a short time ago that plenty of evidence can be obtained in their behalf. In 1828 Congress passed a service-pension bill for all the survivors of the Revolutionary war, forty-seven years after the close of the war. It is now thirty-seven years after the close of the civil war, and this Government is much better able to pay a service pension to the survivors of that war than were our fathers to the heroes of the Revolution.

[H. R. 7656, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session. In the House of Representatives, January 6, 1902.]

Mr. STARK introduced the following bill: which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed:

A bill granting a service pension to soldiers, sailors, marines, and their widows and orphans, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That every soldier, sailor, or marine, whether an officer or an enlisted man, who enlisted and was sworn into the military, naval, or marine service of the United States in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, shall, from and after the passage of this act, receive a pension of \$12 per month: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall in no manner interfere with any pension now being received by a pensioner, except to raise the same to the sum of \$12 per month where a less sum is now being received; nor shall it in any manner interfere with the right to an increase, re-rating of a pension, or other right now enjoyed under the pension laws in force.

SEC. 2. That the Army, Navy, and marine service rolls, and an honorable discharge shall be the only evidence required to entitle any soldier, sailor, or marine to the pension granted by this act; and the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby directed to formulate such rules for the identification of such soldiers, sailors, or marines as may be necessary.

SEC. 3. That in the event of the death of any soldier, sailor, or marine who is drawing or who has drawn a pension under the provisions of this act or under the provisions of any other law or laws of the United States, no matter what the cause of death may be, the widow of such soldier, sailor, or marine, while she remains such widow, shall be entitled to a widow's pension of \$12; and any minor child or children of any dead soldier, sailor, or marine who, if living, would be entitled to a pension under the provisions of this act or any other law or laws now enforced, shall be allowed the sum of \$5 per month each until each child or children shall have attained the age of 18 years.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be issued quarterly Treasury notes of the United States which shall be full legal-tender paper money of the United States of America, and shall be receivable at its nominal value in full payment for all taxes, internal-revenue duties, excises, duties on imports, amounts due on sale of public lands, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States of America, and be redeemable at any time after five years from the date of its issue, at the option of the Government, in sufficient quantity to pay the amounts due under the provisions of this act, and in denominations of \$5 and \$2 bills; and all pension payments under the provisions of this act shall be made in these bills to pensioners, and said money shall be reissued whenever and as often as it may become the property of the United States of America until redeemed, and all penalties for counterfeiting and all provisions of law for the renewal of any mutilated or worn-out United States of America paper money shall apply to the pension money hereby created.

SEC. 5. That in all official statements and publications of the Treasury Department of the United States of America showing the amounts of gold and silver coins and certificates, United States notes, and national-bank notes in circulation, the various amounts issued under this act shall be designated as "pension money."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

PITSAR INGRAM.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2299) granting an increase of pension to Pitsar Ingram.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Pitsar Ingram, late of Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARGARET M'CUEEN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9833) granting an increase of pension to Margaret McCuen, widow of Alexander McCuen.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Margaret McCuen, widow of Alexander McCuen, late captain Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Seventy-second," insert the words "Company E."

In the same line strike out the word "Seventy-second" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Two hundred and third."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Margaret McCuen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

OTTO H. HASSELMAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4404) granting an increase of pension to Otto H. Hasselman.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Otto H. Hasselman, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DOLLIE M. CRONKITE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8421) granting a pension to Dollie M. Cronkite.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Dollie M. Cronkite, widow of Tunis Cronkite, late of Company I, One hundred and first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LUCINDA A. SIRWELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8466) granting a pension to Lucinda A. Sirwell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to place the name of Lucinda A. Sirwell, invalid daughter of William Graham Sirwell, late colonel of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, on the pension roll and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Lucinda A. Sirwell, the helpless and dependent daughter of William Sirwell, late colonel Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

OLE THOMPSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5951) granting an increase of pension to Ole Thompson.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Ole Thompson, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DANIEL DONNE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5219) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Donne.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Daniel Donne, late sergeant of Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "sergeant."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN CANTY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6006) granting a pension to John Canty.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Canty, late of Company A, First Regiment District of Columbia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Canty, late of Battery M, Third Regi-

ment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John Canty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7491) granting an increase of pension to William H. Chapman.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William H. Chapman, late of Ninth Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 William H. Chapman, late of the Ninth Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

NANCY A. KILLOUGH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7815) granting a pension to Nancy A. Killough.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to place upon the pension roll, under the limitations of the pension laws of the United States, the name of Nancy A. Killough, widow of John H. Killough, of Company D, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry Volunteers, at the rate of \$12 a month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Nancy A. Killough, widow of John H. Killough, late of Company D, Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

IRA L. EVANS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7334) granting an increase of pension to Ira L. Evans.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Ira L. Evans, late of Company A, First Regiment Michigan Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

In same line, after the word "Michigan," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 7 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seventeen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN REVLEY.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 3263) granting an increase of pension to John Revley.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Revley, late of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$14 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

COURTLAND C. MATSON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 5020) granting an increase of pension to Courtland C. Matson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to increase the pension of Courtland C. Matson, late lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, to \$30 per month in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"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 Courtland C. Matson, late lieutenant-colonel Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, 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 as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EBENEZER WILSON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 12489) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer Wilson.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Ebenezer Wilson, late of Company M, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARTIN BOICE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 11812) granting an increase of pension to Martin Boice.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Martin Boice, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

PHEOBE L. PEYTON.

The next business was the bill (S. 4643) granting an increase of pension to Pheobe L. Peyton.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Pheobe L. Peyton, widow of Jacob M. Peyton, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and captain Company I, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM W. RICHARDSON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 945) granting an increase of pension to William W. Richardson.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 William W. Richardson, late of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

PHINEAS CURRAN.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 12468) for the relief of Phineas Curran.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Phineas Curran, late of Company G, Thirty-eighth New Jersey Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Thirty-eighth," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Phineas Curran."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

IDA S. MCKINLEY.

The next business was the bill (S. 2063) granting a pension to Ida S. McKinley.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Ida S. McKinley, widow of William McKinley, late President of the United States, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$5,000 per year from and after the passage of this act.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to hear some explanation of the principle or precedent, either or both, on which this bill is supposed to rest.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, the bill is in conformity to the uniform practice of this Government to give to the widow of a deceased President a pension of this character. A pension corresponding in all respects to this was given to the widow of George Washington; to the widow of John Quincy Adams; to the widow of William Henry Harrison, \$25,000 in a round sum; to Dolly Madison; to Sarah Childress Polk, \$5,000 a year; to Margaret S. Taylor, widow of Zachary Taylor; to Dandridge Bettie Taylor, daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor; to Julia Gardiner Tyler, a pension of \$5,000 a year; to Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, \$25,000, from which was to be deducted any amount paid on account of salary, and a pension in addition of \$5,000 a year; to Julia Dent Grant, widow of General Grant, \$5,000 a year; to Mrs. Garfield, \$5,000 a year, with \$50,000 additional. And then we gave to the executor of the estate of Henry Wilson, who died while Vice-President, \$10,332, and to Eliza C. Hendricks, widow of Thomas A. Hendricks, who died while Vice-President, \$8,000.

Mr. BELL. Then this is in accordance with uniform precedent.

Mr. GROSVENOR. It has been uniform practice. I have no knowledge of any case where this was not done where the President left a widow surviving.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say just a word. If, as appears to be the fact, this is in accordance with a precedent, the precedent is absolutely wrong and indefensible as applicable to a true republic. If this splendid woman could possibly spend—could possibly use this money, or if she had a child to whom it might possibly go, I would be one of the first to say, "Yes, she must have it." But it is utterly impossible for her to spend the income of her estate.

She has an independent estate in her own right. The New York Journal a few days ago had a whole page covered with a description of her mines and the stock of her mines alone at market value of stock in the McKinley Mining Company is worth over \$150,000. I understand that she has much property besides. Her husband's estate invoiced—that which went into the hands of the executors—\$310,000. She has no heirs whatever, and she can not possibly spend the income of her own fortune.

Now, then, the Government, under the sanction of pension laws, presumes to be just to every pensioner from the lowest to the highest; and I want to suggest to our friends that we have hundreds of thousands of widows of old soldiers who died in the ditches defending this country who can not get a pension, because of difficulty of making proof. Under the dependent act widows are refused pensions who have an income of \$250. Now, I want to say that this bad precedent gives this pension to collateral heirs only. It does not go to this splendid woman, and God knows I sympathize with her as much as any man can, but I am not willing to give my sanction to a precedent that is an absolute wrong because of our sentiment for the woman.

Now, this \$5,000 per annum that this Congress proposes to give—and I know she does not ask it; I do not believe she wants it—would pay a pension of \$8 a month to 52 of these old widows whose husbands' lives were shortened by reason of fighting for this country and whom we refuse to pension because they have an income of \$250 per annum. I am not going to object to this pension of Mrs. McKinley. The gentleman [Mr. GROSVENOR] says it is according to precedent. I say if it is according to precedent it is a bad precedent for a Republic which presumes that every man is as good as his neighbor. I would say that if there is any possibility of this splendid woman needing this or wanting it, or if she had an heir, she should have it. But she is absolutely independent, from a financial standpoint, has no heir, and still she must have this \$5,000 a year to bequeath to some collateral heirs.

Now, I dislike to be compelled to say this much, but we do a great many wrongs, not from lack of judgment so much as from sentiment, and this is nothing more than a sentimental act of this House and of the other House, because of the sad, sad occurrence which took place but a short time ago; but let me say to you that your sentiments would be directed in channels that could be approved much easier by thoughtful consciences if you would distribute this \$5,000 among 52 old widows of soldiers of the late war, who can not get pensions because we say that the Government can not afford to pay those who have the pittance of \$250 per year. I want it understood that I make these remarks because I think a precedent that forces this pension where it can not be used, and is probably not desired, is wrong.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I very much regret the gentleman from Colorado should have taken this occasion to say some of the things which he has said. It is not pleasant for me to submit to the truth of his statement that this pension is not asked for by Mrs. McKinley and not desired by her, when I know the exact reverse of that is probably true. I have never known the widow of a President of the United States to come begging at the door of Congress for a bill to be passed in conformity with the principle and proposition of this bill. I do not believe that the widow of President Polk of Tennessee, whom I had the honor to know, ever asked Congress to give her a pension, nor did she leave behind her, as I recollect it, any heir.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. None at all.

Mr. GROSVENOR. And I state now upon new information which agrees with my own nearly perfect knowledge that she did not. I think that this Government of ours, Mr. Chairman, is a little bit above a coroner's inquest to ascertain whether a woman has children or may have children or not. I leave that field of discussion to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL]. I know nothing about the value of the mine alleged to be held in some part by Mr. McKinley. It may be valuable and it may be worthless, as nine out of ten of the Western mines have been. No bill of this kind has ever been put upon the basis of pauperism and indigence. Think of a mighty Government like ours, whose President was shot down in the discharge of a duty that he owed to his country, and went to his grave beloved and honored by men of all parties, putting in motion a coroner's inquest, a vulturous performance headed by a member of Congress to go to the office of the judge of probate of the county to ascertain whether the widow can live or not live.

What a sentiment, what an idea, what an estimate must be put upon the loving generosity of the people of the United States, if they would put their action upon a ground like that. Call it sentiment, if you please. It is sentiment. Bereft of her husband, I do not know how long she may live. The gentleman who seems to have investigated the inventory of the estate has also investigated the length of life that may come to this woman, this lovely woman, who stands to-day the object of the sentiment and love and affection of the American people. I do not believe that in the State of Colorado there can be found three widows of honorably discharged soldiers who would countenance the suggestion made by the gentleman from Colorado. It is the first time, so far as I know, in the history of this legislation, which began at the death of Washington and has come down through all the years, that there was ever found a man with the sentiments of a Shylock standing upon the bridge and estimating the amount of property that the woman might have upon some speculation that her father has entered into.

This lady is not without heirs. She is not without those who have claims upon her. They may be called collateral, if you please, but they are those upon whom she has lavished the love and affection of a lifetime, and in whose behalf she has always taken a great deal of interest.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in this connection I deny that the Government of the United States has ever said to a soldier's widow that she could not have a pension because the Government was not able to give it to her. There is no such condition of things. The most liberal system of pensions known to civilization is that of the American people to their soldiers and the widows of their dead soldiers. There has been legislation to cut off a certain class of widows that were ranked in the estimation of Congress as adventuresses; but beyond that the utmost and grandest liberality has been extended to them.

I regret very much that there should have been a discussion of this question over this bill. I do not believe there is an American Congressman who will register in a yea-and-nay vote against the passage of this bill, and it is surely just a little ill-timed now, following so promptly upon the grand exhibition of love and affection that has gone out to McKinley and to his wife and to his Administration from his countrymen, that a discussion of this sordid, venal character should have entered into the question of the passage of a bill that is in entire consonance with the history and spirit and sentiment of this whole country.

Mr. CANNON and Mr. BELL rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, all are equal before the law. Now, we must have an organization if we have a government. We boast that ours is a government of the people; but somebody here and there must from time to time be in a position to execute the will of the people. Take it in the House, we come here elected every two years, soon to be almost 400 in number, now 360. We get our \$5,000 a year. If we die, we are buried at the expense of the contingent fund, and ordinarily the family gets the remainder of the salary to the end of the term, if it does not exceed \$5,000.

There is no law for that, but it has grown into a precedent. The same thing is true on the Senate side. Then we have the Executive and we have the courts. We have the Army and the Navy and our foreign representatives, with salaries ranging from \$16,000 or \$17,000 down, as the case may be. We do not pay as large salaries in this country as they do perhaps in almost all other considerable countries on earth. But the President of the United States gets \$50,000 a year, whereas a man who helped elect him earns on an average perhaps \$800 a year, perhaps more than that if you average it all over the country. I am not exact—it may be over a thousand. Now, all people can not all the time be equal in salaries and in position. There can only be one President at a time and one Chief Justice at a time, and so on. They change from time to time according to the will of the people. Certain duties are to be performed.

Now, touching these matters, in the history of the Republic certain precedents have been established. Some of them I have referred to. I knew the late President very well, served with him in Congress with many others in the House. It is not necessary for me to speak of his great merit as a legislator, as a citizen, or as President. The practice has grown up of giving pensions to the widows of Presidents. I think it is well not to depart from it. It is true that there are many soldiers' widows and soldier citizens who are not receiving pensions, some of them that ought to; but the proof is defective, perhaps, or otherwise they fail to receive them. Yet, while it is true they do not receive very large pensions as individuals, it is true that they do receive, in the aggregate—soldiers, widows, and all—\$140,000,000 in pensions annually, such pensions as were never paid, even in a small degree, to the defenders of the government, in the aggregate, by any other country on earth.

Now, I have said all I wanted to say about this matter. I loved McKinley as a man, as a friend, and as President. But whether I loved him or not, he was our President, and these are the precedents. I have no doubt the bill will pass. I believe it would pass by unanimous consent. Even the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL] says that he will not object to the passage of the bill. For me, I think its passage is apt from the standpoint of public policy, as well as the standpoint of precedents that have been made.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Before the gentleman takes his seat I would like to ask him has a pension been granted to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison?

Mr. CANNON. I think not.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Can the gentleman inform the committee why it has not been?

Mr. CANNON. I will refer the gentleman to the committee. I do not care, so far as I am concerned, to pursue the subject further. Does the gentleman from New Hampshire desire to make a statement?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. My information is that she is left with much less money than Mrs. McKinley, and I have never heard her name mentioned in this great committee.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The gentleman is quite mistaken. The subject has been discussed, and Mrs. Harrison herself has been consulted upon the subject, and action will no doubt be taken. The gentleman from Tennessee will appreciate the fact that Mrs. Harrison stands upon a very different relation to this whole subject-matter than does Mrs. McKinley, or did Mrs. Grant, or Mrs. Garfield, or Mrs. Polk, for Mrs. Harrison married Mr. Harrison after he went out of office.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. That is so; but she has children by him.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I do not want to discuss that matter.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee (continuing). Mrs. McKinley has none.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. When was the question discussed here?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee should have addressed the Chair.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I beg the Chair's pardon.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asked the gentleman from Illinois a question. The Chair had previously arranged to recognize the gentleman from North Carolina, and he now has the floor.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield to me a moment?

Mr. KLUTTZ. I will.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman yields to me for a moment. I ask the gentleman from Ohio when this question was discussed in the House or in the committee about pensioning Mrs. Harrison?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I never said it was discussed in the House.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I understood the gentleman to say that it had been discussed here.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I did not. I said it was discussed between Mrs. Harrison's friends and members of Congress, and the matter will doubtless be taken up in the proper time. I do not want to go into the family affairs of Mrs. Harrison. I shall vote to give her a pension whenever the question will come up, and I hope the gentleman from Tennessee will do the same thing. The fact that Mrs. Harrison's bill has not yet made its appearance casts no light upon the question whether this bill ought to pass.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The gentleman is aware of the fact that Mr. Harrison, whom everybody respected, a great man, died long before President McKinley was assassinated, and yet we have heard nothing here of a pension being given to Mrs. Harrison.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Why has not the gentleman introduced a bill?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. She is not one of my constituents.

Mr. GROSVENOR. She is not one of mine, either.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I want to say that I have paid as much attention to pension matters as anyone else, and I have had a constituent of my distinguished friend from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] write to me to look after a pension claim for him, and I had very great pleasure in doing it. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON. I will say, if my friend will allow me just a moment, that I have many thousands of applications to look after for pensions myself, and I am doing the best I can, and I should be very glad to have my friend help shoulder the matter.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I will do it right now.

Mr. CANNON. And if he is as zealous in that as he is upon the floor it would be well done. [Laughter.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I shall be just as zealous on the floor as anybody, and my record shows that I advocate just pensions as much as any man on the floor, and that I am just as diligent to examine them as anybody and just as diligent in trying to condemn unrighteous pension legislation as anybody, and I insist that this committee ought to do equal and exact justice to the widow of every President of the United States.

Mr. KLUTZ. Mr. Chairman, I shall support this bill most heartily and cheerfully. [Applause.] I regret very much that the question of a pension for Mrs. Harrison should have been injected into this discussion, as it is entirely irrelevant, not before the House, and the circumstances entirely different. As has been shown by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], this country and the Congress have established a well-defined policy of pensioning the widows of Presidents of the United States, and I think that policy easily justified.

I think it is the duty of this great country, and of this Congress as representing it, to place absolutely beyond want, and beyond peradventure of want, the future of the widows of our Presidents. It is a duty which has been performed in all other cases, and I can see no reason why an exception should be made in this. [Applause.]

Indeed, sir, if the precedent had never been established, if we had not pensioned the widow of a single President, I should be in favor of pensioning the widow of William McKinley. [Applause.] I do not believe this country ever had a more devoted public servant than he. [Applause.] I do not believe that "the earth which holds him dead bears alive a knightlier gentleman." [Applause.] He fell in the prime of his usefulness; fell by the hand of an assassin; fell, to the grief and regret of this great nation. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I regret that any objection should be raised in this presence against a pension for his widow, especially in view of what we have done for the widows of his predecessors. I hope, Mr. Chairman, this bill will pass unanimously. [Applause.]

It is not a dole of charity. It is but a generous recognition of the universal sentiment of our people toward Mr. McKinley. It is only the expression of a desire that his widow should be placed on a plane with those of his distinguished predecessors and that the remaining desolate years of that life which was so large a part of his should be made more tolerable and more pleasant by that recognition. [Great applause.]

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, the gentlemen who have followed me simply confirm what I said before, that if this is a precedent, it is a bad one. Because in this case, however much the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] may try to escape it, the entire country knows that the widow can not possibly use the pension we are giving her; that she has an independent fortune, and what I attempted to suggest and now suggest is the poor precedent, if this is a precedent.

A few weeks ago, in this House, we had from this same committee a bill cutting down the application for a pension for Captain Slocum's widow. He was shot with a bombshell, and had a most splendid reputation. After a full argument this House stood on the question of \$3, insisting that he was shot, as the report stated

it, when he was a lieutenant and before he was raised to a captain. That small distinction was made, and though the report said that the soldier died from his injuries in the war, yet, said they, he died from injuries received when he was a lieutenant, and therefore the widow ought not to have more than \$17 a month and, by a division in this House, the committee unanimously voted that that widow, who was shown not to have a cent of income, could only have \$17 per month, and so they cut her down \$3.

Now, as I said before, I am not considering Mrs. McKinley, or Mr. McKinley, or this pension, but this unrepugnant precedent. I would give her anything on earth that she could possibly expend. I would give her anything that was necessary to make her comfortable. Here is a gift of something, however, that can never be expended; here is a gift of a pension to collateral heirs that would give an \$8 pension to 52 widows of the soldiers in the last war. I say if we strip it of sentiment, and of this bad precedent, there is where this money might go.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Mr. Chairman, the pension in this case does not rest upon quite the same principle as other pensions reported to the House by the Invalid Pensions Committee. There is no statute law providing for pensions for widows of civil officers of this Government. There is no statute law providing pensions for the widows of Presidents. There is no law of the land requiring that the Washington Monument should have been built; that his statue should stand in every city of the country, or that the statues of Lincoln should adorn the public parks, or that the statues and memorials of the great ancestors of the Republic should stand in this Capitol.

These things all exist because the country owes something to the spirit of patriotism. Men who were as brave as Washington followed him in the ranks. Men who were as loyal as Lincoln carried a musket in the field. No monuments could sufficiently commemorate the patriotism of men who founded the Government or of the men who preserved it, yet the country has recognized its duty to the spirit of patriotism and to the memory of its great men who have rendered eminent and distinguished services to it. The pension roll for private soldiers and officers in the Union Army is called the roll of honor, and a pension is given to them not as charity, nor as the fulfillment of a civil contract, but is given to them as a just recognition of the spirit of patriotism with which they served the country.

The spirit was as voluntary and willing in the private soldier as in him who led the advance in the field, and yet it never was possible for any private soldier to render services upon the field of the Wilderness that could be measured at the same value, even though they bore the same relation to the country that the services of Uncle John Sedgwick bore. It was never possible for the man who carried the musket in the ranks to render as a private soldier the same service to the country that Grant and Sherman and Sheridan rendered. The purpose was the same; the courage and fidelity the same; the spirit of patriotism was the same in all of them—equal in degree; yet to these more distinguished men was intrusted the vast care of the armies that they led and directed, and the recognition of their eminent services comes in the monuments that have been erected in their memory.

This pension for Mrs. McKinley is not granted as charity. It is not based upon the possibility of her needs. It is not based upon any supposed condition of poverty on her part, nor upon any request or demand from her or from her friends. This pension bill is reported to this House from the Committee on Invalid Pensions because no other committee in this House seemed to have jurisdiction of such a measure. It is reported not as charity nor as compensation. It is reported as a testimonial by the country to the value of the eminent services which her great husband rendered to the country. It is reported in response to the spirit of patriotism which his distinguished life and public services inspire.

The other pensions which have been granted to the widows of Presidents in prior times had the same foundation. They were the testimony of the country to the value of the services that had been rendered to the country by the eminent husbands of the recipients of these pensions. They were granted as due from the country to the spirit of patriotism within it, and not as a matter of charity.

I said a little while ago that the great pension roll of the Union Army was neither charity nor contract, but the voluntary offering of the country to the men who gave their services to it. It is true that the general law grants pensions for injuries received in the service, for there seems to be no other foundation on which these pensions might be proportioned, either as to the services rendered or as to the injuries received.

But every soldier knew when he enlisted that the nation had the right to call for his life without any other compensation than the hope that the national life and the National Government might be saved for his land and for his children. These pensions are not granted to pay him for the offering that he made; that

debt could not be paid in dollars. Under the general law the pension was graduated according to the disabilities and injuries that he received in the service, simply that there might be an equitable distribution of the bounty of the Government.

Then the pension law of 1890, which is a still further recognition of the spirit of patriotism in the men who served in our armies, grants them a pension when they are disabled from earning a support by their own labors, whether such disability was incurred in the service or since the service, not as any part of an original contract with the Government made in employing them for its defense, not as charity to them as paupers, but as a recognition of the patriotism with which they as volunteers served the country when their hour of duty came; and that pension is proportioned as it is that there may be some equitable distribution of that recognition on the part of the Government.

Under the general law 88,000 widows draw pensions whose husbands died from injuries received upon the field or in active service in behalf of the Government. Under the law of 1890 139,000 widows, many of whom married the men long after the service had been rendered, have received this recognition of the patriotism of the husband who offered and rendered his service to the country, not because the country owed the widow a debt, not because the country owed her charity, but because the country owed to the spirit of patriotism within it a recognition of some kind for services offered for the preservation of the life of the Union.

These soldiers and their widows and orphans are not to be put in the attitude of paupers asking relief or to whom the Government gives a charity. The pension roll is not a national pauper roll. The pension appropriations are not to be deemed a pauper fund. That kind of language cultivates no patriotism.

The pension is the mark of honor which a grateful country bestows on those who have made great sacrifices and who have rendered great services to our country.

And upon this foundation the monuments to our eminent men and the pensions to their widows rest, not because there was any contract on the part of the nation that a duty of this kind should be paid to their memory; not because they were paupers appealing for relief; but because the nation owed it to the men who served her in her hour of trial; owed it to the men whose lives brought national honor—that patriotic service upon the battlefield or in the forum or in the legislative halls should have a just recognition at the hands of a patriotic country. The spirit of patriotism requires it. Upon this foundation we tender to the widow of William McKinley this pension.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that it is necessary that I should say a word in this debate. I did not intend to participate in it at all. I do not understand that any gentleman on either side of the Chamber has interposed an objection to the passage of this bill. I do not suppose any gentleman here will vote against its passage—none on this side, so far as I know.

Since I have had the honor to occupy a seat on this floor, Mr. Chairman, I have seen pensions voted to the widows of several Presidents; I think to Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Garfield, and to Mrs. Polk—if not the original to her, an increase of her pension. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that this custom has been followed for a long time. I can not see any reason why we should depart from that custom in the case now before us. I would not put it upon the ground that the widow of the President was needy. I would not put it upon the ground that it was necessary for her comfort and ease during the remainder of her days that the widow of a President of the United States should be voted a pension.

If it were presented to us as a new proposition, if there had never been a pension heretofore voted to a widow of a President, it might be then that we would stop to inquire whether in the first case the widow was needy and deserving of the pension in order to make the remainder of her days comfortable, contented, and happy; but inasmuch as it has been the time-honored custom of Congress to vote these pensions to the widows of Presidents, I, for one, would not be willing to break that precedent in the case of William McKinley. I am not here to pay any tribute to him; it is not necessary. He deserves all I could say and more, but this is not the time nor the occasion for a tribute to be paid to his memory. For one, Mr. Chairman, I announce that I shall vote for the passage of this bill. [Applause.]

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Invalid Pensions Committee, and as a member of the minority of that committee, I wish to make a few remarks on this bill. Much has been said, in the first place, about the inequality of pensions. That is a matter which no doubt every gentleman on this floor deprecates, but it is an impossibility to mete out exact justice to every Union soldier, or to the widow of every Union soldier, and it is my deliberate opinion, aside from the wisdom or nonwisdom of a pension law, that inasmuch as we have a pension law, that that law is administered about as well and about as equitably as can be done under the circumstances.

Now, I do not join in the tirade against the Commissioner of Pensions. He construes these matters according to law, not so much according to the spirit of the law, but he has held principally and holds himself to the letter of the law. Such cases in which the Congress believes that possibly not exact justice has been reached go through the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and finally through the Committee of the Whole and through this House, and I believe that in most cases, with few exceptions, approximate justice, if not exact justice, is done. Now, what have we in this case? This is the widow, not only of a brave Union soldier who joined the Union Army when he was a mere youth, who joined it as a private and who came out as a major and who covered himself with glory in that grand struggle, but she is the widow of one who has reflected credit upon this great nation from many standpoints.

I agree with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] that this is not the time nor the occasion, nor is it necessary, to enter into a panegyric of William McKinley, and while I appreciate a great many of the great acts that he has done, although I have differed with him as a Democrat in many things that he has done, I say that there is one act of his which stands forth pre-eminent at this time and which should be remembered at this hour when we pass upon the question as to pensioning his widow, and which, if he did nothing else, would be sufficient to immortalize him. That was the fact that he wiped out the last vestige of sectionalism remaining between the South and the North. [Applause.]

Now, in the face of the precedent of having provided for the widows of Presidents and the descendants of Presidents, can it be possible that anyone on this side or on the other side of this House would be willing to make a discrimination between the widows of former Presidents and the widow of our martyr President, William McKinley? Certainly not, and for one who wore the gray in that great struggle, who was a private in the Confederate army, I am not only willing, but, as an act of justice and of patriotism, proud to give to the widow of a major who wore the blue and who since has distinguished himself as a great statesman and civilian that pension which is now offered from this committee. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. Shall the bill granting a pension to Ida S. McKinley be laid aside with a favorable recommendation?

The question was taken, and the bill was laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JANE K. HILL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 201) granting an increase of pension to Jane K. Hill.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 K. Hill, widow of Roland G. Hill, late first lieutenant, Twentieth, and captain, Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-five."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

IDA M. BRIGGS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12370) granting a pension to Ida M. Briggs.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Ida M. Briggs, widow of Fred T. Briggs, late first lieutenant Company E, First Regiment Washington Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Fred T. Briggs until they reach the age of 16 years.

The following amendments recommended by the committee were read:

In line 8, before the words "and pay her a pension," insert "war with Spain;" and in the same line strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twelve."

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment, to strike out the word "twelve" and insert the word "seventeen."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington moves to amend the committee amendment by striking out the word "twelve" and inserting the word "seventeen." The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, in view of the action of the House on the last few bills I feel that this amendment will meet with the approval of this committee when they are told the facts in this case. I desire to say, as to my interest in this matter, that Lieut. Fred T. Briggs was a neighbor of mine for ten years in my home town. I knew him and I knew his

family. A better man or a better soldier never lived. A more estimable lady than his widow does not live.

The facts relative to this matter are that Mr. Briggs enlisted in the war with Spain. He served until his regiment was mustered out. He came home and resumed his business, which was that of an operator, in a small town in our State. A few months ago he blew out his brains. In other words, his death was caused by his own act. The Pension Department held that the proof was not sufficient to connect his death with the service. Testimony has been offered to the committee that has satisfied that committee sufficiently so that they have resolved the doubt in favor of his widow, and have resolved the question in favor of the theory that his death, though by his own hand, was the result of disease that he contracted in the service and of the suffering that he endured on account of that disease.

His medical record shows that for four or five months before he went to the Philippines he suffered with typhoid fever at San Francisco. I know myself that his life hung in the balance for several weeks, and that finally his wife went to San Francisco, expecting to bring his dead body home. He recovered, however, and went with his regiment to the Philippines. He was there treated for malarial fever several times, and he also contracted diarrhea. But he continued in the service, became the adjutant of his regiment, served with much distinction and gallantry, came home with his regiment, and was mustered out.

With reference to his entering the service I want to say that he was a man with a family of four children, one of them at the time that he entered the service being only a couple of years old. I, along with his other neighbors and friends, said to him, "Lieutenant Briggs, you owe a duty to your family. It is not your duty to enlist in this war at this time. The necessities of the Government are not such as to overcome the duty that you owe to your family and to require your enlistment." He said "No, I have been in the National Guard of this State during times of peace. I have been an officer in my company; and now, when the time comes to fight, I feel that it is my duty to answer the call of my governor and my President, and I shall do it." There spoke the brave, loyal, patriotic man that he was.

As I have said, when his regiment was mustered out he came home and went to work. I have seen him since that time, and learned that he had been suffering ever since he came home. I asked him why he did not apply for a pension. He said: "No; I did not fight in the battles of my country in order to get a pension; I will not apply for it;" and he did not. Yet the testimony shows here that this man hardly spent a well day from the time he came home until he took his life. The testimony shows that he was a changed man.

I know myself that before the war, as the report of the committee shows, he was a jolly, jovial, companionable man; but the testimony of witnesses who knew him well since that time and the testimony of his wife shows that after he came home he was melancholy, taciturn, sober, sometimes sullen, and that he constantly complained of intense pain and suffering. I have here an affidavit that I received after the committee made its report, that I did not have an opportunity to present to them, from a man who knew him intimately from the time he came home and became an operator at Spangle, in our State, until his death. I desire to read an extract from this. Leaving out the preliminary part, he says:

That from such sources, as well as from statements made to this affiant by the said Fred T. Briggs, this affiant knows that the said Briggs was in very poor health at the time he went on duty as station agent as aforesaid, being sorely afflicted with rheumatism and diarrhea, which the said Briggs told this affiant he had contracted while in service of the United States Army in the Philippines; that during all his days spent as agent as aforesaid the said Briggs did not get well from said disease, but grew worse, and for six weeks before he took his own life this affiant believed the said Fred T. Briggs was insane, due to his sufferings from rheumatism and diarrhea, many times the said Briggs being almost wholly unable to attend to office duties, and Mrs. Briggs being compelled to aid him to keep up his work. This affiant further says that the average time spent each day with said Fred T. Briggs by this affiant was about two and one-half hours.

B. C. ROYCE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, A. D. 1902.

[SEAL.]

M. H. SULLIVAN,

A Notary Public in and for the State of Washington,
Residing at Spangle, Wash.

I am satisfied, from what I know of Mr. Briggs, from being ten years his neighbor, that his death was caused by the suffering and the hardship that he endured in the service and the pain and disease with which his body was racked after he came home. There was no other reason for it. His relations with his family were of the most loveable and pleasant character. He had no trouble with his friends and neighbors. He lost no property, because he had none. There is no explanation, except that he was crazy, and that this was brought about by the disease and intense and continued suffering.

There is one other ground upon which I ask the favorable action of this committee, and that is justice to his widow. She was his

wife when he was at the front battling for the flag of his Government. She endured as much, yea more, even, than he did. I believe that when we come to Congress for special legislation the widow of a soldier, who was his wife during the war, deserves the same gratitude and consideration at the hands of this Government as the soldier himself. While he fought at the front she was fighting the wolf from the door at home and caring for their children. The committee recommends \$12. She is the widow of a first lieutenant. As I understand under the general law if the Pension Department had found that his death was due to the service, she would be entitled to \$17 as the minimum. That is what I ask by this amendment.

The committee finds the doubt in his favor—that his death was caused by his service. I therefore can see no reason why they should not give \$17 a month to his widow. The testimony shows that she is in needy circumstances; that she has four children dependent upon her for their support; that she has no property, and has nothing except the income from some life-insurance money, amounting to about \$130 per annum. I desire to call the attention of the committee to the bill that we have just now passed in behalf of Jane K. Hill. Her husband was a first lieutenant. He was a graduate of the Military Academy in 1881, and was in the service until 1898; he was not in any war so far as the report shows. His widow married him in 1886, and he died in the service. The general law gave her \$17 a month pension. The committee says:

The testimony accompanying the bill, including the claimant's sworn petition, shows that aside from this pension her income is less than \$300 per annum—

This woman that I want this pension for, without her pension, has only \$130 per annum—

and under all the circumstances your committee believe that some measure of relief may properly be granted, and the passage of the bill is therefore recommended with an amendment fixing the rate of pension at \$25 per month.

I do not complain at this. It is just and right, but if the committee was justified in giving Mrs. Hill \$25 I am certainly justified in asking for \$17 for Mrs. Briggs.

I believe I would be justified in asking this committee to report this bill as I introduced it, for \$25 a month, but I simply come and ask you that in justice to this man, in justice to his widow, that the pitiful sum of \$17 a month shall be granted to her. She is not the widow of a general, or a governor, or a President. She is the widow of a humble though brave lieutenant, but she is none the less worthy of the bounty of this Government. [Loud applause.]

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I am very much surprised to hear this application from the gentleman from Washington. He has filed no additional evidence whatever, and no obligation rests upon the committee in that respect to change a conclusion that the committee thought satisfactory to the gentleman from Washington. I want to state to the committee why I say I am surprised. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. JONES] came before the Committee on Pensions and in a most earnest manner asked the committee to allow this pension. The committee, after hearing the gentleman from Washington and considering all the evidence and solving all the doubts in favor of the widow, fixed the amount in the bill. He introduced the bill at \$25 a month, but he said he was willing to abide by whatever the committee did.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I understood it that way. I was the member of the committee, Mr. Chairman, who made the motion.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Certainly.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I think it was the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. WILEY] that I spoke to. I had introduced a bill for \$25, and he expressed his disapproval, and said of course the amount was for the committee to say. But I did not say, and had no thought, that I would submit or abide by whatever the committee might recommend.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. It was my pleasure to make the motion. I merely give my impressions as to the remarks made by the gentleman from Washington before the committee. The committee fixed it at this amount—\$12 for the widow and \$2 each for the three children who are under 16 years of age, making \$18. I say to this committee here that with such limited experience as I have had on the Pension Committee in the Fifty-sixth Congress and in this Congress that I have never seen nor heard the committee give more thorough consideration to any case before it than was given to this one. The benefit of all doubts were given to the widow—all solved in her favor.

What are the facts about the case? Take them as they are stated by the gentlemen from Washington, and this committee is bound to conclude that the Pension Committee gave the most liberal benefit of the doubt to the widow. Having done that, the

gentleman from Washington comes forward now and asks us not only to solve the doubt in favor of the widow, but to make it an absolute fact, and give her the amount that the general law would have given her.

Now, what are the facts in the case as to this bill for the relief of the widow of Fred T. Briggs? He was a first lieutenant of Company E of the First Regiment of Washington Infantry, and was mustered out as adjutant of the regiment, with field and staff, November 1, 1899. He died October 27, 1901, about two years after he was discharged from the service. His widow made application to the Pension Bureau, and her claim was rejected upon the ground, as the widow stated in her application, that "he had destroyed himself by a revolver in his own hands," committed suicide two years after he was discharged from the service.

The Pension Bureau decided against the application of the widow, and would not allow a pension because he had killed himself with his own hands and his death was not brought about by service in the Army nor was it the result of service in the Army. It was claimed that he had nervous prostration, diarrhea, and rheumatism. Now, the facts as disclosed before this Pension Committee were that he was a telegraph operator and freight agent for two years from the time that he was discharged until he died. He never called in a doctor, and there has never been any proof that a doctor was in the case or was called in.

These are substantially the facts about the case, and, considering the helpless condition of the widow and four children, I was one of those, as I have always been in pension matters, liberally disposed to aid and help them in any way I could, and I moved to amend by fixing the amount at \$12. It was done by the committee. Now the gentleman complains and says we ought to have made it \$17. That is not right. He refers to a case of one Hill that the committee had, as he alleges, acted on differently from the rule as I have stated it.

Now, the facts about the Hill case, where we allowed \$25, was that he was in the service from 1877 to 1898. I will not enter upon a full presentation of all the facts in the Hill case, but they are absolutely different from the facts of this case; no parallel whatever between them. I contend in this case that the committee has been extremely liberal to this widow; that we have given her \$12 and to each one of the children under 16 years of age \$2 apiece, making \$18. We do not think the bill ought to be disturbed as amended by the committee.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I am not complaining of the action of the committee. I know that the committee deals liberally with applicants for pensions, and I approve of the policy which the committee has adopted toward these bills in general. I know that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. RICHARDSON] is one of the fairest and most just men on this committee. I know he is doing exactly what he thinks is right, and I do not complain at his course. I know personally all of these matters and have a personal acquaintance with this applicant and of the deceased, and that may explain to some extent the interest I have in the matter.

Now, in reference to the service in the last case to which the gentleman refers, it also appears in the testimony that Lieutenant Briggs also served five years in the Regular Army before he served in the Philippines in active service. The gentleman says that he was not attended by a physician. That is true. He told me he would not have a physician. Why? Because he considered his case absolutely hopeless and the man knew and realized his condition. He felt that a doctor could do him no good, and it is true that he did not consult a physician. It seems to me the additional affidavit that has been presented to this committee here reinforces the affidavits I have already presented to the committee which reported this bill, and it seems to me it warrants the committee in not insisting too strenuously upon cutting this widow out of an additional \$5 which the general law would give to her as the widow of a first lieutenant.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. The affidavit was not from a doctor.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Oh, no; I admit that he never sent for a physician. He had no hope of relief, and I submit that this amendment should be agreed to.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of passing a resolution calling upon the President for the return of a bill, I move that the committee do now rise temporarily. There is a mistake in the bill which needs to be corrected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman that the question before the committee is now upon the amendment of the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Very well; I will wait.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington to the committee amendment that the amount of this pension be increased from \$12 to \$17 per month.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama) there were—24 ayes and 2 noes.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Now, Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise temporarily.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. LACEY] having resumed the chair, Mr. CAPRON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, reported that that committee had had under consideration sundry private pension bills, and had come to no resolution thereon.

HANNAH L. KNOWLES.

Mr. BURK of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President be requested to return to the House of Representatives the bill (H. R. 11418) to increase the pension of Hannah L. Knowles.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the further consideration of private pension bills.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House, with Mr. CAPRON in the chair, for the further consideration of private pension bills.

MARY LOUISE LOWRY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11343) granting a pension to Mary Louise Lowry.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Louise Lowry, the helpless and dependent daughter of Maj. Horatio B. Lowry, late quartermaster of the United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The committee amendments were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out "major;" and after the word "late," in the same line, insert "major and;" and in the same line strike out "of the."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DORCAS M'ARDLE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 624) granting a pension to Dorcas McArdle.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 otherwise to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Dorcas McArdle, widow of Barney McArdle, soldier of Mexican war, and pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 5 strike out the word "otherwise."

Strike out all in the bill after the words "Barney McArdle," in line 6, and substitute therefor the following: "late of Captain Mahone's company, First Regiment Georgia Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

OBEED D. JASPER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13066) granting an increase of pension to O. D. Jasper, Mexican war veteran.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 O. D. Jasper, late of Company —, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Mexican war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the initial "O." and substitute therefor the name "Obed D."

In same line strike out "of Company" and substitute therefor "unassigned recruit."

In line 7 strike out "Mexican war" and substitute therefor "war with Mexico."

In line 8 strike out "twenty-four" and insert "sixteen" in lieu thereof. Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Obed D. Jasper."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. LANDIS having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11354) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

ZEBULON A. SHIPMAN.

The committee resumed its session.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 9794) granting a pension to Zebulon A. Shipman.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Zebulon A. Shipman, late of Company D, First Battalion United States Marine Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "of Company D, First Battalion" and insert in lieu thereof the word "private."

In lines 7 and 8 strike out "and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month" and substitute therefor the words "war with Spain."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SUSAN A. VOLKMAR.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 11850) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Volkmar.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Susan A. Volkmar, widow of the late Col. William J. Volkmar, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "the late colonel."

In line 7, after the word "Volkmar," insert "late major and assistant adjutant-general."

In line 8 strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS W. DODGE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 13217) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Dodge.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Thomas W. Dodge, late acting master United States ship Young Rover, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Rover," insert the words "United States Navy."

In same line strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LORENZO MARCHANT.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 9455) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Lorenzo Marchant.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion standing against Lorenzo Marchant from the United States steamship Roebuck, under date of August 25, 1862, and issue to him an honorable discharge.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I move that the committee rise and report to the House the various bills passed.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and Mr. LACEY having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. CAPRON reported that the Committee of the Whole House, having under consideration the Private Calendar, had passed sundry private bills, some with and some without amendments, and had directed him to report the same to the House with the recommendation that the action of the Committee of the Whole be concurred in.

PENSION BILLS, ETC., PASSED.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bills just reported from the Committee of the Whole House; and House bills of the following titles, reported from the Committee of the Whole

without amendment, were taken up, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, were accordingly read the third time, and passed:

H. R. 12932. A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth D. Harding;

H. R. 10908. A bill granting an increase of pension to Aaron S.

Post;

H. R. 12165. A bill granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Stone;

H. R. 10449. A bill granting an increase of pension to Sarah H. Lake;

H. R. 1528. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles Dalrymple;

H. R. 10795. A bill granting an increase of pension to William A. Campbell;

H. R. 11170. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Kunselman;

H. R. 3592. A bill for the relief of Henry Lane;

H. R. 12724. A bill granting an increase of pension to Richard M. Kellough;

H. R. 8429. A bill granting a pension to Dollie M. Cronkite;

H. R. 3263. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Revley; and

H. R. 9455. A bill to remove charge of desertion standing against the name of Lorenzo Marchant.

House bills of the following titles, reported from the Committee of the Whole with amendments, were severally taken up, the amendments concurred in, the bills as amended ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and they were accordingly read the third time, and passed:

H. R. 5877. A bill granting a pension to Robert Watts;

H. R. 6434. A bill granting a pension to Mary Fitch (title amended);

H. R. 3277. A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Frances J. Abercrombie (title amended);

H. R. 12576. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas Wells;

H. R. 7922. A bill granting an increase of pension to R. G. Watkins (title amended);

H. R. 11181. A bill granting a pension to Alice D. H. Krause;

H. R. 11787. A bill granting a pension to John J. Manner;

H. R. 5186. A bill granting a pension to John Canter (title amended);

H. R. 11623. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Blackler;

H. R. 9156. A bill granting an increase of pension to Uriah Garber;

H. R. 11436. A bill granting an increase of pension to James H. McKnight;

H. R. 11695. A bill granting an increase of pension to George W. Hatton;

H. R. 11545. A bill granting an increase of pension to Caroline R. Boyd;

H. R. 8026. A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. McClure;

H. R. 7878. A bill granting an increase of pension to William J. Remington;

H. R. 7229. A bill granting an increase of pension to Edwin M. Dunning;

H. R. 7085. A bill granting a pension to Hannah H. Graham;

H. R. 4008. A bill granting a pension to C. C. Sheets (title amended);

H. R. 2615. A bill granting a pension to Charles E. Miller (title amended);

H. R. 1047. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles Alfred De Arnaud;

H. R. 292. A bill granting a pension to Henrietta Gattweis;

H. R. 1678. A bill granting a pension to Mary E. F. Gilman;

H. R. 2224. A bill granting a pension to David T. Nuttle (title amended);

H. R. 7901. A bill granting a pension to De Witt Clinton Letts (title amended);

H. R. 12899. A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Rightmire;

H. R. 2470. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Maxwell;

H. R. 2129. A bill granting an increase of pension to Warren W. Lawrence;

H. R. 5984. A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Van Riper;

H. R. 6402. A bill granting a pension to Mary J. Adams;

H. R. 7312. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Curley;

H. R. 11325. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Merrick, sergeant, Company I, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment (title amended);

H. R. 6750. A bill granting a pension to William H. Hoxie (title amended);

- H. R. 11644. A bill granting a pension to Edgar A. Hamilton (title amended);
- H. R. 11977. A bill granting a pension to Sidney Cable, widow of Coonrod Cable (title amended);
- H. R. 10821. A bill granting a pension to Abbie J. Daniels (title amended);
- H. R. 7903. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ernest Wagner;
- H. R. 7228. A bill granting an increase of pension to Christian Christianson;
- H. R. 5911. A bill granting an increase of pension to Gilbert G. Gabrion;
- H. R. 12420. A bill granting a pension to Wesley Brummett;
- H. R. 12855. A bill granting an increase of pension to Milton Brown;
- H. R. 11133. A bill granting an increase of pension to James D. Lafferty;
- H. R. 8409. A bill granting an increase of pension to Cyrenus Larrabee;
- H. R. 8237. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Robinson;
- H. R. 6003. A bill granting a pension to Mary C. Stone (title amended);
- H. R. 12976. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jacob Smith;
- H. R. 11920. A bill granting an increase of pension to George W. Wertz;
- H. R. 11091. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Cooley, Company F, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry (title amended);
- H. R. 5460. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas Sherry;
- H. R. 5273. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Van Zant;
- H. R. 5146. A bill granting an increase of pension to Florian V. Sims;
- H. R. 1257. A bill for the relief of James F. Campbell, of Charleston, Bradley County, Tenn. (title amended);
- H. R. 884. A bill granting a pension to Ella W. Rice (title amended);
- H. R. 1605. A bill granting a pension to J. S. Whitlege (title amended);
- H. R. 1466. A bill granting a pension to Alfred Hatfield;
- H. R. 3756. A bill granting a pension to James C. G. Smith (title amended);
- H. R. 1346. A bill granting a pension to Adelbert L. Orr;
- H. R. 12422. A bill granting an increase of pension to David Topper;
- H. R. 11686. A bill granting a pension to Elenore F. Adams (title amended);
- H. R. 10954. A bill granting a pension to Mary J. Gillam (title amended);
- H. R. 10222. A bill granting a pension to Benjamin E. Morgan (title amended);
- H. R. 8698. A bill granting an increase of pension to Nelson Churchill;
- H. R. 8457. A bill granting an increase of pension to G. F. Hoop (title amended);
- H. R. 7882. A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. Smith;
- H. R. 7541. A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Annie Shinn (title amended);
- H. R. 5554. A bill granting a pension to Egbert A. Stricksma;
- H. R. 8330. A bill granting a pension to Calvin Duckworth;
- H. R. 1478. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Runnels;
- H. R. 8840. A bill granting an increase of pension to J. H. Lauckley (title amended);
- H. R. 11621. A bill to correct the military record of H. J. Powell;
- H. R. 9723. A bill granting an honorable discharge to Levi Wells;
- H. R. 962. A bill granting a pension to Rodney W. Anderson;
- H. R. 8145. A bill granting an increase of pension to Harvey B. Linton;
- H. R. 6063. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Brill;
- H. R. 9950. A bill granting an increase of pension to Moses Whitcomb;
- H. R. 7041. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Pleasant;
- H. R. 2817. A bill granting a pension to John Beeson (title amended);
- H. R. 11051. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Williams;
- H. R. 7367. A bill granting a pension to Ellen D. Campbell;
- H. R. 13146. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Helmcamp;
- H. R. 2486. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Matthews;
- H. R. 12148. A bill granting an increase of pension to Frederick O. Clark;
- H. R. 9544. A bill granting an increase of pension to George W. Barry;
- H. R. 2660. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Runnebaum;
- H. R. 13037. A bill granting an increase of pension to Frank W. Anderton (title amended);
- H. R. 11783. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Montgomery;
- H. R. 9819. A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Pinn;
- H. R. 10899. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Warner, Company A, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (title amended);
- H. R. 12995. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Lilley;
- H. R. 4451. A bill granting an increase of pension to George K. Thompson;
- H. R. 3524. A bill granting an increase of pension to Frederick A. Slocum (title amended);
- H. R. 7110. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mrs. B. F. Power (title amended);
- H. R. 12977. A bill granting an increase of pension to William L. Church;
- H. R. 6397. A bill granting an increase of pension to William G. Buchanan;
- H. R. 1238. A bill granting a pension to Margaret A. Stuart;
- H. R. 12683. A bill granting a pension to Sarah L. Bates;
- H. R. 3262. A bill granting an increase of pension to David T. Bruck;
- H. R. 12770. A bill granting a pension to Carrie M. Schofield (title amended);
- H. R. 3323. A bill granting a pension to Daniel L. Mallicoat (title amended);
- H. R. 12339. A bill granting an increase of pension to Agnes Clark;
- H. R. 1745. A bill granting an increase of pension to Marvin Chandler;
- H. R. 7507. A bill granting an increase of pension to James M. Ashley;
- H. R. 12446. A bill granting a pension to Mary Shearer;
- H. R. 2849. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Ely (title amended);
- H. R. 9776. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Fitch;
- H. R. 10321. A bill granting a pension to Susan A. Phelps (title amended);
- H. R. 11665. A bill granting an increase of pension to Caleb C. Briggs;
- H. R. 12299. A bill granting a pension to William C. Roberts;
- H. R. 13323. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Barger;
- H. R. 13321. A bill granting an increase of pension to John S. Bonham;
- H. R. 1931. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Ludwig;
- H. R. 12458. A bill granting an increase of pension to William M. Barstow;
- H. R. 13019. A bill granting an increase of pension to Marietta Elizabeth Stanton;
- H. R. 13371. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Palmer;
- H. R. 2289. A bill granting an increase of pension to Pitsar Ingram;
- H. R. 9833. A bill granting an increase of pension to Margaret McCuen, widow of Alexander McCuen (title amended);
- H. R. 8466. A bill granting a pension to Lucinda A. Sirwell;
- H. R. 5951. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ole Thompson;
- H. R. 5219. A bill granting an increase of pension to Daniel Donne;
- H. R. 6006. A bill granting a pension to John Canty (title amended);
- H. R. 7491. A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Chapman;
- H. R. 7815. A bill granting a pension to Nancy A. Killough;
- H. R. 7334. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ira L. Evans;
- H. R. 5020. A bill granting an increase of pension to Courtland C. Matson;
- H. R. 12489. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer Wilson;
- H. R. 11812. A bill granting an increase of pension to Martin Boice;

H. R. 945. A bill granting an increase of pension to William W. Richardson;

H. R. 12468. A bill for the relief of Phineas Curran (title amended);

H. R. 12370. A bill granting a pension to Ida M. Briggs;

H. R. 11343. A bill granting a pension to Mary Louise Lowry;

H. R. 624. A bill granting a pension to Dorcas McArdle;

H. R. 13066. A bill granting an increase of pension to O. D. Jasper (title amended);

H. R. 9794. A bill granting a pension to Zebulon A. Shipman;

H. R. 11850. A bill granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Volkmar; and

H. R. 13217. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Dodge.

Senate bills of the following titles, reported from the Committee of the Whole House without amendment, were severally taken up, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed:

S. 2877. An act to remove the charge of desertion standing against the record of Thomas Blackburn;

S. 1678. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Wingfield;

S. 3103. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan Hays;

S. 3995. An act granting a pension to Susan E. Clark;

S. 3378. An act granting a pension to Sarah Anne Harris;

S. 952. An act granting an increase of pension to George H. Smith;

S. 2079. An act granting an increase of pension to William Wheeler;

S. 4414. An act granting an increase of pension to Albertine Schoenecker;

S. 2329. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Bittman;

S. 3849. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. H. Luce;

S. 3390. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Allen;

S. 951. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Am-
brook;

S. 1285. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Steele;

S. 2327. An act granting an increase of pension to William Hoag;

S. 3388. An act granting an increase of pension to John Peterson;

S. 3064. An act granting an increase of pension to Emma Sophia Harper Cilley;

S. 4022. An act granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Brown;

S. 721. An act granting an increase of pension to Lavolette D. Dickey;

S. 181. An act granting an increase of pension to William C. David;

S. 4404. An act granting an increase of pension to Otto H. Has-
selman;

S. 4643. An act granting an increase of pension to Phoebe L. Peyton; and

S. 2063. An act granting a pension to Ida S. McKinley.

Senate bills of the following titles, reported from the Committee of the Whole with amendments, were severally taken up, the amendments concurred in, and the bills as amended were ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed:

S. 1512. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Faulkner;

S. 2032. An act granting an increase of pension to Louise Ward;

S. 4072. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Lambden; and

S. 201. An act granting an increase of pension to Jane K. Hill.

MR. GIBSON. I move to reconsider the various votes by which bills reported to-day from the Committee of the Whole House were passed, and also move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

ANDREW J. FELT.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. I rise to present a conference report.

The report of the committee of conference was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2371) granting a pension to Andrew J. Felt, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same.

W. A. CALDERHEAD,

J. A. NORTON,

HENRY R. GIBSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

J. H. GALLINGER,

WM. J. DEBOE,

GEO. TURNER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

The statement of the House conferees was read, as follows:

This bill passed the Senate at \$24 per month, but was amended in the House of Representatives to \$30 per month. The result of the conference is

that the Senate recedes from its disagreement, and the conferees recommend that the bill pass at \$30 per month, as it was amended in the House.

W. A. CALDERHEAD,

J. A. NORTON,

HENRY R. GIBSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report of the committee of conference was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

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

H. R. 4798. An act to authorize the Quincy Railroad Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, to rebuild the draw span of its bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy, Ill.;

S. 911. An act authorizing the Federal Railroad Company to construct a combined railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri River at or near the village of Oacoma, Lyman County, S. Dak.;

S. 1104. An act providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent;

S. 1153. An act for the relief of Mary E. Parker; and

S. 4069. An act to establish a fish hatchery and fish station in the State of South Carolina.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. 4798. An act to authorize the Quincy Railroad Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, to rebuild the drawspan of its bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy, Ill.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had presented this day to the President of the United States for his approval bills of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 173. Joint resolution to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to issue certain temporary permits;

H. R. 1476. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Benson;

H. R. 1485. An act granting an increase of pension to Thompson B. Moore;

H. R. 1685. An act granting an increase of pension to Augustus E. Hodges;

H. R. 1709. An act granting an increase of pension to Edwin J. Godfrey;

H. R. 2613. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. H. Gibbs;

H. R. 3354. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Young;

H. R. 3427. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Allen;

H. R. 3876. An act granting an increase of pension to Theophile A. Dauphin;

H. R. 3884. An act granting an increase of pension to Erastus C. Modervell;

H. R. 4053. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry E. De Marse;

H. R. 4116. An act granting an increase of pension to William Berry;

H. R. 4172. An act granting an increase of pension to George R. Chaney;

H. R. 4176. An act granting an increase of pension to Nathan W. Snee;

H. R. 6023. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Ackridge;

H. R. 7290. An act granting an increase of pension to Lizzie B. Green;

H. R. 7613. An act granting an increase of pension to Evaline Wilson;

H. R. 7847. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Wilson;

H. R. 10710. An act granting an increase of pension to Frances E. Scott;

H. R. 10957. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Stockings;

H. R. 11916. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew B. Spurling;

H. R. 12490. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Culbreath;

H. R. 291. An act granting a pension to Christina Heitz;

H. R. 3260. An act granting a pension to Jacob Golden;

H. R. 7525. An act granting a pension to Marion Barnes;

H. R. 9378. An act granting a pension to Clara B. Townsend;

H. R. 9654. An act granting a pension to John S. James;

H. R. 11025. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Carlile;
H. R. 12275. An act granting a pension to Amelia A. Russell;
and
H. R. 12395. An act granting a pension to Ruth Bartlett.
And then, on motion of Mr. GIBSON (at 3 o'clock and 50 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 assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John W. Reeser against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, submitting an estimate of appropriation for public schools and health department—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. COWHERD, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 5046) for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1560); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SIBLEY, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13169) relating to third and fourth class mail matter, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1561); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to which was referred House bill 11172, reported in lieu thereof a bill (H. R. 13575) to grant a right of way to the Warrior Southern Railway Company through the tract of land in the State of Alabama reserved for the use of the United States in connection with the improvement of the Black Warrior River, and known as Lock 4, accompanied by a report (No. 1562); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11286) granting a pension to Ellen M. Pooke; and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MOSS: A bill (H. R. 13574) to regulate the venue of actions in certain counties of the western district of Kentucky before the United States district and circuit courts sitting at Bowling Green, Ky., and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors: A bill (H. R. 13575) to grant a right of way to the Warrior Southern Railway Company through the tract of land in the State of Alabama reserved for the use of the United States in connection with the improvement of the Black Warrior River and known as Lock 4, as a substitute for H. R. 11172—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. BURTON: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 176) to permit a change in the building lines of the public building at Cleveland, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DICK: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 48) that with a view to correct errors in dates of original appointments, upon their graduation from the United States Military Academy, the President is hereby authorized and directed to cause the names of Capt. James J. Hornbrook, William A. Clark, and Samuel G. Jones, of the cavalry, to appear upon the lineal list of captains of cavalry, in the order above named, next below that of Capt. Frank M. Caldwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 13576) granting an

increase of pension to Albert Moulton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13577) granting an increase of pension to George P. Sherwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEIDLER: A bill (H. R. 13578) granting an increase of pension to Albert L. Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13579) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo B. Fish—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CROWLEY: A bill (H. R. 13580) for the relief of Thomas J. Goodman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 13581) granting an increase of pension to George W. Goulding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13582) granting an increase of pension to William A. Quinby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13583) for the relief of Mabel A. Parks, postmaster at Reese, Mich.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANDIS: A bill (H. R. 13584) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Searcy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13585) granting an increase of pension to Laura Fitch McQuiston—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 13586) granting a pension to Sarah R. Greeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 13587) for the relief of William M. Henry—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 13588) granting an increase of pension to Judson A. Chafee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 13589) granting an increase of pension to Alfred H. Snow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13590) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Hitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 13591) for the relief of the heirs of Edward Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 13592) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13593) granting an increase of pension to August Graf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 13594) granting an increase of pension to Robert Hargreave—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13595) granting an increase of pension to Lewis N. Woolman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 13596) granting a pension to Margaret Boyce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 13597) granting an increase of pension to Edmund B. Appleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13598) granting a pension to John J. South-
erland—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. ADAMS: Resolutions of Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange of Detroit, Mich., and Board of Trade of Springfield, Mass., in relation to increasing the efficiency of the foreign service and the reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BEIDLER: Papers to accompany House bill 13578, granting a pension to Albert L. Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURK of Pennsylvania: Resolutions of Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 511, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Philadelphia, Pa., favoring an educational qualification for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BURTON: Petition of Arthur G. McKee and other citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, in favor of the exclusion of the Chinese—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CROMER: Petition of Spring Steel and Wire Fence Company and others, of Anderson, Ind., asking that the Dingley tariff rates be not disturbed—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURTIS: Resolutions of Blue Post, of Topeka, Kans., Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of a mass meeting at Topeka, Kans., requesting the abolishment of supply camp alleged to be conducted by the British at Chalmette, La.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOVENER: Papers to accompany House bill 13596, granting a pension to Margaret Boyce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Petition of W. N. Aylesworth and 53 other

citizens of Deer Lodge, Mont., in favor of House bills 178 and 179, for the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Smeltermen's Union No. 117, of Anaconda, Mont., favoring Chinese exclusion—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Judith Mountain Miners' Union, No. 107, of Maiden, Mont., for the exclusion of illiterate immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ESCH: Resolutions of the Milwaukee Credit Men's Association, indorsing the Ray bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the League of American Sportsmen, for legislation for the protection of the buffalo and other animals in the Yellowstone National Park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Resolutions of the League of American Sportsmen, for legislation for the protection of the buffalo and other animals in the Yellowstone National Park—to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of Good Will Lodge, No. 106, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Allegheny, Pa., favoring the passage of the Hoar-Grosvenor anti-injunction bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of William G. Lowry Circle, No. 27, Grand Army of the Republic, Wilkesburg, Pa., favoring a bill providing pensions to certain officers and men in the Army and Navy and increasing widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: Petition of Typographical Union of Philadelphia, Pa., urging the defeat of House bill 5777 and Senate bill 2894, amending the copyright law—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HOWELL: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Newark, N. J., favoring a reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: Petitions of officers of the California National Guard, favoring House bill 11654, increasing the efficiency of the militia—to the Committee on Militia.

Also, resolutions of Iron Trades Council and Republican Mutual Alliance of San Francisco, Cal., indorsing House bill 6279, to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., favoring House bill 11808, with certain modifications—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Drug Clerks' Association of San Francisco, Cal., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen's Union, favoring the seamen's clause in the Chinese-exclusion bill—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Ship Joiners' Union of Vallejo; Sutter Lodge, No. 340, Railroad Trainmen, of Sacramento, and Castle Crag Lodge, No. 458, Division 553, Locomotive Engineers, of Fresno; and Marine Engineers' Association No. 35, Painters' Union No. 510; Engineers' Society No. 609, and Lithographers' Union No. 17, all of San Francisco, Cal., favoring an educational restriction on immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KEHOE: Petition of Joseph Heiser Post, No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kentucky, indorsing House bill No. 12206, providing for internment of indigent pensioners—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: Resolutions of George W. Tilton Lodge, No. 375, of Chicago, Ill., favoring the passage of the Foraker-Corliss safety-appliance bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER: Resolutions of a public meeting in Topeka, Kans., in the interest of the Boers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OTEY: Resolution of Central Labor Trades Council of Roanoke, Va., favoring a restriction of immigration and cheap labor—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petition of the Trades Assembly of Norwich, N. Y., for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SHATTUC: Papers to accompany House bill 13160, granting an increase of pension to Estey Patch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8900, to amend the military record of Emanuel Preston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Resolutions of Bradford Lodge, No. 228, Railroad Trainmen, Bradford, Pa., favoring the passage of the Hoar-Grosvenor anti-injunction bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the same lodge, for the further restriction

of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: Resolutions of the Trades and Labor Council of Lansing, Mich., favoring the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolution of commissioned officers of the Second Regiment Connecticut National Guard, favoring House bill 9972, increasing the efficiency of the militia—to the Committee on Militia.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Resolution of Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, favoring the passage of the bill to extend the limit of cattle from twenty-eight to forty hours; also, for the passage of a measure to secure a complete census of live stock every five years—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the same association, for the passage of amendments to strengthen interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the same association, favoring the passage of House bill No. 6565, known as the Grosvenor pure-fiber bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the same, in favor of Senate bill 3311, relating to the leasing of public lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Petition of 1,060 citizens of the Eleventh Congressional district of Iowa, in favor of a resolution protesting against the murder of Commander Kritzing and other Boer officers, and against certain alleged cruelties—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Edward Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WEEKS: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Grand Rapids, Mich., approving the Nelson-Corliss bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Almont Grange, No. 478, Patrons of Husbandry, of Michigan, relative to the ship-subsidy bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WOODS: Papers to accompany House bill 13552, granting an increase of pension to Reuben B. Richards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Resolutions of Gustin Post, No. 154; Phelps Post, No. 124, and Saxton Post, No. 65, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring House bill No. 3067, relating to pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: Resolutions of Courtland Saunders Post, No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, favoring the passage of House bill 3067—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring a reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZENOR: Resolutions of Federation of Labor Lodge No. 9488, of Troy, Ind., favoring an educational qualification for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE.

MONDAY, April 14, 1902.

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

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. CULBERSON, and by unanimous consent, the further reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I desire to present an article from Mr. Charles Denby, member of the first Philippine Commission, entitled "Future of the Philippines," being a reprint from the Chicago Daily News of March 28, 1902, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas submits an article from Mr. Denby, printed in a Chicago paper, with a request that it be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

The article referred to is as follows:

[Reprint from Chicago Daily News, March 28, 1902. By ex-Minister Denby.]

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The burning question as to what shall be the future of the Philippines seems as far from settlement as it was when our complications with those islands first began nearly four years ago. Recent discussions in Congress indicate that leading Republicans are losing heart before the energetic attack of their Democratic colleagues. Some, like Senator SPOONER, have openly announced that we should not hold the islands permanently, but should educate the people and give them independence. Sometimes to this declaration is attached the absurd postulate of maintaining a protectorate, even after