

L. D. Mills, of Coopersville, Mich., favoring House bill 178—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Petition of citizens of Utah, for opening to entry the gilsonite lands of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolution of the New Haven Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 74, for the repeal of the desert-land law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SULZER: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Chicago, Ill., protesting against merging the Interstate Commerce Commission with the proposed department of commerce and labor—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of the State of New York, favoring the passage of Senate bill 3451 and House bill 15990—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Resolutions of North Tonawanda (N. Y.) Board of Trade, protesting against House bill 12762, to authorize the Mather Power Bridge Company to erect experimental span in Niagara River at Buffalo, N. Y.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG: Resolutions of the board of directors of the Board of Trade of Chicago, Ill., in opposition to merging the Interstate Commerce Commission with the proposed department of commerce and labor—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Mill Men's Union, No. 359, and Carpenters and Joiners, Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the repeal of the desert-land and homestead-commutation acts—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 24, 1903.

Prayer by Rev. F. J. PRETTYMAN, of the city of Washington.

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

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

PROPOSED CHANGE IN HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President, before the order of petitions and memorials is called, I wish to state that the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] will to-day report the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and on Monday ask the Senate to proceed to its consideration. In view of that fact, and to expedite the public business generally, I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday next.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I hope that will not be done. The committees of the body are very busy now in bringing the business of the session to a close, and the work that is done in committees is a better preparation in the way of enforcing speed in legislation than anything else. I have never known that work at this stage of the session to be interrupted by 11 o'clock meetings. There certainly is nothing in the condition of the business which demands it. The Committee on Appropriations does not ask it. That committee does not expect to take up any undue time of the Senate. It never visits upon the Senate long speeches. It reports its bills, I may say, after great study and preparation, and the confidence the body has always displayed in the reports of that committee insures speedy passage. I do not expect that any controversy will arise upon the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and I do not expect that it will take a long time.

The Committee on Appropriations has not, Mr. President, sought to interfere with the Senator's programme, and will certainly, if driven by the Senator in his desire to do unaccountable things and unusual things in the interest of the measure he is espousing—

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. The motion is not debatable.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is well taken. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. QUAY. Now I desire to say a word in explanation of the motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. HALE. I shall not make the point of order against the Senator from Pennsylvania. I shall hereafter find an opportunity to say what I desire.

Mr. QUAY. I wish to say, in explanation of the motion, that my desire was simply to expedite public business. The Senator from Maine certainly misstates the condition of affairs in the Senate. It is not an ordinary one. It is an extraordinary one. The public business is blocked, and more time will be required for its transaction owing to the condition of affairs here. But if gentlemen who oppose the statehood bill object to allotting more time to the transaction of the public business, for the present I will withdraw the motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is withdrawn. Petitions and memorials are in order.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented memorials of the congregation of the South Eighth Street Church of the Society of Friends, of Richmond; of Ellwood O. Ellis and sundry other citizens of Richmond; and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Richmond, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the repeal of the present antievent law; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the Laporte Carriage Company, of Laporte, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Coopers' Local Union No. 12, American Federation of Labor, of Evansville, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Burdall Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called pure-food bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Tecumseh Lodge, No. 402, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Lafayette, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-injunction and conspiracy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of Perry Miners' Union, No. 116, Western Federation of Miners, of Perry, S. Dak., and a petition of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of R. A. Parks and 47 other citizens of Platte, S. Dak., and the petition of H. M. Parks and 37 other citizens of Charles Mix County, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the internal-revenue law so as to reduce the tax on distilled spirits; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of Lodge No. 536, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Mount Carmel; of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 141, of Chicago; of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 16, of Springfield; of the Trades Council of Elgin, and of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union of Chicago, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Illinois, praying for the repeal of the desert-land law and the commutation clause of the homestead act; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 144, of Fulton; of Local Union No. 1051, of Ladd; of Local Union No. 777, of Braceville; of the Journeymen Tailors' Local Union of Bloomington, and of Local Union No. 720, of Hornsby, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Illinois, praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BURTON. I present a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I ask that the resolution may be read and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

There being no objection, the resolution was read, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, as follows:

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house joining and concurring therein:

Whereas the exclusive power to regulate commerce among the several States is vested by the Constitution of the United States in Congress, and the power of the individual State is thereby limited to the regulation of commerce within its own bounds, and to such subjects only as are not a part of interstate commerce; and

Whereas flagrant discriminations by railroad companies still continue in the interstate carrying trade, which greatly injure the interests and rights of the people, most particularly in central and western Kansas, as was glaringly shown in testimony taken in the hearings before members of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the lumber and grain cases at Wichita, September 24-27, 1902, which discriminations the legislature of the State of Kansas has not sufficient power to prevent; and

Whereas recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have rendered many of the most important provisions of the interstate-commerce law inoperative, in consequence of which the law, in its present form, fails to afford the relief to the shipping interests which was the purpose of its enactment; and

Whereas the President, in his messages to Congress; Senator CULLOM, the author of the act now in force; the legislatures of several States, and over one hundred commercial organizations interested in interstate commerce, including the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Lumber Dealers' Association, unite in agreeing upon the urgent necessity for the immediate passage of a more efficient interstate-commerce act, to the end that the unjust discriminations which now exist in freight rates shall be controlled; and

Whereas the matter of satisfactory and effective law to accomplish this result has been carefully considered by the executive committee of the interstate-commerce law convention, the present Interstate Commerce Commission, and others fully capable to determine upon the form of such an act, and have agreed upon a bill which is known as the "revised Elkins bill," which bill is now pending in the United States Congress: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring therein), That we urge upon Congress the immediate passage of said act, deeming further delay in doing so greatly detrimental to the interests of the people of the State; and that Congress will be inexcusably remiss in its duty unless it shall at once take action upon this matter.

Resolved further, That the Senators and Representatives from Kansas in

Congress be instructed to do their utmost to accomplish the above results, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of them and to each member of the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. BURTON presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Moran, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to exclude illiterate immigrants and to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Moran, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Baptist Church of Coffeyville, Kans., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of the Synod of New Jersey, of the Presbyterian Church, of Trenton, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to uncivilized races in the western Pacific; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Silk City Lodge, No. 188, International Association of Machinists, of Paterson, N. J., praying for the repeal of the so-called desert-land law and the commutation clause of the homestead act; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of Rutherford Council, No. 262, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Rutherford, N. J., and a petition of Admiral Farragut Council, No. 162, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Jersey City, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Middlesex Lodge, No. 329, International Association of Machinists, of Boundbrook, N. J., and a petition of Typographical Union No. 323, American Federation of Labor, of Hoboken, N. J., praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of the Embroidering Works of Newark; of Janeway & Co., of New Brunswick; of the Mercer Rubber Company, of Trenton, and of J. Wiss & Sons Company, of Newark, all in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorials of Elwood L. Davis, of Bound Brook; of C. F. Miller, of Camden; of Lorenzo D. Sibley, of Vineland; of C. F. Smith, of Vineland; of C. M. Gandy, of Haddonfield; of J. H. Ballinger, of Haddonfield; of Edward H. Jones, of Haddonfield; of James Chance, of Vineland; of A. C. Taylor, of Vineland; of W. S. Capern, of Haddonfield; of J. B. F. Sing, of Vineland; of Frank A. Mershaw, of Haddonfield; of Rev. E. G. Entekin, of Vineland; of the congregation of the Northfield Baptist Church, of Livingston; of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Association of Bridgeton; of J. C. Corson, of Vineland; of F. S. Newcomb, of Vineland; of S. C. Seade, of Vineland; of D. H. Burge, of Vineland; of Chauncey Towne, of Vineland; of C. S. Wellen, of Vineland; of J. T. Burroughs, of Haddonfield; of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Livingston; of J. B. Hillman, of Haddonfield; of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Haddonfield; of W. F. Lower, of Vineland, and of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Blairstown, all in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the repeal of the present antievent law; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the East Washington Citizens' Association of Washington, D. C., praying that an appropriation be made for the reclamation of the flats of the Anacostia River; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Entomological Society of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the support of the widow and daughter of Major Walter Reed, surgeon, United States Army; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MARTIN presented a petition of Richmond Lodge, No. 261, Order of B'rith Abraham, of Richmond, Va., and a petition of Richmond Lodge, No. 164, Order of B'rith Abraham, of Richmond, Va., praying for the enactment of legislation to modify the methods and practice pursued by the immigration officers at the port of New York; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the East Washington Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, praying that an appropriation be made for the reclamation of the flats of the Anacostia River; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MALLORY presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Daytona, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of Bangor Lodge, No. 143, Order of B'rith Abraham, of Bangor, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the methods and practice pursued by the immigration officers at the port of New York; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6689) for the protection of wild animals, birds, and fish in the forest reserves of the United States, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom the subject was referred, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 7123) for the protection of the public forest reserves and national parks of the United States; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HALE. I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 16604) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, to report it with amendments, and I submit a report thereon. I give notice that I shall ask the Senate to take up the bill at the close of the routine morning business on Monday.

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

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 7077) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus B. Norris; and

A bill (H. R. 12902) granting a pension to Julia Lee.

Mr. DUBOIS, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. PERKINS on the 12th instant, proposing to appropriate \$100,000 for the investigation by the United States Geological Survey of mines and mining of the United States, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. TALIAFERRO (for Mr. PATTERSON), from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 14887) granting a pension to John H. Roberts, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I am directed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6769) to increase the limit of cost for the purchase of site and erection of public building at Indianapolis, Ind., to report it favorably with an amendment.

As I am obliged to leave the city and will be absent a few days, and it is important that this bill should be acted upon, I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration. It is a brief matter.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to increase the limit of cost for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a court-house and post-office building at the city of Indianapolis, State of Indiana, to \$2,617,423.65, to be used by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, for the completion of the building and making such improvements as in his judgment may be deemed necessary, including interior finish of every nature, light fixtures, telephone system, approaches, and other improvements.

The amendment of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was, in line 11, after the word "including," to insert "changes of north front."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I should like to ask the Senator from Indiana what is the present limit of the cost of the building?

Mr. FAIRBANKS. It is about \$2,200,000.

Mr. ALLISON. Now?

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Now. This is an increase of \$400,000, and it is made upon the recommendation of the Treasury Department. Mr. ALLISON. Is the increase for the purchase of additional land?

Mr. FAIRBANKS. No, sir; it is not for additional land.

Mr. ALLISON. It is for the building?

Mr. FAIRBANKS. For the building.

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

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

CHARLES L. PINKHAM.

Mr. GALLINGER. From the Committee on Pensions, I report back without amendment the bill (S. 7076) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Pinkham, and submit a report thereon. As this is a case of great urgency, I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles L. Pinkham, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

RETIREMENT OF VETERANS OF CIVIL WAR.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, on yesterday I reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with amendments, the bill (S. 6098) to regulate the retirement of veterans of the civil war. I see by the RECORD and the Calendar that it is stated to have been reported without amendment, and the bill was printed as originally introduced, not showing the amendments. I ask that the RECORD may be corrected, and that there may be a new print of the bill showing the amendments reported by the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection and that order will be made.

Mr. FORAKER. I ask that there may be 500 copies additional of the bill printed as reported with amendments. It is a bill providing for the retirement of officers of the Army and there seems to be a great demand for copies of it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio asks unanimous consent for the printing of 500 additional copies of Senate bill 6098. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

JAMES C. BACON.

Mr. DEBOE. At the last session of Congress I introduced a bill (S. 5853) for the relief of James C. Bacon, and it was referred to the Committee on Claims. At the request of the chairman of the committee, I ask that the Committee on Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That order will be made in the absence of objection.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 7112) for the erection of a shaft to be placed in the national cemetery at Balls Bluff, Virginia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MILLARD introduced a bill (S. 7113) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Webber; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 7114) for the relief of John T. Wertz and Walter H. Shupe; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 7115) to provide for the erection of an addition to the public building in the city of Fargo, N. Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 7116) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to authorize the building of a bridge across Thief River, in the State of Minnesota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7117) to extend the time within which rebates may be allowed under the act entitled "An act to repeal war-revenue taxation, and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1902; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7118) granting an increase of pension to Marzovan J. Secord; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MARTIN (for Mr. DANIEL) introduced a bill (S. 7119) granting a pension to Squire Puckett; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (for Mr. DANIEL, by request) introduced a bill (S. 7120) for the relief of Anthony Robertson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 7121) granting a pension to Henry Jordan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7122) granting an increase of pen-

sion to Richard V. Burns; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 159) granting to the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company the right to construct and operate an underground railway under land owned by the United States in the city of New York; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$25,000 for completing the widening of Sherman avenue from Florida avenue north in the District of Columbia, 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 authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to institute proceedings to condemn the land necessary for the extension of Euclid place in the District of Columbia, 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 proposing to appropriate \$1,500 for a chief clerk for the street-sweeping office, District of Columbia, 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 proposing to increase the appropriation for temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, Grand Army of the Republic, and Spanish War Veterans, from \$4,000 to \$6,000, intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HANSBROUGH submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$2,000,000 for the construction, equipment, and maintenance of buildings for post exchanges at military posts and stations of the United States Army, intended to be proposed by him to the military appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR submitted an amendment proposing to increase the salary of the consul at Fuchau, China, from \$3,000 to \$3,500, intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

ARMY CANTEEN.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, Senate Document No. 51, Fifty-seventh Congress, second session, containing 16 pages, deals with the question of the Army canteen. There is a very great demand for this document, and it will not cost much to print 5,000 extra copies of it, it being in plates at the Printing Office. I ask unanimous consent that 5,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that there be printed for the use of the Senate 5,000 extra copies of the document he sends to the desk. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

EFFICIENCY OF THE MILITIA.

On motion of Mr. PROCTOR, it was

Ordered, That 2,000 extra copies of public act No. 33, being an act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes, be printed.

USE OF OILS IN NAVAL VESSELS.

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

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be directed to inquire and report to the Senate whether vessels of war can not be constructed so as to use oils other than naphtha and gasoline, and with less danger of accident and less risks to life.

SIGNOR GULIELMO MARCONI.

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

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the thanks of Congress be given to Signor Gulielmo Marconi for his service to mankind in inventing and putting into successful operation between the continents of Europe and America the system of communication known as wireless telegraphy.

USE OF WATER FOR GENERATING POWER.

Mr. MORGAN. I desire to call up from the table the bill which was read twice yesterday, and to have it referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays the bill before the Senate.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 7090) to regulate the use of the waters of navigable water courses for the purpose of generating power by riparian proprietors.

Mr. MORGAN. I wish to say that I introduced this bill for a general public purpose which, I think, is important in itself, and I will ask leave to insert in my remarks extracts from some opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the State of Alabama, in 95 Alabama Reports, upon the question involved in it. I do this for the purpose of relieving the committee of work.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection to the request of the Senator, and the quotations will be inserted in his speech.

The matter referred to is as follows:

We can not concur in the argument of counsel to the effect that whether a grant of the United States to land lying on a navigable stream within the limits of a State extends to high or to low-water mark or to the middle thread of the stream is a Federal question, upon which the Supreme Court of the United States is the final arbiter. This is not the law. On the contrary, no proposition of law is more firmly settled than that this is a matter purely within the control of the several States and determinable in all instances according to the rule in respect thereto which has been established by statute or by adjudications of courts of last resort or otherwise by the States themselves. And whatever rule has been so established is said to be the common law of the State where the land is situated, and as such will be enforced in all jurisdiction. This doctrine proceeds on the theory that inasmuch as the State owns in its sovereign capacity the soil under the waters of navigable streams, it is within the State's competency to determine to what extent its prerogatives to lands so submerged shall be exercised, and to what extent such prerogative shall be abated, or not asserted and exercised, in the sense of admitting individual proprietorship in such lands, subject only to those rights of eminent domain over the waters and the lands covered thereby which are inseparable from sovereignty.

And upon this theory it is universally held that a grant by the United States of land lying in a State and abutting on a navigable stream will extend to high-water mark, or low-water mark, or to the middle of the stream, according to the rule which the particular State has adopted as to the construction and extent of such grade. The late Justice Bradley, in a recent case, after stating the doctrine of the State's proprietorship in the banks and shores of navigable streams and waters, proceeds:

"This right of the States to regulate and control the shores of tide waters and the land under them is the same as that which is exercised by the Crown in England. In this country the same rule has been extended to our great navigable lakes, which are treated as inland seas; and also, in some of the States, to navigable rivers, as the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, and in Pennsylvania to all the permanent rivers of the State; but it depends on the law of each State to what waters and to what extent this prerogative of the State over the lands under water shall be exercised. In the case of *Barney v. Keokuk* (94 U. S., 324) we held that it is for the several States themselves to determine this question, and that if they chose to resign to the riparian proprietor rights which properly belong to them in their sovereign capacity, it is not for others to raise objections. That was a case which arose in the State of Iowa, in regard to land on the banks of the Mississippi, in the city of Keokuk; and it appearing to be the settled law of that State that the title of riparian proprietors on the banks of the Mississippi extends only to ordinary high-water mark, and that the shore between high and low water mark, as well as the bed of the river, belongs to the State, this court accepted the local law as that which was to govern the case.

"The same view was taken in quite a recent case with regard to titles on the Sacramento River, under the law of California. (*Packer v. Bird*, 137 U. S., 661.) On the east side of the Mississippi, in the States of Illinois and Mississippi, a different doctrine prevails, and in those States it is held that the title of the riparian proprietor extends to the middle of the current, in conformity to the rule of the common law that the beds of all streams above the flow of the tide, whether actually navigable or not, belong to the proprietor of the adjoining lands. (*Middleton v. Fritchard*, 3 Scammon, 510; *Morgan v. Reading*, 3 Sm. & Mar., 505; *St. Louis v. Rutz*, 138 U. S., 235.) In the one case, that of Iowa, the Government grant was held to extend only to high-water mark, and in the other cases, of Illinois and Mississippi, it was held to extend to the center of the streams, being governed in both cases by the respective laws of the States affecting the grant of lands bordering on the river. In the one case the State, by its general law, does not allow the grant to inure to the individual further than to the water's edge, reserving to itself the ownership and control of the river bed; in the other cases the States allow the full common-law effect of the grant to inure to the grantee." (*Hardin v. Jordan*, 140 U. S., 371, 382-383; *Webb v. Demopolis*, 95 Alabama Reports, 127-129.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

STATISTICS OF CRIME, SUICIDE, INSANITY, ETC.

Mr. QUARLES. I hold in my hand Document No. 11, Fifty-seventh Congress, second session, being statistics of crime, suicide, insanity, etc. The edition of this document is nearly exhausted and the demand for it in scientific research is very great. The author of the document has prepared some additional matter, calculated to improve it. I ask that the document with the additional matter may be reprinted as a Senate document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin asks that a Senate document, being "Statistics of crime, suicide, insanity, and other forms of abnormality," with the additions which have been prepared, be printed as a Senate document. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

TYPES OF BREACH MECHANISM.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. GALLINGER on the 22d instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, be directed to furnish the Senate with a list of the types of breach mechanism for ordnance made by or for the War and Navy Departments since January 1, 1891, or at present in course of construction, together with the number of each type made since the date mentioned, or at present in course of construction.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution may lie on the table, subject to my call.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire asks that this resolution may lie on the table, subject to his call. The Chair hears no objection, and that order is made.

STATEHOOD BILL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business is closed.

Mr. BERRY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 15708.

Mr. QUAY. I object to the consideration of the bill for the present. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the statehood bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12543) to enable the people of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico to form constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY. Now I withdraw my objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Mr. BERRY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 15708) to extend the time for the completion of the incline railway on West Mountain, Hot Springs Reservation.

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 a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS CLINCH RIVER, TENNESSEE.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, with the consent of the Senator from Pennsylvania, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 15711) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Clinch River, in the State of Tennessee, by the Knoxville, Lafollette and Jellico Railroad Company. It is merely a formal bridge bill.

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 a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AKRON, STERLING AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Mr. MILLARD. I desire to call up by unanimous consent the joint resolution (S. R. 146) to extend the time for the construction of the Akron, Sterling and Northern Railroad, in Alaska.

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

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

EDWARD L. BAILEY.

Mr. BURNHAM. I desire to call from the Calendar and ask the present consideration of the bill (S. 1168) to restore Edward L. Bailey to the United States Army, and to place him on the retired list with the rank of captain of infantry.

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 from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the President is hereby authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Edward L. Bailey, late captain of the Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, a captain of infantry in the United States Army, and to place him on the retired list of the United States Army.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the appointment of Edward L. Bailey as captain of infantry, United States Army, and to place him on the retired list."

SAMUEL WELCH.

Mr. QUARLES. I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6467) granting an honorable discharge to Samuel Welch.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It directs the Secretary of War to correct the military record of and grant an honorable discharge to Samuel Welch, late

private, Company F, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and now a resident of Delton, Wis.

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

WITNESSES BEFORE REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7664) providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the Land Office.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. PETTUS. That bill makes a great many changes in settled judicial proceedings, and I think it ought to have more consideration than it can receive at the present time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama objects.

Mr. HANSBROUGH subsequently said: I again ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7664) providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the Land Office. The bill has been read at length, and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS] states that he has examined it and withdraws his objection to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being withdrawn to the consideration of the bill, it is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and open to amendment.

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

AUSTIN H. PATTERSON.

Mr. KEAN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 6192) granting an increase of pension to Austin H. Patterson. The beneficiary is 83 years old.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Austin H. Patterson, late captain Company A, Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

COURTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mr. GAMBLE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 10300) conferring jurisdiction upon the circuit and district courts for the district of South Dakota in certain cases, and for other purposes.

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 a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC STREETS IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Mr. FORAKER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of joint resolution (S. R. 156) dedicating to the city of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, for uses and purposes of the public streets, part of property conveyed to the United States by Robert Neil by deed dated February 17, 1863, recorded in deed book 76, page 572, etc., Franklin County records.

The Secretary read the joint resolution; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It provides for the dedication to the city of Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, for the uses and purposes of public streets and highways forever, so much of the property conveyed to the United States by Robert Neil by deed dated February 17, 1863, and recorded in deed book No. 76, at page No. 572, of Franklin County's record of deeds, as is described as follows: Being part of the streets bounding the 77 acres 3 rods and 8 poles of land known as the Columbus Barracks, situate in the city of Columbus, Ohio, said dedication being more specifically described as follows: Being the United States' part of Buckingham street, 77 feet wide; Cleveland avenue, 66 feet wide; Stanton street, 70 feet wide, and Jefferson avenue, 66 feet wide; and the Secretary of War is directed to execute such paper writing as will carry out the purposes of this resolution.

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

TOWN SITES ON PUBLIC LANDS IN MINNESOTA.

Mr. CLAPP. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 6278) to extend the provisions of chapter 8,

title 32, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "Reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands," to the ceded lands in the State of Minnesota.

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.

ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 15066) to incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

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 a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. With reference to the bill which has just been passed, I will state that that bill, which is a House bill, was reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate. I had previously reported from the Judiciary Committee a Senate bill identical with the one which has just been passed, which I ask may now be indefinitely postponed or erased from the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill (S. 2051) to incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will be indefinitely postponed.

DEPOT FOR REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 6408) to provide for a site for a depot for the Revenue-Cutter Service.

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 from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments, in line 4, after the word "acquire," to insert "by donation;" in line 6, before the words "the sum of," to strike out "for this purpose," and in line 8, after the word "appropriated," to insert "for the construction of a wharf, the dredging of a slip, the erection of suitable buildings, and the improvement of the premises donated under the provisions of this bill;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to acquire, by donation, in the harbor of Oakland, Cal., a suitable site upon which to establish a depot for the Revenue-Cutter Service, and the sum of \$40,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the construction of a wharf, the dredging of a slip, the erection of suitable buildings, and the improvement of the premises donated under the provisions of this bill.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide a depot for the Revenue-Cutter Service."

PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

Mr. SCOTT. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 15510) to promote the efficiency of the Philippine constabulary, to establish the rank and pay of its commanding officers, and for other purposes. It is a bill to which I think there will be no objection whatever.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It provides that officers of the Army of the United States may be detailed for service as chief and assistant chiefs, the assistant chiefs not to exceed in number four, of the Philippine constabulary, and that during the continuance of such details the officer serving as chief shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of brigadier-general, and the officers serving as assistant chiefs shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of colonel; but the difference between the pay and allowances of brigadier-general and colonel, as herein provided, and the pay and allowances of the officers so detailed in the grades from which they are detailed shall be paid out of the Philippine treasury.

It further provides that any companies of Philippine scouts ordered to assist the Philippine constabulary in the maintenance of order in the Philippine Islands may be placed under the command of officers serving as chief or assistant chiefs of the Philippine constabulary, but when the Philippine scouts shall be ordered to assist the Philippine constabulary the scouts shall not at any time be placed under the command of inspectors or other officers of the constabulary below the grade of assistant chief of constabulary.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. HOAR. What is the bill, Mr. President, that is now under consideration?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A House bill to promote the efficiency of the constabulary force in the Philippines.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to have an opportunity to look at the bill before it is passed.

Mr. SCOTT. I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts that the bill was reported after a thorough examination by the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOAR. I want to look at the bill.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I will say—

Mr. HOAR. If my honorable friend will pardon me, I only want to know what the bill is; that is all.

Mr. SCOTT. I did not understand the Senator.

Mr. HOAR. I have now looked at the bill, and I have no objection to make to it.

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

ARDENIA DILLON.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2626) granting an increase of pension to Ardenia Dillon.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

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 Ardenia Dillon, widow of William P. Dillon, late captain Company D, Sixth and One hundred and forty-sixth Regiments Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Ardenia Dillon."

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE IN ST. CHARLES COUNTY, MO.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 6569) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at a point to be selected within 10 miles of the corporate limits of the city of St. Charles, in St. Charles County, Mo., and in St. Louis County, Mo., and to make the same a post route. The bill has been favorably reported from the Committee on Commerce, and is in the usual form.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, page 2, line 1, after the word "Missouri," to insert "at a point not less than 1 mile distant from any existing bridge;" so as to read:

That the Iowa and Missouri Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri and authorized by the laws of the State of Missouri to locate and construct its railway into and through the counties of St. Charles and St. Louis, in said State, is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River on such line as its railway may hereafter be located in the counties of St. Charles and St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, at a point not less than 1 mile distant from any existing bridge, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 2, line 18, after the word "spans," to strike out:

It shall not be in any case of less elevation than 50 feet above high-water mark, as registered since the year 1870, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest point of the superstructure, with straight girders; nor shall the main channel span of said bridge be less than 400 feet in the clear at low-water mark, and all other spans over the waterway shall not be less than 300 feet in the clear.

And insert—

At least three of the spans over the waterway shall give a clear channel width of not less than 400 feet at low-water surface and clear headroom of not less than 55 feet above high-water surface.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 3, line 6, after the word "be," to strike out "and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river;" so as to read:

And the piers of the said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the bridge itself at right angles thereto, as near as may be.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 4, line 3, after the word "said," to strike out "channel" and insert "draw;" and in line 4, after the word "War," to insert:

And shall, at their own expense, maintain a depth of water through said draw spans not less than that now existing, as shown by the records of the War Department, at the point where said bridge may be located.

So as to read:

Provided, That said company, its successors or assigns, shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset until sunrise, such lights or other signals on

said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe, and shall build and maintain such sheer booms or other structures as may be necessary to safely guide vessels, rafts, or other water craft through said draw spans, and as shall receive the approval of the Secretary of War, and shall, at their own expense, maintain a depth of water through said draw spans not less than that now existing, as shown by the records of the War Department, at the point where said bridge may be located.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, page 5, line 7, after the word "substantially," to insert "or materially;" so as to read:

And whenever said bridge shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

GEORGE W. M'COMB.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2591) granting an increase of pension to George W. McComb.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill; which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "and," to strike out "of;" in line 8, before the word "Veteran," to insert "Regiment," and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. McComb, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and Company K, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

STREET RAILWAY TRACK ACROSS AQUEDUCT BRIDGE.

Mr. MARTIN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 10522) to provide for laying a single electric street-railway track across the Aqueduct Bridge, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Virginia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill named by him, which will be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection of the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ALLISON. This is an important bill, as it seems to me, Mr. President, and I inquire if it has been reported by any committee.

Mr. MARTIN. Yes; it has been reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, and it has the strongest possible recommendation from the Commissioners of the District.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, we have had several investigations and examinations in regard to this matter, and we have been told in the past that the piers upon which this structure rests are not of sufficient strength to justify the construction of a street railway across the bridge.

Mr. MARTIN. If the Senator will excuse me, this bill provides exactly for that condition. It requires the street railway companies proposing to make use of the bridge to furnish all money for having the piers strengthened and reconstructed to such an extent as may be found necessary in the judgment of the Commissioners of the District.

Mr. ALLISON. This bridge has hitherto, as I understand, been under the control of the War Department, so far as construction is concerned, and I think they still have control of it.

Of course I do not want to impede the general desire to have a street railway across this structure, but I should like to ask the Senator if the Secretary of War and the engineer in charge have recommended the passage of the bill?

Mr. MARTIN. I should not like to make a positive statement about that, but I think so. I am sure the measure has had the careful investigation at one time or another of both the War Department engineers and the District engineer. I think an engineer of the War Department has stated that the time would come at no very distant future when it would be necessary to completely rebuild this bridge, but he has reported that for a great many years this expenditure will be sufficient.

There is no letter filed with the report from the War Department engineer, but I am sure this measure has had the approbation of the War Department: certainly it has had a thorough investigation by the engineer who is a member of the District Board of Commissioners. It is a House bill of very great importance to

the people desiring railway facilities for entering the District, and they are anxious that this legislation should be had.

I hope very much that the Senator from Iowa will not impede the passage of the bill.

Mr. ALLISON. I will only impede it for a moment in order that I may obtain information regarding the provisions of the bill.

Do I understand that the companies who propose to construct this street railway agree to repair the piers of the bridge and put them in such condition that they can be used, and that they are to pay the expenditure for that purpose?

Mr. MARTIN. They do; and the bill so provides. They have to advance the money.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well; then, that is sufficient.

Mr. HEITFELD. I desire to say that there is a provision in the bill that the cost shall be not to exceed \$35,000.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; that is right.

Mr. MARTIN. But the Commissioners estimate the cost to be \$25,000; so the bill requires \$10,000 more than the estimate made by the Engineer Department.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

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

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

MARKING OF GRAVES OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Mr. FORAKER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 6486) to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate army and navy, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read for information, subject to objection.

The Secretary read the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, I understand the bill confines the appropriation and the burial of Confederate dead to those who died in Northern prisons, and does not affect the South at all.

Mr. FORAKER. That is true.

Mr. BATE. That is the way I read the bill. I wish to say in this connection that we in the South have taken care of our Confederate dead as far as possible, and intend doing so. This, however, is confined to those who died in Northern prisons, I understand.

Mr. FORAKER. That is true. It applies to about 30,000 graves altogether, and they are the graves of those who died in Northern prisons and who were buried in the North, near the places of their confinement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments reported by the Committee on Military Affairs will be stated.

The first amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs was, in line 6, before the word "war," to insert "late civil," and in the same line, after the word "war," to strike out "between the States;" so as to read:

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain the locations and condition of all the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate army and navy in the late civil war, 1861 to 1865, who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals in the North, and who were buried near their places of confinement.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 19, before the word "hundred," to strike out "one" and insert "two;" so as to read:

That for the carrying out of the objects set forth herein there be appropriated, out of the money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

Mr. HOAR. I ask the Senator from Ohio if he will look at the title of the bill and see if it reads exactly as he desires. It says "soldiers of the Confederate army and navy."

Mr. FORAKER. I am obliged to the Senator from Massachusetts for calling my attention to that point. I think the title should be amended so as to read "A bill to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate army and navy who died in prisons of the United States and were buried near their places of confinement."

Mr. HOAR. Should it not be "of the soldiers of the Confederate army and the sailors of the navy," or some such phrase? It seems to read "the soldiers of the Confederate army and navy."

Mr. FORAKER. Oh!

Mr. HOAR. I am merely asking the Senator to consider it. I do not want to meddle with the bill.

Mr. FORAKER. I think that is a very appropriate suggestion. It should be "soldiers and sailors." There should be inserted in the title after the word "soldiers" the words "and sailors."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The title will be amended as suggested by the Senator from Ohio.

FRANK E. FREEMAN.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3632) granting an increase of pension to Frank E. Freeman.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 E. Freeman, late of Battery B, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

LIEUT. COMMANDER ARTHUR P. OSBORN.

Mr. KITTREDGE. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 4905) authorizing the President to nominate Lieut. Commander Arthur P. Osborn to be a commander on the retired list of the Navy.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments, in line 5, after the word "now," to strike out "no" and insert "on;" in line 6, after the word "Navy," to strike out "and entitled to all the provisions and benefits of section 11 of the act of March 3, 1899, entitled 'An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States,'" and to insert "with the rank and pay of that grade from the date of appointment under this act;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate to the Senate Lieut. Commander Arthur P. Osborn, now on the retired list of the Navy, to be a commander on the retired list of the United States Navy, with the rank and pay of that grade from the date of appointment under this act.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

MONUMENTS TO GENERALS NASH AND DAVIDSON.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 16) to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Gens. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Carolina asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution which will be read.

Mr. QUAY. The joint resolution, I think, was read the other day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It was read.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir; it has been read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. And objection was made to its consideration by—

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], who will withdraw his objection, I understand.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. QUAY. I do not desire to object; but I understand that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE] has a bill which he desires to present for the consideration of the Senate after this is disposed of, and I wish to say—

Mr. HEITFELD rose.

Mr. QUAY. Unless the Senator from Idaho desires to proceed with one, I will object, then, to the consideration of any other bills.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. The Senator from Idaho desires to proceed before I do.

Mr. HEITFELD. I do. I wish to call up a pension bill.

Mr. QUAY. Then I will include the Senator from Idaho. When those three measures are disposed of, I will call for the regular order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution. It proposes to

appropriate \$5,000 each for the erection of monuments in honor of the memory of Brig. Gen. Francis Nash, of North Carolina, and of Brig. Gen. William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina.

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

SAMUEL L. THOMPSON.

Mr. HEITFELD. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 6191) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Thompson.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "chief" and insert "principal;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel L. Thompson, late principal musician Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

JAMES D. KIPER.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 14518) granting an increase of pension to James D. Kiper.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James D. Kiper, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

STATEHOOD BILL.

Mr. QUAY rose.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I ask unanimous consent—

Mr. QUAY. I was about to demand the regular order.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I will wait until the Senator from Pennsylvania has demanded the regular order.

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President, I ask for the regular order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The regular order is the bill (H. R. 12543) to enable the people of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico to form constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. QUAY. Certainly.

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I ask that unanimous consent be given to vote upon the bill (H. R. 12199) to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States at 3 o'clock on February 2.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana asks unanimous consent that the bill known as the immigration bill shall be voted upon, with all pending amendments and amendments then offered, at 3 o'clock on February 2. Is there objection?

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, yesterday I interposed an objection to a request for unanimous consent to fix a time for taking a vote on the bill, but I have been informed by the committee that those in charge of the bill will not insist on lines 5, 6, 7, and 8, on page 18 of the bill, and with those lines stricken out I have no further objection.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. MASON. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

Mr. FORAKER. I was about to suggest that there ought to be incorporated in the agreement a proviso that we shall vote at that time upon the bill and all amendments without further debate.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I desire to inquire who has the floor, if anybody?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No one, except the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. QUAY. I understand the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BURNHAM] has the floor upon the statehood bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask my colleague to yield to me for one moment to make a request.

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

Mr. BURNHAM. With pleasure.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, there are a considerable number of pension bills on the Calendar in which Senators and others are greatly interested, and I rise to request that this afternoon at 5 o'clock one hour be devoted to the consideration of those bills or such portion of an hour as may be necessary to clear the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that at 5 o'clock to-day the Senate proceed to the consideration of unobjected pension cases for one hour, if that time be necessary. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

Mr. DUBOIS. Do I understand that we will take up the bills in the regular order?

Mr. COCKRELL. Oh, yes.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly; in their order.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1193) to correct the military record of Henry M. Holmes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2296) to amend an act approved March 2, 1895, relating to public printing.

The message further announced that the House insists upon its amendment to the bill (S. 5118) granting an increase of pension to Adam Stuber, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. DARRAGH, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. CROWLEY managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had passed with amendments the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (S. 2806) granting an increase of pension to Laura S. Picking;

A bill (S. 5845) granting an increase of pension to Joel C. Shepherd;

A bill (S. 6132) granting an increase of pension to Fannie McHarg;

A bill (S. 6361) granting a pension to Emma Dean Powell;

A bill (S. 6467) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Ropes; and

A bill (S. 6693) granting a pension to Mary J. Ivey.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 659) granting an increase of pension to Winfield Pierce;

A bill (H. R. 700) granting an increase of pension to Eben Slawson;

A bill (H. R. 833) granting an increase of pension to George H. Van Deusen;

A bill (H. R. 942) granting a pension to John R. Dougherty;

A bill (H. R. 1013) granting a pension to Josephine Hussey;

A bill (H. R. 1016) granting a pension to Charles S. F. Hilton;

A bill (H. R. 1024) granting a pension to James R. Ward;

A bill (H. R. 1027) granting a pension to Lavinia Cook;

A bill (H. R. 1377) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Agnes Tridel;

A bill (H. R. 1482) granting an increase of pension to John A. Smith;

A bill (H. R. 1624) granting a pension to James Allen;

A bill (H. R. 1644) granting an increase of pension to Langston P. Bryant;

A bill (H. R. 1689) granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Thompson;

A bill (H. R. 2136) granting an increase of pension to Lawrence H. Rousseau;

A bill (H. R. 2473) granting an increase of pension to James Billingsley;

A bill (H. R. 2531) granting an increase of pension to Byron Robinson;

A bill (H. R. 2614) granting a pension to John Sullivan;

A bill (H. R. 2679) granting a pension to Nora Stokes;

A bill (H. R. 2812) granting a pension to Susan Kent;

A bill (H. R. 2987) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Rittenhouse;

A bill (H. R. 3026) granting a pension to Martha J. Bishop;

A bill (H. R. 3213) granting an increase of pension to Belle L. Spaulding;

A bill (H. R. 3353) granting an increase of pension to John H. Kehn;

A bill (H. R. 3460) granting a pension to Jerry S. Fish;
 A bill (H. R. 3504) granting an increase of pension to Grace A. Negley;
 A bill (H. R. 5569) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Buckholz;
 A bill (H. R. 3752) granting an increase of pension to John E. Pickard;
 A bill (H. R. 4059) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Cook;
 A bill (H. R. 4441) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Brewster;
 A bill (H. R. 4632) granting an increase of pension to William P. Rhodes;
 A bill (H. R. 4807) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Parfitt;
 A bill (H. R. 5010) granting an increase of pension to James W. Pace;
 A bill (H. R. 5281) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Mahan;
 A bill (H. R. 5511) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus V. Gorrell;
 A bill (H. R. 5876) granting an increase of pension to Jacob E. Richards;
 A bill (H. R. 5898) granting an increase of pension to Reuben F. Carter;
 A bill (H. R. 6127) granting an increase of pension to Catherine P. McLorinen;
 A bill (H. R. 6498) granting an increase of pension to John A. Whitman;
 A bill (H. R. 6670) granting a pension to Hercules H. Price;
 A bill (H. R. 7844) granting a pension to Alonzo Pendland;
 A bill (H. R. 7895) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Bowen;
 A bill (H. R. 8085) granting an increase of pension to David K. Wardwell;
 A bill (H. R. 8165) granting an increase of pension to Oscar M. Peck;
 A bill (H. R. 8287) granting an increase of pension to Peter Johnson;
 A bill (H. R. 8288) granting an increase of pension to Scott Case;
 A bill (H. R. 8314) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Kauffman;
 A bill (H. R. 8617) granting a pension to Sabina Lalley;
 A bill (H. R. 8812) granting an increase of pension to Henry Staff;
 A bill (H. R. 9072) granting an increase of pension to George W. Steffey;
 A bill (H. R. 9237) granting a pension to John Wallace;
 A bill (H. R. 9570) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Gabrion;
 A bill (H. R. 9814) granting an increase of pension to Mary Williams;
 A bill (H. R. 9865) providing for the election of a Delegate from the Territory of Alaska to the House of Representatives of the United States, defining citizenship, and the qualifications of electors in said Territory;
 A bill (H. R. 9987) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Young;
 A bill (H. R. 10175) granting a pension to Mary R. Bayly, formerly Mary S. Redick;
 A bill (H. R. 10355) granting an increase of pension to William W. Smithson;
 A bill (H. R. 10644) granting a pension to Michael J. Madden;
 A bill (H. R. 10869) granting an increase of pension to Michael K. Strayer;
 A bill (H. R. 10953) granting an increase of pension to John A. M. Seitz;
 A bill (H. R. 11139) granting a pension to Carter B. Harrison;
 A bill (H. R. 11388) granting a pension to William Vogan;
 A bill (H. R. 11417) granting an increase of pension to Julia Anglada;
 A bill (H. R. 11428) granting an increase of pension to Plummer Lewis;
 A bill (H. R. 11544) to correct the military record of Thomas J. Morman;
 A bill (H. R. 11616) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Harris;
 A bill (H. R. 11682) granting a pension to Mary E. Winterbottom;
 A bill (H. R. 12021) granting an increase of pension to Anson Lewis;
 A bill (H. R. 12052) granting an increase of pension to Franklin T. Miller;
 A bill (H. R. 12214) granting an increase of pension to Jane A. Tillinghast;

A bill (H. R. 12316) granting an increase of pension to Wedan O'Neal;
 A bill (H. R. 12411) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bart;
 A bill (H. R. 12492) granting an increase of pension to Callie West;
 A bill (H. R. 12508) granting an increase of pension to James Jones;
 A bill (H. R. 12602) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Burke;
 A bill (H. R. 12611) granting a pension to Alexander J. Thompson;
 A bill (H. R. 12771) granting a pension to William Kenny;
 A bill (H. R. 12971) granting a pension to Thomas Martin;
 A bill (H. R. 12991) granting an increase of pension to Gustavus S. Perkins;
 A bill (H. R. 13088) granting an increase of pension to Hiram D. Deming;
 A bill (H. R. 13239) granting an increase of pension to Ervin Thompson;
 A bill (H. R. 13240) granting an increase of pension to Nimrod F. Clark;
 A bill (H. R. 13316) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Olcott;
 A bill (H. R. 13358) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Wilder;
 A bill (H. R. 13386) granting a pension to Wallace Zeigler;
 A bill (H. R. 13519) granting an increase of pension to James M. Clement;
 A bill (H. R. 13689) granting a pension to William W. Painter;
 A bill (H. R. 13711) granting a pension to Simon M. Yates;
 A bill (H. R. 13793) granting an increase of pension to Solomon A. Alexander;
 A bill (H. R. 13826) granting an increase of pension to Francis N. Bonneau;
 A bill (H. R. 13850) granting an increase of pension to Charles K. Cameron;
 A bill (H. R. 13881) granting a pension to William M. Wilson;
 A bill (H. R. 14120) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Leopard;
 A bill (H. R. 14143) granting an increase of pension to Augusta W. Seely;
 A bill (H. R. 14168) granting a pension to John B. Anderson;
 A bill (H. R. 14192) to correct the military record of Palmer Y. Percy;
 A bill (H. R. 14217) granting an increase of pension to George M. Smith;
 A bill (H. R. 14235) granting an increase of pension to George White;
 A bill (H. R. 14263) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Journal;
 A bill (H. R. 14391) granting an increase of pension to Edward Walsh;
 A bill (H. R. 14398) granting an increase of pension to David M. Shopstaugh;
 A bill (H. R. 14407) granting a pension to May E. Bunn;
 A bill (H. R. 14475) granting an increase of pension to David E. Lawton;
 A bill (H. R. 14604) granting an increase of pension to Asa C. Hill;
 A bill (H. R. 14758) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Talbott;
 A bill (H. R. 14811) granting a pension to Almedia J. Robison;
 A bill (H. R. 14845) granting a pension to Margaret Snyder;
 A bill (H. R. 14889) granting a pension to James T. Lundy;
 A bill (H. R. 14961) granting a pension to William E. Sharp;
 A bill (H. R. 15038) granting an increase of pension to Lucy T. Churchill;
 A bill (H. R. 15186) granting an increase of pension to Isaac J. Nichols;
 A bill (H. R. 15206) granting a pension to Mary P. Everton;
 A bill (H. R. 15358) granting an increase of pension to John Snodgrass;
 A bill (H. R. 15362) granting an increase of pension to Grace Harrington;
 A bill (H. R. 15387) granting an increase of pension to Lot Van Nordstrand;
 A bill (H. R. 15400) granting an increase of pension to Enos Turner;
 A bill (H. R. 15422) granting an increase of pension to John Mosgrove;
 A bill (H. R. 15423) granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. Morehouse;
 A bill (H. R. 15437) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Gerry;
 A bill (H. R. 15438) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Peabody;

A bill (H. R. 15439) granting an increase of pension to Jane P. Chester;
 A bill (H. R. 15443) granting a pension to Eudora Wells;
 A bill (H. R. 15472) granting an increase of pension to William H. Chamberlin;
 A bill (H. R. 15483) granting a pension to Lucinda J. Pratt;
 A bill (H. R. 15528) granting an increase of pension to John C. Williams;
 A bill (H. R. 15533) granting an increase of pension to William H. France;
 A bill (H. R. 15572) granting a pension to Charles W. Bracken;
 A bill (H. R. 15585) granting an increase of pension to Solomon S. Shaner;
 A bill (H. R. 15617) granting an increase of pension to William Keith;
 A bill (H. R. 15618) granting an increase of pension to William O. Boughton;
 A bill (H. R. 15622) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Cardwell;
 A bill (H. R. 15659) granting a pension to Elise Sigel;
 A bill (H. R. 15670) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Richardson;
 A bill (H. R. 15674) granting an increase of pension to John A. T. McPherson;
 A bill (H. R. 15693) granting an increase of pension to Delitha A. Cook;
 A bill (H. R. 15694) granting a pension to Bessie Ledyard;
 A bill (H. R. 15721) granting an increase of pension to Walter A. Porter;
 A bill (H. R. 15733) granting an increase of pension to Martin G. Cole;
 A bill (H. R. 15735) granting an increase of pension to John H. Wheeler;
 A bill (H. R. 15746) granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Lucas;
 A bill (H. R. 15754) granting a pension to Frances Cowie;
 A bill (H. R. 15757) granting a pension to Frances C. Broggan;
 A bill (H. R. 15793) granting an increase of pension to George Skinner;
 A bill (H. R. 15812) granting an increase of pension to Lucien B. Love;
 A bill (H. R. 15841) granting an increase of pension to John Da Silva;
 A bill (H. R. 15843) granting an increase of pension to Louis W. Rowe;
 A bill (H. R. 15873) granting a pension to Minerva Murphy;
 A bill (H. R. 15889) granting an increase of pension to Chester W. Abbott;
 A bill (H. R. 15894) granting an increase of pension to Lewis P. Everett;
 A bill (H. R. 15910) granting an increase of pension to James A. Hale;
 A bill (H. R. 15911) granting an increase of pension to George N. McMurry;
 A bill (H. R. 15961) granting an increase of pension to Jane C. Welch;
 A bill (H. R. 15964) granting an increase of pension to Michael Murphy;
 A bill (H. R. 15997) granting an increase of pension to Christian J. Flanagan;
 A bill (H. R. 16053) granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Reynolds;
 A bill (H. R. 16058) granting a pension to John Corbett;
 A bill (H. R. 16073) granting an increase of pension to John H. Smith;
 A bill (H. R. 16148) granting an increase of pension to Harry F. Libby;
 A bill (H. R. 16153) granting a pension to George W. Choate;
 A bill (H. R. 16161) granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Tradewell;
 A bill (H. R. 16162) granting an increase of pension to George Brown;
 A bill (H. R. 16210) granting an increase of pension to John C. Collahan;
 A bill (H. R. 16217) granting an increase of pension to Julia E. Jones;
 A bill (H. R. 16269) granting an increase of pension to Annie W. Coit;
 A bill (H. R. 16271) granting an increase of pension to Gustavus W. Peabody;
 A bill (H. R. 16272) granting an increase of pension to Enoch Dodd;
 A bill (H. R. 16291) granting a pension to Laban McGahan;
 A bill (H. R. 16309) granting a pension to Samuel H. Montanye;
 A bill (H. R. 16313) granting an increase of pension to James L. Davenport, alias Dexter Davis;

A bill (H. R. 16321) granting a pension to Michael Devine;
 A bill (H. R. 16344) granting a pension to Lucinda Lawrence;
 A bill (H. R. 16358) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin W. Walker;
 A bill (H. R. 16361) granting an increase of pension to John W. Chancellor;
 A bill (H. R. 16364) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Carney;
 A bill (H. R. 16368) granting an increase of pension to Eliza M. Hutchinson;
 A bill (H. R. 16381) granting an increase of pension to Lymus Wallace;
 A bill (H. R. 16391) granting a pension to Ella F. Shandrew;
 A bill (H. R. 16423) granting an increase of pension to Eliza B. Abbott;
 A bill (H. R. 16445) granting a pension to Luke Madden, alias John E. McDonald;
 A bill (H. R. 16465) granting an increase of pension to William H. Knepple;
 A bill (H. R. 16492) granting an increase of pension to Wilson G. Gray;
 A bill (H. R. 16499) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Wainwright;
 A bill (H. R. 16512) granting an increase of pension to John Dineen, now known as John J. Davidson;
 A bill (H. R. 16522) granting an increase of pension to Caleb C. Van Sickell;
 A bill (H. R. 16534) granting an increase of pension to James H. Durham;
 A bill (H. R. 16564) granting an increase of pension to James Hunter;
 A bill (H. R. 16591) granting an increase of pension to James Mattingly;
 A bill (H. R. 16697) granting a pension to Ellen Johnson; and
 A bill (H. R. 16711) granting a pension to Ann Gilbert.
 Subsequently the foregoing pension bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

POST-OFFICE AT INDIANOLA, MISS.

Mr. BURNHAM. Mr. President—

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President—

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

Mr. BURNHAM. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. I take the floor on the statehood bill technically only. I do not intend to address to the Senate a word upon the subject of statehood for New Mexico, Arizona, or Oklahoma, and I wish no misunderstanding of my purpose in asking the Senator from New Hampshire to yield to me for a few moments. I hope I will not be regarded, either, Mr. President, as rising for the purpose of obstructing in any manner the consideration of the bill. I am somewhat impressed with the notion that even the Senator from Pennsylvania is not burdened with that keen sense of necessity for constant pressure of this bill which he indicated the other day, in view of the fact that every day when this bill is reached so much time is taken, by his gracious permission, by Senators in calling up and having disposed of bills which have no relation of course to the subject which constitutes the unfinished business. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY] suggests to me that he will remedy that on Monday.

How long the Senator will be permitted by the Senate to hold the floor and allow no business to be done, except speeches upon the statehood bill, save with his permission, of course I do not know. That will be a matter for the Senate to determine. The Senator is within his strict parliamentary rights, but it is rather a humiliating attitude—I express only my own judgment—that day after day the public business should be done in this way—bills called up and passed, the Senator objecting to even a report being read in order that the Senate may know on what it is called upon to vote.

Mr. QUAY. This discussion, if the Senator will permit me—

Mr. MASON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SIMMONS in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. SPOONER. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. I merely wanted to ask the Senator if he is not chairman of the Committee on Rules, and if there has not been pending before his committee, without a report, for nearly six years, a proposed rule whereby the majority of this body can transact business?

Mr. SPOONER. I think a proposition of that kind has been pending for nearly sixty years.

Mr. MASON. No; not so long as that, because at one time, within forty years, there was a chance whereby the majority could do business in this body; but since that change of practice the business of the public is left entirely in the hands of the minority.

Mr. SPOONER. I think the Senate, without any rule of the kind referred to by the Senator from Illinois, transacts as much legislative business as any other legislative body in the world, and it does it, too, upon debate, generally with full consideration, with very little friction and in an intelligent and public-spirited way.

On January 15 the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] rose to a question of privilege and submitted some observations concerning the post-office and the conduct of the postal business at Indianola, Miss. It was not in any sense, although I do not say that to criticize the Senator, a matter of privilege, but it was a matter which was not before the Senate and a matter therefore upon which no one can speak except he take the floor upon some measure.

I wish to say two things in the beginning, and I shall not occupy much of the time of the Senate. In the first place, I do not criticize the Senator from Mississippi for what he said. His speech was a temperate one and a courteous one to the President and to the Postmaster-General. No one could have spoken upon a subject of this kind or of any kind in finer spirit than he did.

I want to say another thing, Mr. President. I do not intend to discuss or to be drawn into a discussion of what is called the negro question or the race question. I intend to confine myself to what I think is a fair view, as I understand it, of the circumstances surrounding the Indianola post-office matter; and I justify entirely the attitude of the Postmaster-General, who is a distinguished citizen of my State, and the President in regard to it.

The Senator from Mississippi based his observations entirely upon a short extract from a statement which, he says, was "made by Secretary Cortelyou for the President in reference to the suspension of business in the Indianola post-office in the State of Mississippi." I send to the desk and ask to have read the entire statement from which that extract was taken, for that statement in many papers in the country has been published in garbled form.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

The postmaster at Indianola, Miss., is Mrs. Minnie M. Cox, a colored woman. She served three years as postmaster under President Harrison. When President McKinley came in she was again appointed, in 1897, nearly six years ago. Her character and standing in the community are indorsed by the best and most reputable people in the town. Among those on her bond is the present Democratic State senator from the district, together with the leading banker of Indianola, and an ex-State senator from the district, also a Democrat. The postmaster and her husband own from \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of property in Sunflower County. The reports of the post-office inspectors who have investigated the office from time to time show that she has given the utmost satisfaction to all the patrons of the office; that she is at all times courteous, faithful, competent, and honest in the discharge of her duties. Her moral standing in the community is of the highest. Her reputation is of the best. Few offices of this grade in any State are conducted better.

The postmaster recently forwarded her resignation to take effect on January 1, but the report of inspectors and information received from various reputable white citizens of the town and neighborhood show that the resignation was forced by a brutal and lawless element, purely upon the ground of her color, and was obtained under terror of threats of physical violence.

The mayor of the town and the sheriff of the county both told the post-office inspector that if she refused to resign they could not be answerable for her safety, although at the same time not one word was said against her management of the office.

On January 1 the bondsmen of the postmaster telegraphed that the post-office was closed; that the postmaster claimed that her resignation was in the President's hands, to take effect January 1, and that there had been no advice of the appointment of her successor. The telegram closed with this statement: "Prompt action necessary for relief of business interests." In the view of the President the relief of the business interests, which are being injured solely by the action of the lawless element of the town, is wholly secondary to the preservation of law and order and the assertion of the fundamental principle that this Government will not connive at or tolerate wrong and outrage of such flagrant character.

By direction of the President the following telegram was sent by the Postmaster-General to the bondsmen:

"The postmaster's resignation has been received, but not accepted. In view of the fact that the office at Indianola is closed, all mail addressed to that office will be forwarded to Greenville."

The papers in the case have been sent to the Attorney-General for action.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, the Senator from Mississippi in his observations assumed that there is in that statement, issued by authority, as he said, of the President, and I have no reason to doubt that it was issued by authority of the President, a general characterization or arraignment of the people of Indianola as brutal and lawless, and he proceeded to say:

I know the people of that community, and they are not a lawless or a brutal element. They are a high-toned, chivalrous, intelligent, industrious, and thrifty people, and a law-abiding people.

That is not controverted in this statement. The Senator will find in that document no such general characterization of that people as he assumes. I will venture to say that there is no man in the country who would be less likely to impeach in such a general way the citizens of Indianola. The statement there is that the resignation of this postmistress was forced by a brutal and lawless element in the community. There are communities all over the United States composed of people who, taken as a

whole, are chivalrous, just, and law abiding, but it would be a rare thing, I think, North or South, to find a community of fifteen hundred or two thousand people in which there is not a lawless and brutal element.

The President was informed by the papers that a majority of the people of Indianola are such as the Senator describes them to be, and that they were opposed to the proceedings which forced—I say forced—the resignation of this postmistress. And one authority for it—and I do not intend to give the name either, the Senator from Mississippi is aware of it; is one which would be without hesitation accepted by a President or by the Senate—

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him there?

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. My attention was called by the Senator from Texas at the time his statement was made, and I did not catch what it was the Senator said I was aware of.

Mr. SPOONER. I said there is the highest possible authority in the papers which were before the President, establishing the fact, which could not be gainsaid, that the large majority of the people of that community are such as the Senator described—peaceable and law-abiding people, who deprecate the action of the minority which forced this resignation, but who did not prevent it.

Mr. McLAURIN. Lest I by my silence may be considered as acquiescing, as being aware of it, I must dissent from the statement of the Senator. I am not aware of that.

Mr. SPOONER. I was informed by the Postmaster-General that he had read the papers in this matter to the Senator from Mississippi, including the particular paper which I had in my mind when I made the statement.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Mr. President—

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

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. The Postmaster-General read to me a portion of the first report of the post-office inspector and he read to me also the letter of the Congressman-elect from that district. If he read anything other than that, I do not recall it at this time.

Mr. SPOONER. The letter of the Congressman-elect was the letter to which I refer, and I would not have identified the writer—

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Has the Senator seen all the papers in the possession of the President and the Postmaster-General in reference to this matter?

Mr. SPOONER. I have seen the papers, the reports of the inspectors, and I have seen a large number of letters. I have seen the brief which is usually made up in the Department giving a concise statement of all the papers upon which the President acted.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Has the Senator reason to believe that any of the papers are in the possession of the President or the Postmaster-General in connection with this matter that he has not seen?

Mr. SPOONER. I have no reason to believe it.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. I did not catch the answer of the Senator.

Mr. SPOONER. I have no reason to believe it. I did not read all the papers. There were no papers, I am quite certain, that were important that my attention was not called to, and that I might not have read had I so desired.

Now, Mr. President, is it perfectly clear, to begin with, and no one can dispute it, that this postmistress resigned. That is established by the Senator. It is perfectly clear also that her term of office had not expired and would not expire for a year. It is perfectly clear also, Mr. President, that she did not desire to resign; that she desired to continue to the end of her term to discharge the duties of that office as an agent of the United States.

The Senator furnished some evidence intended to exculpate the people of Indianola from a charge not made against them, which clearly shows the method which was pursued to make her anxious speedily to tender what is called a voluntary resignation. He read the letter of P. C. Chapman, a prominent lawyer in that community, whom he characterizes as an honorable gentleman, and I have no purpose to controvert it. I know of no ground upon which it could be controverted. It is interesting reading.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President, I desire, by his permission, to ask the Senator from Wisconsin a question.

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

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President, I would be very glad if the Senator would inform us, if he has the information, how and by whom this postmistress was forced to resign.

Mr. SPOONER. I am about to do that, Mr. President, though I can not take the time to furnish all of the abundant evidence, upon which no President, I think, whatever his politics might be, could come to any other conclusion than that she was forced to resign. She was in the discharge of her duties. She was appointed first by President Harrison. During Mr. Cleveland's Administration she was not postmistress. She was reappointed by President McKinley, and she has not been, of course, appointed by President Roosevelt, for her term under President McKinley's appointment does not expire for a year.

She was appointed by the President of the United States without a contest, confirmed by this body, duly commissioned, her bonds being procured and signed by white gentlemen—chivalrous gentlemen and just men, a State senator, an ex-State senator and president of the bank in Indianola—and during all the years, Mr. President, from the day she entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office up to the day she left it there has been no complaint lodged with the Department or communicated to the President of neglect upon her part, of incivility upon her part, of any of the "insolence of office" we find now and then in Washington and in other parts of the world in white persons who hold generally small offices. The reports of the inspectors, and the office had been repeatedly under the rules carefully inspected, failed to disclose from the beginning to the end any criticism of her. On the contrary, Mr. President, they all commend her in the highest degree for efficiency and politeness.

She had as much right under the Constitution and laws of the United States—a Federal instrumentality, discharging Federal functions within the limits of a State—to hold her office without duress, without obstruction, moral or physical, as we have, anyone of us, to sit in this Chamber and to discharge here without intimidation of any kind our duties.

I read the letter of Mr. Chapman, put in the RECORD by the Senator from Mississippi, which shows a misconception upon the part of that gentleman, from my point of view, of their relations to the Federal Government as complete as can be conceived of. A mass meeting was called. It was not a large mass meeting. I understand it was not called for the purpose of dealing with the question as to whether the postmistress should continue to discharge her duties or not. At any rate, that was not the only subject which came before the meeting. Some racial trouble had occurred there because of the alleged misdoing of a colored porter, and at that meeting the question was discussed whether a colored doctor, a Dr. Dudley, of lucrative practice, should remain there or leave.

I do not know that the proceedings are of record or were preserved; I have not seen them; but a majority of the people at that meeting said that Dr. Dudley need not leave. There was a strong minority, however, very aggressive, as I understand it and as the papers show, who insisted that he must leave, and my understanding is that, situated as he was, he took the advice of the minority. That has no connection with this subject at all except in a way and I do not intend to discuss it. I do not mention it except in its relation to this case. It shows that at that meeting, in which originated the action that was taken as to the postmistress, there was excitement, and there was, perhaps not physical threat, but moral threat as to a colored person other than this woman.

Now, what was done at that meeting? Let Mr. Chapman state: The facts are, briefly stated, that about the 1st of October the citizens of Indianola held a meeting and appointed a committee of three to circulate a petition asking Minnie Cox to resign.

This petition was not to be presented to Minnie Cox after the signatures had been obtained. This meeting adjourned to meet again, and this petition or these petitions were to be reported at the adjourned mass meeting. She had a perfect right to resign if she wanted to. She was a voluntary agent so far as that was concerned. She had indicated no purpose to resign, but a purpose was indicated that she should resign.

This petition was to be returned at a meeting of the citizens to be held a week later. The petition was circulated and was signed by a large number of citizens of Indianola. Wayne Cox, husband of Minnie Cox, on the evening of the second meeting, called at my office and said he desired to have me state to the mass meeting—

Can any man doubt the feeling which led him to this conference with Mr. Chapman?

and said he desired to have me state to the mass meeting that night that he had discovered that the citizens of Indianola did not wish his wife to act as postmistress any longer, and he would therefore request that I read the inclosed resignation of his wife as postmistress to the mass meeting that night, which resignation he delivered to me.

The resignation was signed by his wife. The only request made in regard to the resignation was that his wife should have time.

Think of it! She was not tendering her resignation to take effect when she chose. She was not at liberty, this paper clearly

shows, to define according to her will the terms of her own resignation.

The only request made in regard to the resignation was that his wife should have time—

This was to be submitted to the meeting, and it was submitted to the meeting, according to this statement; and the mass meeting which had instituted the proceeding leading to the request of those people that she should abandon her place as a Federal agent in Indianola, fixed the time when her resignation should take effect.

The only request made in regard to the resignation was that his wife should have time to get her reports ready and get the office in shape so that she might get out with a perfect settlement of the affairs with the Government.

It is due to this mass meeting that it should be stated that with chivalrous magnanimity they gave her time to settle her accounts with the Government and to abandon the office and to protect her bondsmen.

He stated further that he had been a citizen of this county for years, and that the white people were his friends and had always treated him properly, and that he and his wife did not wish to hold the office when a petition—

Not that she did not wish to hold the office—

when a petition had been freely signed by the citizens of Indianola asking for her resignation. This resignation was read to the mass meeting, as requested, THE RESIGNATION WAS ACCEPTED—

Mr. CARMACK. What is the Senator reading from?

Mr. SPOONER. I am reading from a letter from a distinguished lawyer, Mr. Chapman, which was put in the RECORD by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN].

Mr. CARMACK. I only asked for information.

Mr. SPOONER. I know; I am giving it.

This resignation was read to the mass meeting, as requested, the resignation was accepted, and the time named for the resignation to take effect was January 1, 1903.

When before was it left to a "mass meeting" in a locality to accept a resignation of a Federal official and to fix the time—which should be fixed by the individual if at all—when the resignation should take effect?

I was present at both of the meetings and can state of my personal knowledge that no threats or intimidations were made by any party at these meetings, no committee was appointed to notify Minnie Cox, and no official representative from either of these meetings had any communications with Wayne Cox or the postmistress relative to her resignation.

Whether that was duress or not, whether the meeting itself, and the action of the meeting was a threat or not, whether it indicated the presence there of a brutal or lawless element or not, depends, Mr. President, upon the point of view. The sheriff of the county, a man whose business under the law it is to preserve the peace, to protect life and property in the community, to safeguard the rights of the people within his bailiwick from violence, was present at that meeting. He was a part of that meeting, he to whom she could look, and he only, in the community doubtless, in the event of trouble, for protection. This was put in the RECORD by the Senator from Mississippi.

The mayor of the town and the sheriff of the county both told the post-office inspector that if she refused to resign they could not be answerable for her safety, although at the same time not one word was said against her management of the office.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Mr. President—

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

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. The Senator does not undertake to state that I—

Mr. SPOONER. Oh, no; I said you put that in the RECORD.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. From the statement—

Mr. SPOONER. From the statement of Mr. Cortelyou.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. As a part of the statement of the Secretary to the President, not as my statement.

Mr. SPOONER. Oh, no; I said that the Senator said this:

I have the statement, not written to me, but over the signature of the sheriff of the county, from which I quote this in reference to that point. It is under date of the 11th of this month:

"No notice of lawlessness"—

And I call attention to the fact that he does not deny in what the Senator put in the RECORD the statement of the post-office inspector that he had informed him that if this woman continued to discharge the duties of the Federal Government in that community under her commission from the President he could not be "answerable for her safety."

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Will the Senator allow me a question?

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Is there anything in that to indicate that the sheriff either expressly or impliedly showed that he had any notice that it had ever been charged that he had stated he could not be answerable for her safety, or is there anything there that called for any denial by the sheriff?

Mr. SPOONER. I do not know—
Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Or is there anything to show it in the statement by the inspector?

Mr. SPOONER. I do not know what this was an answer to. But this is what the sheriff says:

"No notice of lawlessness has been brought to my attention, and if there had been any I would have been the proper official to communicate with."

I infer that, although there is not very much of this letter.

"And in any event"—

Something drew out this letter; and I have evidence that the sheriff knew that it had been reported of him that he had made this statement to the inspector. I suppose, although I may be mistaken, that this letter had some reference to that.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President—

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

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. I should like to ask a question on a law point of the Senator from Wisconsin. Is it the duty of the sheriff to constitute himself a bodyguard of a citizen who may be threatened, or imagine that his life is in danger, or does it devolve upon him to execute the laws in arresting criminals?

Mr. SPOONER. He is the conservator of the peace up North.

Mr. TILLMAN. Do you mean that he constitutes himself a bodyguard and can guarantee that lawlessness will not occur?

Mr. SPOONER. He is not a bodyguard or guarantor; he is the conservator of the peace.

Mr. TILLMAN. How is he to know when the peace is going to be broken unless some one informs him that it is going to be broken?

Mr. SPOONER. Suppose he is walking along the street and sees that the peace is being broken?

Mr. TILLMAN. Then of course it is his duty to interfere and stop the fight or—

Mr. SPOONER. Suppose he has reason to believe that it is likely to be broken? It is his duty to guard against it.

Mr. TILLMAN. I have not found in reading of the Northern people, or of the Southern people, or of any other Anglo-Saxon people, that sheriffs are so active in running around to preserve order and quiet.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Mr. President—

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

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. The point to which I wanted to direct the attention of the Senator is this: The Senator has made the statement or allegation or charge that the sheriff, in the extract which I quoted from a letter from him that was published in the Memphis Morning News, did not deny that he had told the post-office inspector he could not be responsible for Minnie Cox's safety if she should return to Indianola and take charge of the office. Now, that is what I want to direct attention to. The question which I want to address to the Senator is this: Is there anything—

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator make that statement again? I was looking at a book.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. I say the Senator from Wisconsin said in substance (I can not remember the exact language) that in the extract which I put in the RECORD from the letter of the sheriff of Sunflower County, published in the Memphis Morning News, he did not deny that he had told the inspector he could not be responsible for the safety of the postmaster if she returned to take charge of the office. Now, the question I want to ask is: Does the Senator contend that there is anything in the matter to which the sheriff of Sunflower County was replying in that letter which required him to say whether or not he made the statement to the inspector that is attributed to him?

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator asked me that question some time ago, and I told him then what I must tell him now, that I have never seen the letter to which the sheriff was responding. If he was responding to any letter, I do not know whether there was anything in the letter to which he was responding which brought to his attention the charge or the allegation that he had told the inspector if this woman did not resign he would not be answerable for her safety.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Now, then, the inference drawn by the statement of the Senator, that the sheriff did not deny the charge which was made by the inspector, or the charge that was attributed to him, is that he, not having denied it, tacitly admitted it. Unless there was something in the letter or the interview to which he was replying that called for a denial from him, is it not a fact that that is not an implied admission or a tacit admission of the sheriff of the charge that is made against him?

Mr. SPOONER. I do not think so. Taken alone it might be so, but on the papers in this case I do not think so.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. The Senator, then, contends

that in every instance where the sheriff is writing anything about this matter, however irrelevant it may be, he must state in that article that he never made any statement attributed to him?

Mr. SPOONER. I do not contend any such thing; but I do say the sheriff knew the post-office inspector had reported that he had said to him he would not be answerable for the safety of this officer of the Federal Government if she continued to be an officer of the Federal Government.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Then, does the Senator contend that, knowing that, in every communication of the sheriff he must be taken as tacitly admitting he made that statement unless he expressly denies it in the communication?

Mr. SPOONER. Oh, no.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. That is the point on which I wish information.

Mr. SPOONER. I do not contend that; but I contend if he knew that when he came afterwards to deal with this subject and with the question of lawlessness there, it would have been perfectly natural for him to have said something about it.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Whether the letter to which the reply was made was relevant or not?

Mr. SPOONER. Was this a reply to a private letter?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. No, sir. It was, I believe, an interview. I have not got the paper. I gave it to the Reporter when I put that extract into the RECORD.

Mr. SPOONER. He was discussing the Indianola case in the newspaper, was he not?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. He was replying to a statement that had been made by somebody else and not by the inspector. That statement had been made by somebody else. In that reply his attention was necessarily not directed to the charge of the inspector.

Mr. SPOONER. It was not to that point I was reading.

The statement continues:

"No notice of lawlessness has been brought to my attention, and if there had been any I would have been the proper official to communicate with. And in any event, regardless of color or previous condition of servitude, my services have always been at the command of the citizens of this county and State."

Why he should have said that without any motive, why he should defend himself in any way unless he had been in some way impeached, the Senator can perhaps explain. I do not undertake to do so.

"I will further state"—

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Mr. President—

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

Mr. SPOONER. I will yield to the Senator later.

The statement proceeds:

"I will further state"—

And this is the real point to which I read this letter—

"I will further state that I was present at the citizens' meeting held in the court-house, and the only thing we stand charged with is that the citizens exercised their rights as American citizens to request the resignation of the postmaster. No threats were made or implied"—

That is a conclusion—

"simply a request. The Constitution gives every citizen his right to express his views on any subject."

So we have here not only the ordinary citizens composing that meeting requesting or initiating proceedings to lead to a popular demonstration by way of petition to be reported for action at an adjourned meeting, but we have the sheriff of the county, the peace officer of the county, present in that meeting and acting with it and defending it.

Now, Mr. President, was that duress or was it not? Would the woman have resigned, does the Senator say, of her own will? Did she wish to resign?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. The Senator asks me a question. I was not permitted a while ago to interrupt him, and I do not know whether he desires an answer to the question or not.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator will have time to answer, undoubtedly, but he may answer now if he prefers.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. I say she did resign the office entirely of her own free will, according to all the information I have.

Mr. SPOONER. Of course she did resign. But did she wish to resign? Would she have resigned, Mr. President, of her own free will in the absence of the pressure of this mass meeting and organized petitions? The petition was not presented to her before this second meeting was held. The very evening of it she sent her resignation by her husband, asking that it be read to the mass meeting. Such resignations are usually sent to the President of the United States to be acted upon by him. They are not

usually sent to a mass meeting for its action; but this petitioner sent it to this meeting by her husband, asking that it be read to the meeting.

That was the attitude of the affair; it was an attitude of supplication. The request was addressed to a superior power, in her mind, asking that a time might be fixed by that mass meeting for her resignation to go into effect, which would enable her to close up her accounts with the Government and turn over the Government property without responsibility to her or to her bondsmen.

It is as idle as the wind, Mr. President, to cavil upon the proposition that this was not a forced resignation. It is altogether evasive to dwell upon the "politeness" of the request for her resignation. It was the power behind it which constituted the duress; it was the fact that that power was executed by white citizens of that county, and that this person against whom it was directed was colored.

There is no arbitrary rule as to what constitutes duress. There was once, but there is not any longer, and has not been since Bouvier's time. The old strict rule of the common law, long, long ago, in the interest of humanity, disappeared; and what constitutes duress in one case does not in another. What constitutes duress? If both parties be of equal power, of equal intelligence, it does not, as a rule, constitute duress. The law takes into account, even in matters of private contract, the difference in the status and condition of the parties. The law distinguishes between the case of two strong men and the case of one strong man and one weak woman.

If it was not duress, what was it? It was the power of the community originating in this meeting, represented by petition, circulated in an organized way to bring pressure, for it constituted pressure, upon this agent of the Federal Government to quit her post of duty, not when *she chose*, not when the Federal Government chose, not when the President chose, but when *this mass meeting chose*.

Lawless! I appreciate very fully the difficulties of the situation in parts of our country, and I sympathize with it, too. I have often heard the appeal made—and I had it made to me once by a Southern Senator whom I dearly loved, and whose memory I revere as tenderly as any of his comrades of the South can revere it—whether I should like to have my wife or my daughters, if I had daughters, receiving their mail at the hands of a lascivious-eyed black man.

That is one thing; but this was a *woman* of stainless character, a woman of thrift and economy, a woman of self-respect, a woman whom this Senate had passed upon not once, but twice, after she had been tried in the office. Whether it was brutal or not is a matter of opinion. I have always thought it was a brutal thing, save in exceptional and extreme circumstances, for a man to strike a woman. I have always thought it a brutal thing for strength of numbers to coerce a woman. It was lawless, and from my standpoint it was brutal in the manner in which it was done and brought about, because it was an organized mass effort against a woman. Mind you, if she had been neglectful in her office, the right of petition was there. The President could have been advised.

If she had been discourteous or in any wise unfit, the good people of Indianola had their remedy. They could, at least, have petitioned the power which appointed her, which is also the power to remove her. They could, at least, have complained to the post-office inspector that the office was not conducted to their taste, but they did not; and there is not a postmaster or postmistress North or South whose record, running through the years, is cleaner for efficiency and politeness than is the record of this postmistress. There was no danger to the *white women* of Indianola from this *colored woman*.

There is a principle underlying this, Mr. President. It is a principle of the highest importance, and I will refer to it in a moment.

The Senator from Mississippi mentioned the member of Congress elect from that district. I would not have mentioned him. His letter is obviously that of an educated man, an able lawyer, and of a manly man. It bears on the point, Mr. President, whether threats, undue pressure—and any pressure would be undue under such circumstances—were brought to bear upon this woman to compel her to abandon the discharge, against her will, too, of the duties of postmistress.

This letter vindicates also the people of Indianola, as a whole, from the charge against which the Senator defended them—a charge which was not made in the statement he quoted from.

GREENVILLE, December 22, 1908.

DEAR SIR: I have conferred with several of the most prominent citizens of Indianola in reference to the post-office affair about which I spoke to you last week—

This is dated December 22, before the time fixed by this mass meeting for the taking effect of the resignation had arrived.

I have conferred with several of the most prominent citizens of Indianola in reference to the post-office affair about which I spoke to you last week, and am sorry to say I could do nothing to relieve the present strained relations.

Strained how and why? Strained because she was not fit? No. Strained because she was not a good woman? No. Strained because of any complaint? No—strained because of her color only. She had held the office for years without protest.

I am advised by some of the most influential gentlemen there that a very large proportion of the patrons of the office, while they are practically unanimous in the desire to have a white person in charge of the office, are opposed to the course which has been pursued and is still being persisted in, in insisting upon the resignation of the present incumbent.

There are some, however, though I am advised they are few in number, who express a determination not to give their assurance that all will be well if the resignation is not accepted.

Here is a gentleman of the locality, a man of honor, a man of high professional eminence, a man trusted by the people of that district, who exculpates and vindicates the great mass of the people there from this charge, which has not been made against them, and says that they deprecate the course of this small and determined element, which I call a lawless element, and which this statement brands as a lawless element:

I have not been given any names, nor have I learned of any direct threats, but I have no doubt threats have been made.

And then he enters into—

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator tell us what he is reading?

Mr. SPOONER. I am reading from a letter addressed to the post-office inspector by the member-elect of the House of Representatives.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator might just as well give us his name.

Mr. SPOONER. His name is B. G. Humphreys. I would not have given his name if the Senator had not asked for it.

Mr. TILLMAN. The gentleman is not ashamed of anything he has written?

Mr. SPOONER. He has no occasion to be ashamed of anything he has written.

Mr. TILLMAN. Then there is no need for concealment.

Mr. SPOONER. That is the opinion of the Senator from South Carolina. I would not read all the paper, not because I am afraid to read anything here, either—

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, this is not a matter in which I am interested more than any other Southerner, and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] is amply able to defend his people and to take care of himself and them. Therefore I do not want to have the appearance of intermeddling; but when I asked that the Senate be informed as to who was speaking I thought it was a legitimate inquiry, and I do not think there is any reason for concealment here.

Mr. SPOONER. I have not concealed anything.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator seemed to criticize my requesting light on a fact that every Senator here realizes would at least satisfy us a little better than for him to be reading from something that we did not know.

Mr. SPOONER. This gentleman makes an argument against abolition of the office, a very strong appeal against the abolition of the office. He concludes:

I am sorry I have made such a poor success as a handler of oil in these troubled waters, but the race prejudice—which is strong in us all—is running too high just now in Indianola to be checked or curbed by a simple resort to reason.

Now, I want to say to the Senator from Mississippi that he was in error when he said in his very temperate statement that the office had been abolished. The office has not been abolished. The Federal Government still has a post-office in Indianola, and the Federal Government still has a postmistress for Indianola. The President, as I understand the law, could not abolish the office, because it is an office at a county seat.

The 1st of January came, the day when this resignation was to take effect. The President, from the papers, knew that this woman had been forced to resign, that she did not wish to resign, that she had applied to the people there for leave, without disturbance, to serve out her term. Only that and nothing more.

The inspector telegraphed to Cochran, who, I think, is the chief inspector:

M. L. Cox, postmaster, Indianola, Miss., wires: "Have been told by reliable parties that I am not permitted to open post-office here." Full report is before Department. Please advise me what we should attempt to do. Without instructions we might possibly pursue course other than that deemed desirable.

What was done? The President refused to have a Federal office, held by a competent person, vacated against her will and under duress by local pressure, and, as the people there had closed the

office to all intents and purposes, he declined to accept the resignation; and in doing that, Mr. President, he acted upon a principle absolutely essential to the virility and strength of the National Government.

It presented itself to him, as it will present itself to thoughtful men everywhere who are unbiased, as vital to the Government of the United States that it shall be permitted to transact the Government business, to protect the Government property through such agencies in the States as the Government selects in the constitutional way, without consent or interference locally—and I will deal with that briefly in a moment. It is that principle, Mr. President, which underlies the action of the President and upon which I have justified his action, because, whatever else the Senator may think the President was misinformed about, he was not misinformed upon the proposition that this woman did not wish to resign; that she desired to serve out her term of office, and that she would have done that if she had been permitted.

I think part of this difficulty arose from the fact that some white gentleman in the community conceived the idea that if this woman could be gotten out of the office one of them would be appointed to it.

Here is a letter, signed by Mr. A. B. Weeks, dated Indianola, September 19, 1902, which throws some light upon the situation and the determination, long in advance of this meeting, to force this postmistress out of the discharge of those duties:

The FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There is a determined effort of the people of this town to make the present postmistress resign or give up the office in some way. They only do this because she is colored. I do not indorse—

The post-office inspector names him as one of the chief instigators and agitators to the end that this woman be forced out.

I do not indorse, and shall not take any hand in it, as I would be powerless to defend her against the whole town and community.

This is the partner of the mayor.

They will be satisfied—

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator inform us whether there is anything there to show, or if he knows, the complexion of the politics of that man?

Mr. SPOONER. Yes; I will tell the Senator what it is in a minute. I think he has always been a Democrat.

Mr. TILLMAN. A Gold Democrat, a commercial Democrat?

Mr. SPOONER. No; an honest-money Democrat.

Mr. TILLMAN. A Democrat who would start toward the Republican party if he could get a job? [Laughter.]

Mr. SPOONER. A Jackson Democrat; not any other kind of a Democrat.

They will be satisfied with my appointment or any other white person's appointment, but they do not want a colored person in the office. I hope the excitement will blow over—

This was on September 19—

but if it does not, I will be glad for you to remember my application for the office.

[Laughter.]

Mr. BERRY. Does the Senator think that an honest man?

Mr. SPOONER. I think the letter shows, for he is a prominent man there. I did not say "an honest man." I do not know anything against his honesty. I said he was an honest-money Democrat, from my standpoint, and I presume—

Mr. TILLMAN. And a Jackson Democrat?

Mr. SPOONER. Yes, a Jackson Democrat; and I presume the Senator would not impugn the honesty of a Democrat because he was a Gold Democrat or because, as my friend from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE] says, he wanted an office.

Mr. BERRY. Under a Republican administration.

Mr. SPOONER. The letter continues:

You will do me quite a favor if you will put my application before the President, as I think that he has to appoint the postmaster at this place. Anything that you will do for me will be very much appreciated.

Yours, very truly,

A. B. WEEKS.

I made application for appointment to this office about four months ago.

Mind you, this woman had yet a year to serve. He knew that, and they all knew that. Here is another letter.

J. L. Davis.

That is the mayor.

A. B. Weeks.

That is this gentleman.

Office of Davis & Weeks, real estate agents. Indianola—

Mr. TILLMAN. Is he a man of the same stripe—a Gold Democrat? Is this man from whom you are going to read of the same stripe?

Mr. SPOONER. The same man and of the same type.

Mr. TILLMAN. You said you were going to read the mayor's letter.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senators must rise in their places when they address the Senate.

Mr. SPOONER. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. Then I will rise and repeat my question.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator from South Carolina has not addressed the Chair.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, it is always pleasant to be taught by my distinguished friend, because he does it in such a nice way, and then he is so capable of teaching.

I desire to ask the Senator now, in an orderly manner and according to the rules, whether or not the man from whom he is about to read is a man of the same type as the writer of the letter he just read?

Mr. SPOONER. It is from a man of the same type, because it is from the same man. [Laughter.]

Mr. TILLMAN. I understood the Senator, as I think the RECORD will show—

Mr. SPOONER. No. If my friend will permit me, I read the letter head—

Mr. TILLMAN. And I—

Mr. SPOONER. Which is "Davis & Weeks," and I said Davis is the partner of Weeks.

Mr. TILLMAN. You are going to read from him?

Mr. SPOONER. I am not going to read from him.

Mr. TILLMAN. You read from Weeks's letter a moment ago?

Mr. SPOONER. I am going to read from Weeks's letter now.

Mr. TILLMAN. I must have misunderstood the Senator, because I understood him to say this was from the mayor, and he had previously stated that Weeks is the partner of the mayor.

Mr. SPOONER. Now, Mr. President, I will correct that by saying, for the information of the Senator, that Weeks is a partner of the mayor. [Laughter.]

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator is not going to quote the mayor now. He is going to quote Weeks now.

Mr. SPOONER. Weeks.

Mr. TILLMAN. All right. We will hear from Mr. Weeks.

Mr. SPOONER. The firm is Davis & Weeks. Davis is the mayor and Weeks is the man who wants this office.

Mr. TILLMAN. So we understood. Has the Senator a letter from the mayor?

Mr. SPOONER. I will talk about the mayor in a minute, if the Senator wants me to.

This letter is dated "Indianola, Miss., December 19, 1902." It is a funny letter from my standpoint:

His Excellency President THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Washington, D. C.

* ESTEEMED SIR: I hope you will bear with me, but as the time draws near for Mrs. Minnie M. Cox's resignation to take effect—

Fixed by the mass meeting—

as postmistress at this place, I am anxious about the matter, as I want the office. I know that I am the only good friend your Administration has here among the white people, and I feel sure that if you will investigate the matter you will be sure to appoint me. I conscientiously think—

He is a man of ability. The letter shows that—

I conscientiously think that the Republican party is the party for the farmers of the country—

[Laughter.]

and I further think that when that party is in power, these who are Republicans should hold the offices, but I will frankly say that, should I not get the appointment, I will still be a good Republican and will feel unkind toward no one. I hope that you will give this matter your kind consideration, and give me the appointment. With great respect, I am,

Yours, very obediently,

A. B. WEEKS.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. I thought the Senator from Wisconsin said a moment ago, on his own responsibility, that this is a sound-money Democrat. How could he say that when he had the confession of the man or the statement or the claim that he is a Republican?

Mr. SPOONER. I have known sound-money Democrats who got to be Republicans.

Mr. TILLMAN. Undoubtedly.

Mr. SPOONER. Now, Mr. President, here is a letter from J. L. Davis, the mayor, dated the eleventh month, 29, 1902.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. I did not catch that. As I have never myself had an opportunity to see these letters, although I requested permission to see them, I would be glad if the Senator would read that, so that I can catch the date.

Mr. SPOONER. The eleventh month, twenty-ninth day, the year of our Lord 1902.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Thank you.
Mr. SPOONER. It is as follows:

INDIANOLA, MISS., November 23, 1902.

Hon. CHARLES FITZGERALD,
Post-Office Inspector, Jackson, Miss.

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23d, and in reply will say that I know of no parties, citizens or others, who "have banded together and intimidated Minnie M. Cox."

This is quoted, I suppose, from Fitzgerald's letter to him—to resign to take effect the 1st of January, 1903. I have been informed that there is a sentiment in the community that a change should be made in the post-office management, and that when this fact became known to Minnie M. Cox she, through her husband, offered to tender her resignation to take effect on January 1, 1903. I have never seen any paper purporting to be her resignation, or an offer to resign, and do not know of my own knowledge that such a proposition was made by her or her husband, but my impression is that she made the proposition to anticipate any action of the citizens looking to her resignation and without any special pressure or request from the citizens of the town. I will say further, in this connection, that it meets the wishes and approval of a vast majority of the citizens and patrons of the office that she resign, as I understand that she has agreed to do.

Minnie M. Cox has been postmistress here under the Harrison, McKinley, and Roosevelt Administrations, and the white people of the town and community have heretofore given her their support, have made her bonds, etc., but for various reasons they think the time has come when a change would be preferable; at least, that is the idea I gather from my contact with the citizens of the town and patrons of the office generally.

Considering the fact that fully five-sixths of the mail handled by the post-office at this place is sent and received by the white patrons of the office, it strikes me that the people have acted in a very exemplary manner to this time; and considering the further fact that she has acted as postmistress for years, and that she as postmistress and her husband as mail clerk have made money, and are now in easy circumstances, and that she finds the people and patrons generally desire a change in the administration, it seems to me that it is the part of wisdom on her part and the best way out of any unpleasant outcome of the matter for her to resign, as it seems that she has agreed to do.

I have freely expressed myself to you, not that I know the matters suggested herein to be facts, but that because I, as mayor of Indianola, very much prefer to have no unpleasant affairs to deal with, and because of the further fact that I think her resignation is desired by nearly every patron of the office.

Very truly, yours,

J. L. DAVIS, Mayor.

No man can read that letter without seeing clearly in it by implication, Mr. President—it need not be sought, it need not be looked for—the opinion of the mayor that if she did not resign there would be an *unpleasant situation for the mayor to deal with*. What would the mayor, as mayor, have to do with the post-office, with the resignation of this woman? He might be invoked in case of *unpleasantness*. What sort of "unpleasantness" could the mayor have on his hands in that connection unless it be lawlessness? And that letter confirms clearly to my mind, Mr. President, the statement of the inspector that the mayor told him that if this woman did not resign from the office he could not be answerable for her safety.

I read an extract from the report by the inspector.

JANUARY 6, 1903.

He is a fearless man, and I do not think his honesty is challenged.

While I was treated with the utmost courtesy by the people last Sunday when I returned to Indianola—

Mr. COCKRELL. From what is the Senator reading?

Mr. SPOONER. I am reading from the report of the inspector, Mr. Fitzgerald.

While I was treated with the utmost courtesy by the people last Sunday when I returned to Indianola, yet I had an experience that I have not been able to understand. I got to Indianola at dark Sunday evening and went direct to the hotel, where I had been but a short time when I was called to the telephone. I did not recognize the voice of my caller, who said he was A. B. Weeks (brother-in-law of Mayor Davis and candidate for postmaster).

He said: "Mr. Fitzgerald, if you have trouble here to-night and need a friend, call on me." I thanked the speaker and assured him I apprehended no trouble. Later Sheriff Cox called me over the phone and invited me to come to his house, as he wanted to see me. I thought this a remarkable request, especially when the trip would involve a lonely walk of half a mile in the dark. Cox asked me if he could send a conveyance for me, and I replied, "No, I thank you; I will walk."

While engaged in the conversation at the phone a gentleman came in the room and asked of me, "Is this Mr. Fitzgerald?" saying, "My name is Richardson," editor of a local paper, and reminding me of a previous meeting at the home of a mutual friend in this city (Vicksburg) last summer. He says, "I heard from your conversation just now at the phone that you are going out to the sheriff's," and expressed a desire to accompany me and talk to me, to which I assented. We reached Cox's home and were met at the door by Cox, who showed some surprise at Richardson's presence, not, however, by word so much as manner.

We were ushered into a room where we found awaiting us Mayor Davis and his brother-in-law, A. B. Weeks, who earlier in the evening offered his aid in case of trouble. After entering the room an awkward silence followed, which was finally broken by the sheriff, who said: "To get down to business, Mr. Fitzgerald, the statement of our post-office troubles sent out from Washington quotes you as saying that the sheriff and the mayor advised you that if the postmistress continued in office after January 1 they could not be answerable for her personal safety. Did you make this statement in your report?"

I promptly replied, "Yes, sir; I made that statement, and correctly quoted you and Mr. Davis, as each of you most assuredly gave me that information." I turned to the mayor and repeated this assertion and ceased speaking. Another period of silence followed, which was broken by the sheriff, who admitted that I had correctly reported him, whereupon I turned to the mayor and said pleasantly, but firmly, "And you, too, Mr. Davis." Throughout the interview Davis never once affirmed or denied my claim of having quoted him correctly. After this there was a brief exchange of pleasant words, and I bowed myself out of the room, accompanied by Mr. Richardson, who proposed to walk back to the hotel with me.

Mr. President, I hope I am not biased about this matter. I wish there was no question of color involved in it, because what stirs me about it, and it would just as much stir me wherever it happened, is the principle which is involved in it. It is not the matter of mere justice to this postmistress, but it is the right of the Government of the United States, acting within its constitutional jurisdiction, to execute its laws and administer its affairs through agencies of its own everywhere throughout its jurisdiction and where its flag floats without obstruction and without local duress applied to its officials.

The President of the United States, as clearly informed as ever a man was informed of anything by the papers that this woman, who had made a good official, having yet a year to serve, did not desire to resign, but had been forced to resign, had to answer to himself and to his oath this question: Shall I leave a lawless element in that community to force an agent of the United States to resign, to interrupt her in the discharge of purely Federal functions, or shall I refuse to accept her resignation, maintain there the post-office, the property of the United States, keep on the rolls this competent postmistress, and as they have closed that post-office allow it to remain closed until the law-abiding element of Indianola will permit this agent of the United States to discharge the functions of the United States in their midst?

I thank God that the President of the United States saw his way clear, Mr. President, and I hope it will not be dimmed in any future case, to maintain the right of the Government of the United States to maintain its functions within the States by agencies chosen by the President and the Senate, not by local "mass meetings." If any other rule than that should prevail, if the President departed in this instance from the high principle which in the interest of all of us should be observed, what would be the result; where would it stop? If it is permitted to succeed in this case, it will in others. If it may be done in the South, it may in the North. Every successful impairment of the national faculties breeds others. There is but one safe way, and that is to permit not one to succeed. I know the President will be as insistent as anyone who has ever occupied the office that officials shall discharge with courtesy, with propriety, with fidelity the duties of their respective offices.

I know he will listen with keen interest to complaints coming from localities as to the fitness and efficiency of Government appointees. But where the records of the Government show that through nine years an official has been a faithful and efficient agent, courteous, kindly, often commended, with no official criticism upon her, with no local complaint of her registered, and that she has been forced by a community to resign, I hope the President will not accept the resignation; and if that leads to closing the post-office, if that leads to a deprivation of a locality of postal facilities, that they may undergo that inconvenience until the people regain their sense of law and of what is due to the National Government, and notify the authorities that they will protect this Federal agent in the discharge of Federal duties.

Mr. President, this question has been settled, and it ought never to be permitted by any President of the United States to be in the slightest degree unsettled. The war was fought on that principle. The technical ground upon which the war was carried on was the right of the Federal Government to enforce its laws and to protect its property and to carry on governmental business all over the United States, and without the consent of States as organized sovereignties or of localities. It was in support of that principle that our armies in the civil war were organized, that the battles of that war were fought. It was upon that principle that General Dix issued his order which thrilled the country, applying to a flag floating above a ship belonging to the United States, "If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." It is the law which the Supreme Court of the United States, quoting from Chief Justice Marshall—essential to the perpetuity and virility of government—applied in the Debs case, and that is the law applicable in this case, 158 U. S., 568.

The court say, quoting, with approval, from Chief Justice Marshall:

No trace is to be found in the Constitution of an intention to create a dependence of the Government of the Union on those of the States for the execution of the great powers assigned to it. Its means are adequate to its ends, and on those means alone was it expected to rely for the accomplishment of its ends.

To impose on it the necessity of resorting to means which it can not control, which another government may furnish or withhold, would render its course precarious, the result of its measures uncertain, and create dependence on other governments, which might disappoint its most important designs, and is incompatible with the language of the Constitution. (McCulloch v. Maryland, 17 U. S., 319.)

We hold it to be an incontrovertible principle that the Government of the United States may, by means of physical force exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions which belong to it.

This is vital, and if the Government is not dependent upon the consent of States to the exercise of governmental functions, how

much less is it dependent upon the consent of the people of towns, villages, and cities?

Is it to be admitted for a moment or permitted for a moment that the people of a village or city may close a post-office established and officered under the Constitution and laws of the United States by forcing the agent of the Government to quit because they do not like that agent? Is the conduct of a post-office by the General Government to be made to depend upon the approval by the patrons of the agent chosen by the Government?

May the choice of a postmaster or a marshal or district attorney be taken practically from the President and the Senate and made to depend upon the dictation of the people of a locality? And if one postmaster, chosen by the President and Senate, may be forced to quit and a successor appointed, why may not one successor after another be forced to resign until one *satisfactory to the locality* shall have been chosen?

And then who, in fact, will have appointed the official?

The Federal agent must be appointed by the constitutional methods, and obstructions in any way in the discharge of Federal functions by localities can not be permitted.

This principle, so essential to the existence and efficiency of the National Government, has cost too much of life and blood and treasure and is too well seated to render tolerable any violations of it anywhere for a moment.

Here is a post-office. Under the Constitution Congress establishes post-offices and post-roads. The sign of the sovereignty of the Federal Government in Indianola is the post-office. That is the one place, Mr. President, where the flag of the United States has a right to float as testimony that it is in possession of the United States and subject alone to its jurisdiction; and if the agencies of the United States are to be carried on or obstructed in a State at the wish, caprice, whim, or because of hatred or excitement of individuals or masses, what becomes of the Government as a government of power and a government of law? What becomes of the President sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed?

Now, that is the principle which underlies this case. I am sorry the trouble occurred. I hope and believe that if it were to be done again it would not occur; but I hope the President of the United States will not accept the resignation of Mrs. Cox. I hope he will leave the situation there where the people leave it—with a post-office and an agent of the United States ready and willing to discharge the duties of postmaster or postmistress—until the people of that community give their assurance that that agent of the United States shall be protected from themselves.

The President, I suppose, would have the right to protect that postmistress in the discharge of her duties. I do not think he is called upon to do that thing in order to force upon the people of a community facilities which primarily, perhaps, are created and afforded for their convenience.

That is all I want to say about the Indianola case at this time, Mr. President. I should like to pursue it, but there is not time. I justify absolutely the Postmaster-General and the President in the action which has been taken.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Mr. President, on the 15th of this month I took occasion in this body, not to assail the President or the Postmaster-General for closing a post-office in the State of Mississippi, at a county town, where some fifteen hundred or two thousand people live, a prosperous community, a law-abiding people, but to refute a charge that had been made by the President's secretary, and stated to be for the President, that the people of that town were a lawless and brutal element. I did not discuss the propriety or the impropriety of the President's action in closing the post-office, for it is the President's action and not the action of the Postmaster-General. I did not feel called upon to discuss it, because I did not feel that its discussion was necessary to a vindication of the people of that community, who are my constituents.

I stated at that time, however, in response to a question from the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] that if it was desired to pursue the indictment made by the President's secretary for the President against that community I should always be ready, in my humble way, to respond to it. There is nothing I have said that could have elicited the arraignment of the people of that community, and virtually of the people of the entire State of Mississippi, by the Senator from Wisconsin.

I read an extract which was exceedingly objectionable to me, because it was on the people of Indianola and of the entire State. Then I read the evidence in my possession to refute that.

I had not had access, as the Senator has had, to the correspondence of the President and the Postmaster-General. The people of Indianola have not had access to it. They could not tell upon what the charges that had been made against them were predicated. They could only tell, and I could only tell, that a statement had gone out to the people of the United States and to

the people of the world, with all the force and effect of the utterance of the private secretary of the President of the United States, making charges against those people. And to-day for the first time I have heard some of the evidence read upon which the charge against those people was made and upon which the office at Indianola was abolished.

Now, I propose in my plain and simple way to present to the Senate the case of those people and the people of Mississippi, because the entire State sympathizes with those people. While "I am no orator, as Brutus is," I feel that the mere statement of facts, without any declamation and without any oratory, is sufficient to justify those people in their indignation. It is not against the President, because the people of that community as a rule believe that the President has been misinformed, that he has acted hastily and upon impulse in this matter, but against those who have given him information upon which to predicate any such charge. Mark you, there has not been an iota of testimony, an iota of information contained in anything said by the Senator from Wisconsin, upon which it can be charged with any degree of fairness or with any degree of justice that the people of Indianola have, or that any single individual among the people of Indianola has, made any threat of violence or any other threat against the postmaster.

There is nothing to show that there is not the best of feeling between the people of Indianola and the postmaster, taking into consideration the racial distinction between them. That they do not want a colored postmaster there I admit and they admit. That they have their race prejudice they admit and I admit. That it is a race prejudice which exists all over the South there can be no denial; aye, that it exists all over the North, all over this country, there can be no denial. There may be some few isolated cases here and there where the race prejudice does not exist, but in every section of this country, I do not care in what section, the feeling of race prejudice does exist.

The Senator has said that he does not intend to discuss the race question or the race problem. This matter can not be presented to the Senate without discussing it. It is involved at the very threshold of this discussion. Because of the racial distinction, because of the fact that the white people of that community and the white people of Mississippi do not want negro postmasters appointed to give them out their mail, arises this trouble, not from any lawlessness on the part of those people. They have gone about the attempt to rid themselves of this disagreeable situation in a lawful manner. They have done what they thought they had a right to do, and what they feel now and what they ever will feel they have a right to do. They have petitioned a portion of the Government for the redress of what they conceive to be their grievances, a right that is not only a natural right, but a right that we are guaranteed shall never be abridged by any act of the Congress of the United States. We are assured of that by the Constitution.

There has been no lawless act. There is nothing that has been shown here by the President, by the Senator from Wisconsin, by the inspector, or by any evidence the Senator has read to show that there has been a single lawless act by anybody. It is true that some man who had gone over to the Republican party and now extols the principles and policies of that party had applied for this office, and the Senator created some levity by reading a letter of that man, not a member of my party, according to his own confession and his own statement, but a member of the Senator's party, who is seeking to get office under the present Administration, and, as he claims, and I suppose justly, extols the present Administration because he thinks that the adulation of the Administration is the best means of conducting him into office.

Now, let us get at the very threshold of this business. The secretary of the President says that—

The postmaster recently forwarded her resignation to take effect on January 1, but the report of the inspectors and information received from various reputable white citizens of the town and neighborhood show that the resignation was forced by a brutal and lawless element purely upon the ground of her color, and was obtained under terror of threats of physical violence.

This is the indictment he proposes to prosecute. This is the indictment to a prosecution upon which I said I wanted to respond, and would respond, if the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] desired to prosecute it. The charge is not a moral duress, but that her resignation was forced by reason of threats of terror of violence.

I have never heard it said in the Senate Chamber before, and I had never thought that it would come to the point where it would be proclaimed by a Senator from his seat in the Senate Chamber of the United States, that the people have no right to lawfully assemble and peaceably petition for a redress of their grievances.

They say, too, that it gives this woman to understand she was not wanted in this office. That was just exactly the motive they had in presenting the petition to her, or at least if they had ever

presented the petition to her, the motive they had in doing so would have been to show that she was not wanted there. It does not make any difference whether it was because of her color, or from whatever cause. The fact is, the people of that community did not want her there, and they had a right to say so, and they had a right to say it to her. They had a right to say it to the President of the United States. They were not confined in their right to say it to anybody, and they were preparing to say it to her when she sent in her resignation.

She had been there on friendly terms with our people. Their relations had been friendly, as that of a negro postmaster with a lot of white people who had prejudices on account of their race. The negroes have their race prejudices as well as we do. They stand by the negro and we stand by the white man, when it comes to a contest between the negro and the white man.

They presented the petition to her, or were prepared to present the petition to her, and not to the President of the United States. It was their privilege to present it to her first, and see if she would resign without any charge being brought against her before the Post-Office Department, and if she did not resign, and if they thought proper to do so, they would present it to the President of the United States. That was a matter within their discretion. That was a right which they had, and they went about it in a peaceable way.

As I have said, I never expected to hear it stated in the Senate of the United States that the people did not have a right to peaceably assemble and consult about their business affairs in a lawful way. I remember meeting last year a man from Kentucky who alleged that the assassin of Goebel was justified in assassinating him because he had contested the election of his opponent in the election the previous year; that Goebel had no right to contest it. I remember, when I put the proposition to him that Goebel was acting according to the laws of the State of Kentucky in a peaceable and lawful way to contest his right as any other litigant would do, he contended that he had no legal or moral right to present his case to the legislature of the State of Kentucky that they might decide it.

I was astonished that a man should make such a proposition as that. But it did not astonish me as it does that the proposition shall be made in the Senate of the United States, by a learned Senator—than whom there is no better lawyer, than whom there is no abler Senator in this Chamber—that any people in this country, when they from any cause desire the removal of a postmaster or any other official, have no right to present their petition to her or to hold a mass meeting to see whether they can have a consensus of opinion in the steps they were about to take, and lawful steps at that, to procure her removal.

I remember this question of the right of petition in a case which came up from the State of Louisiana (*United States v. Cruikshank*, U. S. Reports, vol. 92, pp. 552 and 553). Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court on the question. He said:

The right of the people peaceably to assemble for the purpose of petitioning Congress for a redress of grievances, or for anything else connected with the powers or the duties of the National Government, is an attribute of national citizenship, and, as such, under the protection of and guaranteed by the United States. The very idea of a government, republican in form, implies a right on the part of its citizens to meet peaceably for consultation in respect to public affairs and to petition for a redress of grievances.

Mark you, to meet peaceably for consultation in respect to public affairs. Did these people do anything else? Has there been any pretense by anybody, by the report of the inspector, by the letter that has been read, by anything that has been said by the Senator from Wisconsin or by the President of the United States or the Postmaster-General, that these people did not meet peaceably for consultation in respect to public affairs? Is not the office where they get their mail a matter of public affairs to them? And yet it is pretended that if they do that they are outraging a postmaster whom they do not want in the post-office; that they are bringing to bear duress upon her; that it is a strong man against a woman. It is the community who asked for the resignation, and it was given voluntarily and freely, without any compulsion and without any duress from anybody, and there is no pretense of anything done that can be tortured into duress.

I know that Senators can rise upon this floor, make inflammatory speeches, and denounce the people of any community. When they denounce the people of the community of Indianola they denounce the entire people of the State of Mississippi, for all the people of Mississippi have the same views on this question. I know that Senators can predicate their charges upon facts that are not in existence, and of which there is not the least scintilla of evidence, but they can not change the right of every American community—even the people of Mississippi—to meet peaceably for consultation in respect to public affairs, even if the public affairs concern the post-office and postmaster at Indianola, Miss. The court proceeds:

If it had been alleged in these counts that the object of the defendants was to prevent a meeting for such a purpose, the case would have been within

the statute and within the scope of the sovereignty of the United States. Such, however, is not the case. The offense, as stated in the indictment, will be made out if it be shown that the object of the conspiracy was to prevent a meeting for any lawful purpose whatever.

It would be an offense to undertake to prevent the people of any community in these States from meeting peaceably for consultation about their public affairs; and that is all the people of Indianola have done.

Now, because they did that, and because they appointed a committee of three persons to draw up a petition addressed to the postmaster asking her to resign, and a respectful petition it was, they are denounced as a lawless, brutal element.

I want to call the attention of the Senate to one thing as I go along, as a fact, so that it can be appreciated. About 75 per cent of the people of Indianola are negroes and 25 per cent white people. About 90 per cent of the taxes paid are paid by white people and about 10 per cent by negroes. About five-sixths of the mail of that office is mail of white people. I want to get that fact before the Senate so that Senators may see the pertinency and reasonableness of the petition. It is a petition gotten up, never presented, but intended to have been presented.

Here it is; I will read it:

INDIANOLA, MISS., September 19, 1902.

To M. M. Cox, Postmistress of Indianola, Miss.:

We, the undersigned, hereby request that you tender your resignation as postmistress of the Indianola office, to take effect on the 1st day of November, 1902.

This is a copy, certified to by the clerk:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, Sunflower County:

I, W. P. Gresham, chance-y clerk and ex officio notary public in and for the county and State aforesaid, certify that the foregoing petition, or request, is a true and correct copy of the petition, or request, prepared on the day and date written and signed on the day and date above named, for the purpose of presenting to the postmaster at this place, asking for her resignation.

Witness my signature this the 21st day of January, A. D. 1903.

[SEAL.]

W. P. GRESHAM,
Chancery Clerk.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, Sunflower County:

I, W. D. Watts, circuit clerk and ex officio notary public in and for the county and State aforesaid, hereby certify that W. P. Gresham, who has certified to the correctness of the petition to which this certificate is attached, is the chancery clerk and ex officio notary public in and for the county and State aforesaid.

Witness my hand and seal of office this the 21st day of January, A. D. 1903.

[SEAL.]

W. D. WATTS,
Circuit Clerk.

That is the gravamen of the offense. This petition was prepared, but never presented to Minnie Cox. It was prepared for presentation to her.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. How many signatures are attached to that petition?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. There are 49 to this one. There were probably some other petitions, but there are only 49 signatures to this one.

As I was going to say a while ago, which escaped my attention just then, 75 per cent of the population are negroes. The town has some 1,500 or 2,000 inhabitants in it. I think there are 85 white people. On the first day of the mass meeting there were 53 white men in the meeting; at the second meeting there were 85. My information is that every single, solitary man in the town was in the second meeting, except perhaps Mr. A. B. Weeks, who has gone over to the Republican party for the purpose of getting the office, like most of the men of the South who are in the Republican party have done. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLAY. In Mississippi?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Yes, sir; and I suppose in Georgia.

Now, at this first meeting this committee was appointed to get signatures to the petition to be presented to Minnie Cox before the next meeting. Before it ever was presented to her and before there was ever any communication with her by any man authorized to speak for that mass meeting her husband presented to Mr. Chapman the resignation of Minnie Cox, to be tendered and read to the mass meeting, just one week after the first mass meeting.

Now, there has been a great deal said by the Senator from Wisconsin about her tendering the resignation to the mass meeting instead of tendering it to the President of the United States. Surely the people of Indianola are not responsible for that, and I am not responsible for it. She selected the people to whom she would present the resignation. It was a matter of her own choice. These people did not want her and she knew it. The negotiations were between her and them, and she asked that they make it the 1st day of January, 1903, instead of the 1st day of November, 1902.

In this connection I will read the affidavit of P. C. Chapman and statements of others. It is as follows:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Sunflower County, Town of Indianola;

This day personally appeared before me, W. P. Gresham, clerk of the chancery court in and for the county and State aforesaid, P. C. Chapman, who, being sworn, says that he has been a citizen of the town of Indianola and county of Sunflower since October, 1887. That he is personally acquainted with each and every man in the town of Indianola. That to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief that no person in the county of Sunflower or in the town of Indianola has ever demanded the resignation of Minnie Cox as postmaster at this place, and affiant further states that no committee, either in person or by petition presented to the said Minnie Cox, ever requested her resignation as postmaster of Indianola office; would further state that no force, threats, or intimidating methods were used by the people of Indianola against the said Minnie Cox in forcing her resignation as postmaster. Affiant further states of his own personal knowledge that Wayne Cox came in person to affiant's office on the evening of the meeting of the citizens held that night and stated that he had learned that a petition requesting the resignation of Minnie Cox as postmaster at Indianola was being circulated; that he desired that this resignation should be read to the people that night, for the reason that he had been a citizen of this community for years and he was not willing for his wife, Minnie Cox, to hold the office after he had learned that a majority of the citizens desired her resignation. Affiant would further state that the said Wayne Cox handed to him the resignation of his wife, Minnie Cox, which was read at said meeting.

Affiant would further state that from his best knowledge, information, and belief that this resignation was tendered voluntarily and without any fear or threat or intimidation, as she voluntarily notified the people of Indianola in a public assembly that since it was the wish of the people that she should no longer hold the position of postmaster, that she would tender her resignation, to take effect on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1903.

P. C. CHAPMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of January, A. D. 1903.
[SEAL.] W. P. GRESHAM, Chancery Clerk.

I heartily indorse the above statement by Hon. P. C. Chapman in full as the whole truth.

J. W. WELCH, County Treasurer.

Substantiated by—
[SEAL.] W. D. WATTS, Circuit Clerk.

We indorse the above statement made by P. C. Chapman as a true statement of the facts.

W. T. Pitts, cashier Bank of Indianola; J. L. Davis, mayor; A. E. Andersen, jr., ex-sheriff; A. C. Cox, sheriff; R. P. Miller, ex-sheriff; W. E. Chapman, editor and notary; D. M. Quinn, county superintendent of education; W. P. Gresham, chancery clerk; C. P. Adair, editor Sunflower Penser.

It is said that that very request from her indicates that she did this under duress, because why should she ask them to make it the 1st day of January instead of the 1st day of November, 1902? It is the most simple thing in the world. She was negotiating with them. She wanted to settle the affairs of her office. She did not want to hold it in opposition to the wishes of the white people of Indianola, the people who get their mail there, and she wanted to agree upon a time that would be satisfactory to them as well as to her, because she did not want to hold it in opposition to their wishes. She wanted to consult them with reference to the time when it was satisfactory to them for her resignation to take effect.

I now read the affidavit of D. M. Quinn:

Personally appeared before me, W. D. Watts, clerk of the circuit court of the county of Sunflower and State of Mississippi, D. M. Quinn, who, after having been duly sworn, makes the following statement under oath, to wit: That he was present at the two meetings of citizens of Indianola in said county, held at the court-house during the month of September, 1902; that said meetings were orderly and composed of the best law-abiding citizens of said town, and that neither of said meetings took any action demanding the resignation of Minnie Cox, the postmistress of said town, or to intimidate her in any way; said meetings took no action relative to the resignation of Minnie Cox except to carry by an affirmative vote a motion requesting that she resign the office of postmistress; that a petition was circulated among the citizens of the town, which contained a request that the postmistress resign, but states further to the best of his knowledge and belief that said petition was never presented to either Minnie Cox, the postmistress, or her husband, and no one was authorized by either of said meetings to carry any request to the postmistress or in any way make known to her the wishes of said meeting that she resign the office. He further states on information and belief that the postmistress resigned for the reason that she became aware of the fact that a majority of the patrons of the office desired her to do so, and not by reason of any threats of violence or intimidation from any source.

D. M. QUINN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of January, A. D. 1903.
[SEAL.] W. D. WATTS,

Clerk of the Circuit Court of said County.

There was a treaty between Great Britain and this country, and an extra session of the Senate was called for its consideration. In that treaty I suppose many propositions and counter propositions were made between the Secretary of State of the United States and the premier of Great Britain. It could not be said that because one made a proposition to the other and asked that such and such be done he was doing it under duress, or that the other who accepted it was accepting it under duress.

There is no doubt and no denial of the proposition that Indianola wanted Minnie Cox out of the office because of her color. They did not want to resort, and did not resort, to any illegal means or any violent means to get her out, but they resorted to that peaceable means which they thought would be effective to get her out.

As I said, the race distinction exists. There can not be any denial of that. It exists all over this country. Many years ago, more than a century ago, the people of this country, commencing

in the North—in New England—went to Africa and brought here from barbarism and from cannibalism an inferior race of people. That race of people have lived here ever since. Our people have regarded them all over the country as an inferior race of people. It does not follow, however, as is charged by the Senator from Wisconsin, that there is any hate between the white people and negroes. There certainly is not in our section of the country. In the State of Mississippi there certainly is none. So the Senator is mistaken—

Mr. SPOONER. I did not say that.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. The Senator referred to the hate of those people against the colored race.

Mr. SPOONER. I was speaking generally. I did not refer to any particular locality in the United States.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Now, the colored people, as I said, were elevated from a condition of barbarism and cannibalism to a condition of slavery. They were an inferior race. It was a blessing to the negro race and a curse to the white race in the United States.

There is the friendliest feeling existing in the State of Mississippi between the negroes and the white people. Nevertheless, it is recognized there that they are an inferior race. It is recognized by the negro race themselves. All over this country men boast of having in their veins Scotch blood, Welsh blood, English blood, Irish blood, German blood, Italian blood, Spanish blood, French blood, Portuguese blood. Who ever heard of a man boasting that he had within his veins negro blood? This prejudice, I do not mean ill feeling, but race distinction, exists in the Senator's section as it does in my section. It exists in the Senator's State as well as it does in my State. I do not say that there is any ill feeling, but race distinction. We want to build up the negro. We send him to school in the State of Mississippi.

I venture the assertion that in no other State, especially in no State in the North, are as many negro children sent to the common schools of the State, supported from a common fund appropriated out of the State treasury, as are sent in the State of Mississippi to our common schools, supported by appropriations from our State treasury. We send 25 per cent more colored children to our schools than we do white children. We send them the same length of time that we do our white children. We support a college in our State for the higher education of the negroes, both male and female. Nevertheless it does not follow that there is anybody there who believes that the white race is not superior to the negro race. It is not a condition of our making. It is a condition that came down to us from the plastic hand of the Almighty himself and has existed ever since, and it is likely to exist as long as time shall last. It is a condition, as I have said, for which we are not responsible.

I say to the Senator who prosecutes this charge against the people of Indianola—because it is against the entire people of Indianola—that the entire people of Indianola have been guilty of trying to get this woman out of office peaceably and not unlawfully. Not only so, but the entire people of Mississippi sympathize with them in it, as one labor union strikes in sympathy with another labor union. The same condition exists all over the State. Indianola is not a peculiar, isolated section of the State which has a race distinction which does not exist anywhere else. It exists all over the State.

Now, let us test the matter of the fairness of the Senator. I have said the President was misinformed, and I repeat he was misinformed. It seems that the President has only talked with those of one side, and shuts his ears to anything on the other side. The President decided this matter without allowing the people of Indianola any hearing. "He never asked for anything from them. There was not a single, solitary citizen of Indianola consulted about this matter. He said to the people, 'You must have your office closed because you are forcing this woman to resign.' There was not any opportunity to the people there to defend themselves against any charge made. On the contrary, on an ex parte hearing the President took his action. I believe the Senator from Wisconsin stated that he has not read all the correspondence between the President and his advisers. We are not yet advised of what we are called upon to answer; but from a one-sided statement by somebody, or bodies, the President suspended that office.

There is evidence which has been in the possession of the President of the United States, and which had not been presented to this body, which was read for the first time by the Senator from Wisconsin. So that, whatever that evidence may be, we know nothing about it, the people of Indianola know nothing about it, and we have no opportunity to defend ourselves against it or to deny it.

Mr. CARMACK. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Certainly.

Mr. CARMACK. I ask the Senator from Mississippi if I correctly understood him to say that he was denied the right to read the documents presented here by the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. When I received a letter from Mr. Chapman, which I read to the Senate on the 15th of this month in my former statement, I went to the Postmaster-General, read to him that letter, and asked him for a copy of the correspondence. I was told that that was never allowed, but that sometimes correspondence of that kind was read to those who desired to hear it, and that, under those circumstances, I must go to the President for permission to see it.

I went to the President, and I presented the request to him for a copy of the correspondence in obedience to the desire expressed by Mr. Chapman in his letter to me. I read the entire letter to the President and to the Postmaster-General. I was informed by the President and informed by the Postmaster-General that part of the correspondence was addressed to the President and not to the Postmaster-General. That correspondence I was not shown. I requested a copy of that correspondence. It was not shown to me, but the President wrote a card to the Postmaster-General, authorizing him, if he saw proper—I am not sure now whether it was to allow me to read the correspondence or to show it to me.

I carried that card to the Postmaster-General, and he read to me part of the report of the post-office inspector. I thought at the time, when I made the statement a while ago, that it was his first report, but my recollection now, after hearing the Senator from Wisconsin read it, is that it was the second report. I think it was the same report which was read here by the Senator from Wisconsin.

The Postmaster-General read to me also a letter of Mr. Humphreys, the member-elect to the House of Representatives from that district. My recollection now is that nothing else was shown me. My request was to see all the correspondence addressed to the President and to the Postmaster-General, so that I might know upon what was predicated the abolition of this office. The office may not have been abolished, as the Senator says, but it may as well be abolished for all the good it is doing the people of Indianola. They are getting no benefit whatever from it.

I did not get to see the letter from Mr. Davis. I was told that Mr. Davis had stated in writing that he would not guarantee the personal safety of the postmaster if she should return to take charge of the office. I challenge the reading of that letter, which is claimed to bear that construction. This is the first time I have ever heard it read. It was read as part of the testimony by the Senator from Wisconsin, but I challenge the reading of that letter to show that there is anything in it showing that Mr. Davis denied that the postmaster would be perfectly safe in returning to Indianola and taking possession of the office.

I have a letter from the mayor of the town which I will read, but before I do that I want to ask in reference to this matter, How could it be that those people could refute what was said in those letters when their contents were not known to them; when they were not only not aware of them, but when they were denied the opportunity to see them or to have them read, except as extracts were read from them? There was no opportunity on the face of the earth to contradict the evidence upon which the charge was made against them that there was a brutal and lawless element there, who have by threats, terror, and violence forced the resignation of the postmaster. This charge is against the entire people there, because the alleged threat, as contended by the Senator, consisted of a peaceable meeting petitioning the postmaster to resign. Every threat that can be found is found in that action of that meeting, because that is all that was done. The people of Indianola have had no opportunity to answer; they have had no opportunity to see the charge. They do not know what has been said.

The action of the Vehmgerichte was not worse than is this action against the people of Indianola, except in the severity of the penalty. I have read that more than six hundred years ago there existed a society, called the "Vehmgerichte," that tried its accused not only in his absence, but in his ignorance of the fact that he was accused. They tried him without letting him know there was any charge preferred against him. They convicted him; then they carried him into a room, where he was called upon to kneel before a crucifix, and then by a trap-door process they dropped him 80 or 100 feet below on revolving spears and knives, where he was cut to pieces, and after that he was only known as "the forgotten."

Now, what worse was that than this charge against these people, except that in this case the Government did not take their lives when they found them guilty? They took away from them the prop which upholds their business, the prop which upholds their correspondence, the prop which gives them the opportunity to read the news of the world in the daily papers. They took away from them the daily press, and did it upon a charge of

which Indianola had no knowledge and which they were not even permitted to see.

When these people were denied post-office facilities, when the office was closed, this woman stayed there four or five days, walked the streets in perfect security and safety, and then went to visit relatives in Birmingham, Ala. Later she refused to go back and take charge of the office. No threat against her was made and can be found anywhere, unless it be in the fertile brain and imagination of the President, the Postmaster-General, and Senators, who find a threat in a peaceable assembly of a law-abiding community. I believe the Senator from Wisconsin did state that a majority of them were law-abiding people. In the assembly of this law-abiding people is found the threat of violence and of terror to this woman, so that she refused to go back and take charge of the post-office. The Administration refused to accept her resignation, and I suppose her pay goes on, though she refuses to perform the service.

Because the timorousness of this woman has prevailed upon her to refuse to go back and take charge of the office the people of Indianola are denied a postmaster—this timorousness, coupled with the refusal of the President to accept her resignation when it had been formally tendered.

Then what? The Post-Office Department ordered the mail to be forwarded where? To the nearest post-office? No; but they ordered it to be forwarded some 30 miles away—to Greenville.

Now, I want to read here what Mr. Justice Fuller, who now honors the office of Chief Justice of the United States, said in the case of *in re Rapier*:

This is true, but while the legitimate end of the exercise of the power in question is to furnish mail facilities for the people of the United States, it is also true that mail facilities are not required to be furnished for every purpose.

The part to which I wish to call attention in that extract is this:

The legitimate end of the exercise of the power in question is to furnish mail facilities for the people of the United States.

I have read the whole of it so that I can not be charged with having garbled it; I have read it from period to period.

The legitimate—

I call especial attention to this part of that sentence—

The legitimate end of the exercise of the power in question is to furnish mail facilities for the people of the United States.

I take it that means all the people of the United States and all of the United States.

Now, what? Suppose there had been some lawless persons in the town of Indianola who had made threats against the postmaster—I will say a lawless person, for that matter—and that the postmaster was driven out of office because of those threats; and suppose, as I said, the Senator from Wisconsin admits that most of the people are opposed to any such conduct, opposed to any such violence, opposed to any such threats, then what? Is it not right, is it not a duty of the sworn Executive of the United States and the Postmaster-General to furnish to those people the best postal facilities that can be furnished? Grant that it is the duty of the President of the United States to see that any officer of the United States is not intimidated; grant, for the sake of argument, that there was intimidation by some lawless man or men in small numbers in the town of Indianola, as is stated by the Senator from Wisconsin, and grant that his sense of duty impelled him, in order to see that such officers in the discharge of the functions of the Federal Government should not be driven out of that office, to close the office until the people there should be punished sufficiently to make them drive out those lawless men, whoever they were, what was his next duty?

His next sworn duty under the Constitution and laws of the United States was to give the people the next best facilities that they could have for their mail. Who denies or who will deny that? Will the Senator from Wisconsin deny it? Will any man in his senses deny it, whether he be a Senator, a Representative, or a private citizen of the United States?

It was the duty of the Government, through the courts, to enforce the law by the prosecution and conviction of anyone who unlawfully kept the postmaster from discharging her official duties, and to give mail facilities to all the people, but not to punish the innocent. The speech of the Senator, if his conclusions were admitted, shows that the innocent are being punished for what he says is the unlawful actions of a very few. The President is now punishing Indianola for making known in a peaceable, respectful, lawful way their desire for the change of an official. It is not a question, as claimed by the Senator, whether the President should sustain Federal officials in the discharge of their official duties; it is a question whether the people of any section of the country have the right to peaceably assemble and make known their wishes in respect to public affairs. That was all that was done in this instance. Nothing else can be found in the action of the people of Indianola by anyone unless it is a suspecting mind that attributes sinister motives to the most innocent act.

What did the President do? As I stated, he directed the mail to be sent to Greenville, 30 miles away. Four miles from there is Heathman. There is a railroad line, and only one railroad line, between Indianola and Greenville. It goes right by this office of Heathman, which, as I say, is only 4 miles from Indianola. A request was presented to the Postmaster-General to change this mail from Greenville to Heathman. While the laborer, the blacksmith, the shoemaker, the carpenter, the clerk, the lawyer, the doctor, the banker, the merchant, or anybody else engaged in business there, but especially the humbler citizens of the community, might not have an opportunity to go to Greenville oftener than once a week or even once a month, they could go over the 4 miles to Heathman and get their mail there.

But the answer to that letter was that the office at Heathman was not prepared with facilities for handling such a large mail as the mail of Indianola. Here is the letter of the Postmaster-General:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1903.

Hon. A. J. McLAURIN, *United States Senate.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: Replying to your request that the mail for Indianola, Miss., be forwarded to Heathman, Miss., instead of to Greenville, as is now being done, I beg to say that Heathman is a very small office, of the fourth class, the entire receipts of the office amounting to only \$115 last year. The office at Heathman is not in any manner equipped to handle such a large amount of mail as would be sent to it in the event your request was complied with.

Very truly yours,

H. C. PAYNE, *Postmaster-General.*

To that I answered—for I have the friendliest feeling toward the Postmaster-General, as I also have for the President of the United States, and they have both throughout this matter treated me with great courtesy, which I am now glad to acknowledge to the Senate and to the country—that I thought in considering this matter the Postmaster-General must have overlooked the letter which I read to him from the superintendent of education, Mr. Quinn. So I addressed this letter to the Postmaster-General:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1903.

Hon. H. C. PAYNE, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday is received this morning, in reference to my request that the mail for Indianola, Miss., be forwarded to Heathman, Miss., instead of to Greenville, Miss., until such time as the Indianola post-office shall be reopened, if such time shall ever come. I thought this request so reasonable that there could be no hesitancy in granting it, as without any extra expense to the Government the mail that is now placed by the Government about 30 miles from the patrons could be thus put within 4 miles of them.

In your denial of the request you say, "The office at Heathman is not in any manner equipped to handle such a large amount of mail," etc. You will remember that I called your attention especially to this part of the letter written by Hon. D. M. Quinn, county superintendent of education, January 10, 1903, to wit: "Crawford, the postmaster at Heathman, has two clerks in his store there, and assured me on Thursday of this week that he could handle the mail for Indianola without inconvenience." I also called the attention of the President especially to the same thing. This must have been overlooked in determining that the mail can not be handled at Heathman.

The people of Indianola have employed a person, as I understand, to carry their mail to Heathman and post it there, and have directed their correspondents to address them at Heathman, so the post-office at Heathman will have this mail to handle. The only mail for Indianola that will not be handled at Heathman will be that small amount that may be addressed to Indianola by some persons who have not been acquainted with the situation, in which small amount may happen to be some very important correspondence of some humble person not in the least responsible for existing conditions, from miscarriage of which such person may greatly suffer. While I have not express authority to do so, I take the liberty in behalf of the people of Indianola to propose that whatever extra expense the Government incurs in changing the mail for Indianola from Greenville to Heathman will be paid by the people of Indianola. If this proposition meets your approval, I will submit it for ratification to the Indianola people.

Faithfully, etc.,

A. J. McLAURIN.

I received the following reply, which reiterates the statement made in the first instance, that they did not have the mail facilities:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1903.

Hon. A. J. McLAURIN,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Replying to your letter of the 16th instant, I beg to say that I have carefully investigated the propriety of forwarding mail addressed to Indianola, Miss., to the post-office at Heathman instead of to Greenville, as is now the case.

As I have previously stated to you, Heathman is a small fourth-class office, the entire receipts for the year being about \$100, and it is not in any manner equipped for handling mail to the amount which would be received in the event your request were complied with, and from the views of the practical post-office men in the Department it would not be desirable to carry out the plan you suggest.

Very truly yours,

H. C. PAYNE, *Postmaster-General.*

There can be no justification by anybody for the denial to the people of Indianola of the right to have their mail go to Heathman. The entire mail of Indianola practically does go to Heathman now. The Post-Office Department is compelled to provide facilities for the handling of the Indianola mail. It practically all goes there through private arrangements made by Indianola's people. There may be some straggling letters, as I wrote to the Postmaster-General, and there probably will be, written by some correspondent who has not been advised of the conditions there, and who

does not know that a letter addressed to Indianola will not go to Indianola, but will be sent to Greenville, and, being sent to Greenville, the addressee will not receive it. It may entail some great hardship upon him; it may entail great loss, and it seems to me to be simply to carry out a determination to see that these people shall be punished into giving the assurance that this woman will be acceptable to the people of Indianola, an assurance that never will be given.

They say, "You must give us assurance." What assurance can they give? There has never been any violation of law by those people; there has never been any threat, and I challenge the prosecutor of these charges to show any threat that has been made against her, unless the peaceable assemblage of the people there can be denominated a threat—a peaceable assemblage of the people there to present their grievances and asking her, who had power to do it, to redress them by her resignation. If she did not want to do so, she was not required to do so any more than the President is required to grant a petition addressed to him. But surely that does not deny them the right to present the petition. That right existed in all times in this country. It exists in every free country. That the right of peaceably assembling and presenting petitions should not be abridged in certain particulars is put in the Constitution of the United States, but it is not given by the Constitution of the United States; the right to petition is not given by the Constitution of the United States. Those were rights the people had before. Those were inherent rights in the people to peaceably assemble and to present petitions for redress of grievances to any authority of the Government; but that it should not be infringed or abridged by the laws of Congress is given by the assurance of the Constitution of the United States.

I have here a letter from the mayor of Indianola. The Senator from Wisconsin construes a letter written by the mayor as implying that there would be great danger of physical violence to this woman if she came back, a construction that is unwarranted by the language. It would be unpleasant to the mayor, of course, and it would be unpleasant to all the people of Indianola, for her to come back there and reoccupy the office of postmaster, and for that reason she does not do it; not because she is afraid of violence, but she does not want to run counter to public opinion there; and public opinion is the opinion of the white people there, as is known to everybody there, whether white or black, and the negroes themselves recognize that. I am going to read this letter to show that there is no justification for the construction of the Senator from Wisconsin that any threat was implied in the letter of J. L. Davis. Not only that, but there is no justification for the construction which the Postmaster-General and the President put upon that letter.

Here is the letter:

INDIANOLA, MISS., January 17, 1903.

Hon. A. J. McLAURIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to thank you both personally and for the people of Indianola and vicinity for the great interest you have taken in our behalf and for the defense you have made for us. You know your people here, and you know that they are not the kind to forget a favor.

Now, as to Minnie Cox returning here, I want to assure you that she will be perfectly safe in returning, as safe as you yourself would be in coming here. But I want to impress on you the fact that there is not a man, woman, or child in this place who wants Minnie Cox as postmistress again. She has told at least a dozen people of this place that under no circumstances would she act as postmistress again, and as for defending her as postmistress, what would be the use in making such a statement, when she will not act in that capacity any more?

It has been claimed that this man would not give any assurance that he would defend her as postmaster if she came back, he being the mayor, and the sheriff would not give any assurance that he would defend her. He shows the reason for that was because there could be no necessity for giving an assurance of that kind, as she had uttered time and again her determination not to undertake to assume the office of postmaster there again.

She resigned the office voluntarily, and left the town of her own accord to visit a friend in Birmingham, and she knows that she can return whenever it suits her, or when she desires to do so. But we do not want her as postmistress, and if we can not get the office reopened, and continued without accepting her, we prefer to let it stand as it is. We did not force her to resign.

I hope the Senator from Wisconsin will remember that when he comes to comment upon the testimony of J. L. Davis, which he has introduced—

Right here, while it flits across my memory, I want to call attention to a statement of the Senator from Wisconsin in reference to the letter of the member-elect to the House of Representatives from that district, which I was not allowed during the time of his speech to correct. The Senator asserted that he would not have referred to the letter of the member-elect had it not been brought out by me. The Senator will recollect—and his remarks in the RECORD will show it when he comes to read them—that he was calling attention to the fact that certain parts of the correspondence in the Postmaster-General's Office had been read to me, or that the correspondence had been read to me. I then told the

Senator what parts of the correspondence and the documents in the Postmaster-General's Office had been read to me; so that it was the Senator who brought it out. I was compelled, when he called attention to what had been read to me, to state what it was that had been read, and so it was brought out by the Senator, and not by me. The letter continues:

And when she ascertained that she was not wanted by the citizens of the town, she acted in good sense in resigning, and we commend her action.

Will the Senator say because she acted in good sense in resigning, that thereby he means that if she had not resigned the people would have gone with a mob and with guns and pistols and killed the postmaster or run her out? It does not mean anything of that kind; and yet it would be just as reasonable, just as natural, and just as logical an inference as the inferences which the Senator drew from the letter of J. L. Davis, read by him. He goes on afterwards and explains himself.

If the President and the Postmaster-General want to discontinue this office, and thereby ruin the commerce of one of the best and most law-abiding towns in the United States, they will have to do so.

Those people have not arraigned the President; they have had no grievance against the President or the Postmaster-General. They have all the time disclaimed any such intention. It is in the letters received by me, which I read to the Senate heretofore in the speech I made in the presentation of this case. They acquit the President and Postmaster-General of any malignity or of any disposition to oppress them in this matter, of any enmity or hostility to them. But they have felt, they feel now, and I feel, too, that the President of the United States and the Postmaster-General have been misinformed about this matter.

We still believe the President has been misinformed, as his character is one of rugged honesty, and we want you to see him personally and lay this matter before him. If when he understands the situation he still wants to keep our post-office closed, he will have to do so. I do not mean to convey the idea that Minnie Cox would be assassinated, or even insulted, were she to return and open the office, but let me make it plain to you when I say that the people of this place and vicinity do not want Minnie Cox, or any other negro, as postmaster. Your friends here feel grateful, indeed, for the stand you have taken and for the defense you are making for them. This place is void of a lawless element, and as mayor I know this to be a fact.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours, very truly,

J. L. DAVIS, Mayor.

Now, these people have only wanted to make it plain, as they have made it plain, or have tried to make it plain to Wayne Cox, that they do not want any negro postmaster in Indianola; that they would rather have no postmaster there at all. They want to make this fact plain, so that there can be no doubt about it and no quibble over it. While that is true, while that is the unanimous sentiment and feeling of the people of Indianola, at the same time they assert that she would be as safe to go back there and assume charge of the office as I, one of their representatives in the American Senate, would be to go to the town of Indianola. They make that plain. That contradicts the construction put upon the letter written by Mr. Davis to the inspector. He wanted to convey the impression there, probably in language not so explicit as the impression is conveyed in the letter to me and conveyed to the Senate by my reading it to the Senate, that it would be an unpleasant affair to the people; that they did not want a negro postmaster, they wanted a white postmaster, and they preferred to have no post-office at all rather than have a negro postmaster.

Now, they have made arrangements for a private post-office of their own. They have a post-office, not a Government post-office, but a private post-office of their own. They have engaged as postmaster a white woman. They have engaged a mail carrier, and that mail carrier every day twice carries their mail to Heathman, 4 miles away, and posts it there. At the same time they receive from Heathman the correspondence that is directed there for the people of Indianola. I have been told that the papers had it that if on the margin of the envelope there was the statement that the mail was for Indianola, notwithstanding the fact that it was addressed to Heathman, it was sent to Greenville. I can not believe that unless I have further evidence for it. Notwithstanding the fact that they are denied the benefit of their mail within 4 miles, and it is sent 30 miles, I do not believe if it were addressed to Heathman, and on the margin it was stated that it was for Indianola people, it would for that reason be sent to Greenville.

I have another little document here which I want to read. I desire to read from Mr. Baird, because I have nothing to conceal from anybody in this matter. Mr. Baird was at one time a representative in the State legislature, and is a lawyer there of high standing. He comes from a fine family. He writes as follows:

INDIANOLA, MISS., January 13, 1903.

Hon. A. J. McLAURIN, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: Chapman tells me your original telegram was addressed to me as well as himself. I was not at home is the reason I did not reply. I have had very little to say or do with the matter; was not at the first meeting of citizens to discuss the negro question when the resignation of the postmistress was demanded. At the second meeting I acted and voted with the majority in protesting that it should go out to the world that the

good people of the town were in favor of forcing any law-abiding citizens to give up an office or make them leave the town.

That is, a majority of the people.

Minnie Cox tendered her resignation to last meeting, to take effect 1st of January, 1903. Hoping you may soon be able to relieve us of the situation, I am, sincerely,

THOS. R. BAIRD.

Mr. Baird is one of those who states that it was a voluntary resignation. Mr. Baird is one of those who voted against a resolution to make the doctor leave town, and voted with the majority in doing so—and I am informed the doctor did not leave town. That a resolution of that kind was introduced into the meeting certainly is not a reflection upon the whole people in the county and the whole State of Mississippi, because whatever reflects upon the people of Indianola is a reflection upon the people of the entire State of Mississippi, inasmuch as it is a representative community of Mississippi. I say, because such a resolution was introduced by somebody is no reason why the people of the whole State should be denounced and branded as lawless and brutal, and that is the effect of it.

A majority voted it down. They were there acting as a unit—that is, getting the will of the majority. Whatever was the will of the majority was the will of the entire meeting. So when the majority voted and the majority expressed their wishes, it became the wishes of the entire community, and the wishes of the entire community were that the negro doctor should not be required to leave town.

Of course, the matter discussed about the negro who insulted the young lady in the store was not a matter of any resolution. It may have been referred to. The thing that brought about the trouble at the time it was brought about was that on the 18th of September a young lady—respectable, chaste, well-conducted, well-behaved, deportment unexceptional, nobody complaining of her at all, working for a living as a clerk in a store—was approached by a drunken negro porter with improper advances, which she resented and which she reported to her friends, who immediately, to use common parlance, went after him, and he was compelled to flee the town.

Let me tell you I have no apologies to make for it for the people of Mississippi. It will be done at any time, under any circumstances, by the people of Mississippi, and it will take a hundred thousand bayonets to restrain them when the virtue of their women is assailed.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator from Mississippi permit me?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Yes, sir.

Mr. SPOONER. Mrs. Cox had not made any improper advances to any woman in Indianola, had she?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. I have not said that she has. I made no reflection upon the postmaster. She is of a very good negro character, as I suppose. She has the respect of the white people of that community as a good, well-behaved negro, as I understand. Still, the fact that the postmaster has made no improper approaches to anybody does not justify a negro porter in making improper advances to a woman because she happened to be a clerk and unprotected.

Mr. SPOONER. Does the Senator mean to imply that I have justified that in anything I have said?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. The Senator can say himself whether his question to me meant that.

Mr. SPOONER. No; I say Mrs. Cox—

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. I leave the Senator to say whether he meant that by his question to me.

Mr. SPOONER. I say whatever the people felt like doing or did do to this colored man who insulted a white woman would not afford any justification for the action against Mrs. Cox, because she had insulted no white woman.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. The Senator can not parry it in any way like that. I want to say that in the State of Mississippi, and in every other State where the people have the idea about it that we have, when the negro question is sprung and there is trouble between the negroes and the whites, especially growing out of a proposition like that, it inflames feelings and passions which ought to be permitted to lie dormant. I am saying this to show that when the people of a community, who are human, who are possessed of human impulses, human instincts, if there may be such a word employed, human intuitions, are aroused they act like people do everywhere else. They go to extremes when race feeling is aroused. I suppose it is so in the State of Wisconsin as it is in our State.

I remember that only a little while ago—I may have occasion to read an account of it—in the State of Kansas a negro killed a white man. They could not tell which of two had done it. A mob took one out and hung him, even in the State of Kansas, and it turned out, as the report of the newspaper stated afterwards, that it was a case of mistaken identity, and they had hanged the brother of the guilty man instead of the guilty man himself. I

was calling attention to the insult offered by a drunken negro to a white girl in Indianola to show how race feeling broke out; how it lay quiet there for a long time; how the people had quietly submitted to this postmaster without raising any audible objection, and how they came to raise the objection just at this time, because there has been a great deal said—I inferred as much from the Senator's speech—as to why the people of Indianola permitted this negro woman to hold the office under the Administration of Mr. Harrison and under the Administration of Mr. McKinley and up to this time in the Administration of Mr. Roosevelt and just now come to raise the question.

I suppose there is always some reason for the action of human beings. I understood the Senator himself to read a letter of some man who had recently, from being a commercial, gold-standard Democrat, turned Republican to get the office, as Republicans in the South generally do, and that, wanting to get the office, he had instigated this movement to oust Minnie Cox. I infer that was the meaning of the reading of that letter, because it did not give any facts; it did not refer to any threats made or violence offered to this woman. He read the letter—

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator will permit me?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. I read the letter to show that the purpose had existed there to force the resignation of Mrs. Cox. That is what he said in the letter.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. And to get a white Republican in—this new convert to the Republican party.

Mr. SPOONER. He stated a pertinent fact, if it is true, and there is nothing in the papers or in anything the Senator has said to dispute it. They had resolved—and resolved quite early—that Mrs. Cox must resign, and the Senator himself has shown that they signed a polite request to Mrs. Cox to resign her office by November 2. It is not very often, I suppose, that the white people of communities down South present petitions to colored people. But they fixed a date in the first instance for her to resign. What does the Senator think? Suppose in the exercise of this alleged right of petition they meet and pass a resolution requesting a man against whom they were enraged for some reason to have the kindness to leave town within twenty-four hours. I suppose that would be the exercise of the right of petition.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. That would depend upon circumstances. I have known men who ought to be requested to leave in considerably less than twenty-four hours, and I know men that have been so ordered to leave.

Mr. SPOONER. I have no doubt the Senator has.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Yes, sir; the Senator has.

Mr. SPOONER. But that is not the exercise of the right of petition. It is simply a threat, and everybody understands it is a threat; and when the people of a community circulate petitions to a Federal official, of whose conduct in the duties of the office there is no complaint, that she resign by a certain day—it is a wonder they did not fix the hour—does not the Senator regard that, situated as this woman was, as a threat?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. I do not. I do not regard it as any threat, because I do not believe these people would have done the woman the least harm if she had stayed there until now. I believe they would have taken a measure like they have adopted, to get their mail elsewhere. I believe she appreciated that. I believe she appreciated that their race distinctions went to the extent that they were not going to get their mail there any longer if she was postmaster; that they would have a white postmaster like they have, a private postmaster, getting their mail by private carrier from Heathman, as they certainly have a right to do.

Mr. SPOONER. I thank the Senator for his confession.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. I have made no confession. I am guilty of no crime.

I want to say one thing with reference to the Senator's statement that it is an unusual thing for the people to present a petition to a negro. That may be. But when they are put upon us and we make complaint, we ought not to be censured for it, unless it is on the idea of the boy who cried, "Ma! Ma! Make Bill behave himself. Every time I hit him on the head with the hammer he hallooes."

But the Senator a moment ago, when he interrupted me, said there was a resolution that the postmaster must resign. If the Senator persists in drawing illogical inferences and conclusions, he ought, in justice to the people of Mississippi, be accurate in his premises of facts. There was no resolution that she must resign. The resolution was that a committee be appointed to solicit signatures to a petition requesting her to resign. Having put their resolution in writing at a public, peaceable meeting to consult about their public affairs, the people of Indianola have a right to insist that the written resolution is the expression of their purpose.

Mr. SPOONER. If they had any complaint to make of the postmaster, why did they not make it to the man who appointed

her and who could remove her? Why not make it to the man who had some power and responsibility? Why make it to the woman?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. Simply because it has not yet got to that point in this country, thank the Lord, that a man can not petition a negro postmaster if he desires to do so, even if it is a negro woman. Even the people of Mississippi have that right accorded to them thus far.

Let me see what Wayne Cox says about this. He has spoken about it. I quote from the Memphis Morning News:

WHAT WAYNE COX SAYS.

Probably the most significant feature in substantiation of this statement is the interview of Wayne Cox, the husband of the recent postmistress. Cox is an intelligent, industrious negro. He owns probably \$35,000 worth of property in and around Indianola, and the business interests of the community are his interests. He has enough sense to know that he and his wife can not afford to fly in the face of public sentiment. Before leaving for Birmingham yesterday he talked to a special representative of the Morning News for half an hour or more.

"If my wife or myself had known that she was distasteful to the white people of this community she would have resigned long ago. I am a citizen of this town. I have lived here for years. I pay taxes here on my property, and the interests of this place are my interests. The white people are my friends and have treated me with consideration and kindness. I would not openly or by indirection do anything to offend them."

"As soon as I learned that my wife was no longer wanted by the white people I advised her to resign. Her resignation was not due to threats or intimidation. None were made. My wife does not care for the place and would not have it under the circumstances."

"We expect to stay here, and we feel sure we will be accorded the fair and just treatment we have always had."

"I do not find fault with the white people—those who wanted my wife's resignation. I think, however, that a mass meeting was unnecessary. If representative citizens had simply come to us and stated the facts the resignation would have been forthcoming just the same."

There is the statement of Wayne Cox himself. He and his wife felt, just as the newspapers stated, that it was not the thing for them to do to fly in the face of public sentiment. They did not want to fly in the face of public sentiment. They are people of property living in that community. They are people who enjoy the confidence of the white people of that community and the esteem of the white people as negroes in their place. The mass of the negroes there are people without property. They have, in a financial way, no interest in common with Wayne Cox and his wife. But Wayne Cox's interests, his financial interests, are a community of interest with the white people who own most of the property in that community. He did not want to have their ill will. It is natural, and the people of this community could see that as well as anyone else could, that the Coxes did not want to incur the displeasure and ill will of the people of that community. Therefore it was only necessary to let them know that her resignation was desired and it would be forthcoming, as it was forthcoming.

Now, I omitted the other day to read a telegram which I had when I made the statement before, but which was not at my desk at the time. It was dated Indianola, January 9, 1903.

Senator A. J. McLAURIN, Washington, D. C.:

Postmistress voluntarily resigned her office. Voluntarily left town. Will be safe and protected when she returns. Will write.

P. C. CHAPMAN.

Mr. HOAR. Why did she leave town?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. She left town, as I am informed, to visit her people. She stayed in town four or five days and walked the streets there after the office was closed. She certainly did not leave—if that is implied by the Senator's question—from any fear or threats of violence.

Mr. HOAR. I did not mean to imply anything by my question. I do not want to meddle with this debate. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] will take care of his own side of it. It struck me as a very curious thing that somebody should telegraph to a Senator in Congress that a colored lady in some town in the interior of his State had left town; and I wanted to know how it happened that that particularly interesting piece of information was conveyed to the Senator. He says because she left town to visit some friends.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. It happened—

Mr. HOAR. Does the Senator receive similar information about the movements of any other colored lady in Mississippi?

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. I do not know that any other colored woman has left town. I do not know that there has been any necessity for telegraphing about any other colored woman. I certainly am not in correspondence with them.

Mr. HOAR. How does the Senator account for the fact that a lady, having merely resigned an office and everything being agreeable all around, she being in no danger, somebody in one of the towns of his State should telegraph to him that she had left town? I suppose there is some reason for it.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. There is a reason which I would have given to the Senator if he had just asked the question and given me time to answer it before asking it the second time. There is an easy solution of it. I was home during the

holidays, and when I reached Washington I found that this office had been discontinued. I believe the Senator from Wisconsin will not allow me to say abolished, but it had been discontinued in some way. I suppose the people of Indianola will be glad to hear it has not been abolished. When I reached here and found that the office had been discontinued and their mail ordered to Greenville, I addressed a telegram to Mr. Chapman asking him to send me the facts connected with it.

On the 8th I sent another telegram, asking him about the resignation of the woman, whether there was any threat made or implied against her by anybody; and the telegram I read in response to the later telegram I sent to him. So there is nothing remarkable about his sending a telegram of that kind. I do not think there is anything remarkable about a Senator, who finds that one of the post-offices in the State which he has the honor to represent as one of the Senators in this Chamber has been discontinued, going to work to get the reopening of the post-office. So I am sure the Senator's alarm is not well founded.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I did not criticize or call attention to any telegram sent by the Senator. What I referred to was the one sent him.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi. The one sent by the Senator provoked the one that was sent to him. It was in answer to the one I sent that Mr. Chapman sent this telegram to me.

I should like to say just here to the Senator and to the Senate that those people did not set about getting their office reopened. I did it because I thought it was my duty as a Senator to do all I could to cause the reopening of the office. I could only do it by sending to them for information. So far from their setting about it, they have been willing all the time, inasmuch as the President and the Postmaster-General saw fit to convict them of being a lawless and brutal element and to close up their post-office and to deny mail to men whom it is admitted never committed an unlawful act (I believe it is stated who had never gone so far as to commit the offense of asking or preparing to ask for the resignation of Minnie Cox), thus depriving those people of their mail—they are willing, inasmuch as they were thus convicted without a hearing of the charges against them, and without knowing that they were accused, and without being allowed the opportunity to confront their accusers, and conscious of the integrity of their peaceable action, to let the matter stand just as it is until the President and the Postmaster-General shall see fit to open it of their own accord, if it ever occurs to them to do so.

I have here an article from a paper which is not in our section, a paper published in New York. Possibly it has been seen by the Senator. Possibly it has been read by him. It is a paper of some influence in this country. It is regarded as a paper of some little standing in the United States, and probably across the water. I refer to the New York Herald. In its issue of January 12, 1903, it speaks of this matter; and this paper certainly has no feeling against the President of the United States, for until lately it had his name up as its candidate for the next President of the United States. The article is as follows:

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SHOULD RETRACE HIS STEPS—THE COUNTRY DOES NOT WANT A DEPLORABLE COLOR ISSUE.

From the outburst of resentment throughout the South and the expression of sober Northern sentiment President Roosevelt must now realize that the ill-advised appointment of Dr. Crum, following closely on the abrupt closing of the Indianola post-office, was a blunder which has already done no little mischief, and which, if persisted in, can hardly fail to lead to the most deplorable consequences.

To this prevailing opinion of the country the President may well bow and promptly repair the mistake by accepting the resignation of Mrs. Cox, opening the Indianola office with a postmaster acceptable to its citizens, and withdrawing the obnoxious nomination from the Senate to avert a sectional discussion to be deprecated by the entire nation.

One of the results of the Spanish war hailed with keen satisfaction by the American people was the welding of Northern and Southern feeling in patriotic unity. It was a theme that President McKinley loved to dwell on, and is one on which President Roosevelt himself has repeatedly spoken with enthusiasm. But if the agitation now menaced should be fomented it would not only undo the good then done, but would set the country back a generation in color prejudice and sectional strife.

The sentiment against color in the South may be unfortunate and to be deplored, but the vital fact is that it exists, is universal and rooted in the growth of centuries. It may wear out, but can not be cut out. Mr. Roosevelt may buck against it, but neither he nor any other President, neither Congress nor the Republican party, can overcome it. He can no more enforce political equality of the races in the matter of office holding, which is not a Constitutional right of any citizen, black or white, than he can enforce social equality. Any strenuous attempt to do so will simply intensify prejudice against color, embitter race feeling, and cause sectional strife, in all of which the negro will inevitably be the greatest sufferer.

Apart from this view there is a controlling consideration of policy. It is a recognized international principle and established usage that a diplomatic representative must be, irrespective of merit or worth, persona grata to the government and people to which he is credited. For this reason President Roosevelt recalled the first counsel he sent to Habana. Now the same principle should apply to such prominent Federal officials as collectors and postmasters, who are brought into close touch with the people. Like a diplomatic representative, their usefulness depends in a large measure on their acceptability.

It matters not what the personal objection may be; if it is shared by the community and the appointment is obnoxious to the citizens that is enough to render it unfit and impolitic, especially in view of the fact that there are plenty of other men as well qualified and personally unobjectionable.

Would President Roosevelt think of forcing upon New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or San Francisco a collector or postmaster against the unanimous protest of business men and citizens? Why is not a leading Southern city entitled to equal consideration? He recalled Consul Bragg from Habana because he was not acceptable to the Cuban people. Why not recall the nomination of Dr. Crum from the Senate because it is obnoxious to the citizens of Charleston?

It is an issue of more than local concern and of far-reaching consequence. The Charleston appointment and the Indianola affair have stirred Southern feeling as it has not been stirred for years. Both were unwise and uncalled for steps in a policy which can only mean serious mischief and can not be abandoned too soon for the good of the negro as well as the white people of the South and the entire nation. It is to be hoped that the President will retrace his steps before a bitter sectional discussion is provoked in the Senate.

Now, then, that is not from a Southern paper. It is not from a Mississippi paper. It is from a Northern paper. It is from a paper published in the largest city in this Union, and probably the second largest city on the globe. Is it a paper that, as I said before, had at its masthead for the next President of the United States until a few days ago President Roosevelt. It recognizes the fact that this race distinction does exist. It probably deplores that the race distinction exists, but still recognizes it as a fact that can not be cut out, nor can it be worn out, but that it is there for all time; and he advises that the step by the President be retraced.

To be sure, President Roosevelt did not appoint Minnie Cox postmaster, but President Roosevelt received her resignation. President Roosevelt went about the inquiry whether the people had forced that resignation by duress or whether it was a voluntary resignation by Minnie Cox, and he gave the people of Indianola, who are are vitally interested in this matter as business men and citizens, no voice, no hearing in the determination of that question and in the result of that investigation.

Now, that is not all. Right here from New York I find this letter from Middleton, N. Y., January 10, 1903:

"STRENUOUS" ACTION'S HAVOC—POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE RACE PROBLEM IS DEPLORED.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Your most excellent editorial in the Herald of January 8 absolutely condemning the attitude taken by President Roosevelt on the negro question in the South is timely, logical, and wise, and will meet with the approbation of the American people.

Such "strenuous" action on the part of our President is sincerely to be deplored at this time and can but create havoc instead of cementing that friendship most needful toward upbuilding and perpetuating the strength of our country.

It should not be that we would antagonize the predominant and better element of the South, thus eliminating that influence especially necessary for the maintenance of this Republic. Such drastic measures will but inflame a prejudice that is by no means inert, and the result would be more than difficult to adjust.

Were it not even possible to obtain available material from the ranks of white citizens it would be a widespread calamity to force such obnoxious conditions upon those people most concerned. The negro occupies the place that God has willed, and it will ever be so in spite of any human force that could be applied.

Let us educate them along the lines that will make useful citizens in the sphere so ordained, and not permit false ideas to predominate over common sense and simple justice.

Other countries have solved to a great extent the race question, to a pleasing degree of satisfaction. Why not the greatest country on the face of the globe?

EUGENE WARE BRANNON.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., January 10, 1903.

There is the statement of the feeling of a man written to the New York Herald, a man who is not afraid and is not ashamed to put his own signature under it after he has done it.

Here is another one in the same issue of the New York Herald of January 13, 1903:

To the Editor of the Herald:

As a Southern Republican, wanting no office, desiring the negro to be given every opportunity to become a useful, capable, and respected citizen, and having the wish to spend my own life building up a home, helping to develop my country, and to serve my God, I could but say "Thank God!" upon reading your editorial on the Crum appointment.

The people of the South speak with respect and reverence of Lincoln, Grant, and McKinley, and were prepared to worship Mr. Roosevelt as their hero. In fact, Mr. McKinley so mellowed up the Southern people that they were ready to go into the Republican party by the thousands, and those who remained Democrats would have felt no resentment toward those who changed.

Mr. Roosevelt is bitterly hated to-day by almost all Southern white men, regardless of whether they be Republicans or Democrats. His position on the negro question has solidified the Democrats as no other conceivable policy could have done. He has aroused the bitterness of race feeling, and it is a question of time when murders will result therefrom.

He has given aid and comfort to that class of Southern Republicans who do not wish the party to build up down here lest it grow too big for each Republican to have a Federal office.

He has made it exceedingly embarrassing for that class of Republicans who love their party and feel that the continued prosperity of this country depends upon the continuance in power of the Republican party.

He has thrown away his every opportunity of doing good to the white people of the South and has placed the negro in the position where he will receive tens of thousands of kicks and cuffs that are wholly undeserved and for which Mr. Roosevelt is directly responsible.

Your paper is the greatest single factor in America, and we thank God that you have feared not, in kindness, to speak the truth.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN.

This man did not sign his name. This man does not state correctly the feeling of the people of the South against Mr. Roosevelt. There is no hate against Mr. Roosevelt, even because of the

Indianola affair, because, as I have read from letters that are addressed to me in reference to this matter, some of them not intended to be read to the public and not even intended to be read to Mr. Roosevelt or the Postmaster-General, they have the friendliest feeling for him. They regard him as a man of honest, rugged integrity. They regard him as a man of impulse, however, and they regard him as a man who has gone off on this matter without giving both sides a hearing and without considering the judgment he first formed in regard to it.

I believe that these are about the only documents I desire to now read. I have some other newspaper clippings which I intended to read, but I have probably already taken up too much of the time of the Senate. I will read but one more:

WILSON AND INDIANOLA—DR. G. J. RED, OF LATTER PLACE, ON HOW THE TROUBLE STARTED AND HOW THE PEOPLE FEEL.

DURANT, MISS., January 20, 1903.

Dr. G. J. Red, a prominent citizen of Indianola, Miss., made the following statement to the correspondent for the News here to-day, having reference to the statement in Sunday's issue that Edgar S. Wilson knew of the impending post-office trouble at Indianola at the time President Roosevelt hunted in Mississippi:

"It is strange to me that Mr. Wilson knew all about the post-office affair at Indianola before I, a resident of said town, did. He is said to have known and spoken to the President while on his Mississippi hunt of said post-office about to give trouble, while we knew nothing about it. I would like for the world to know how this Indianola affair came up.

"A young lady clerking in a Jew store was insulted by a negro clerk. Half of the citizens of Indianola concluded at the time to stop the whole negro business. We simply asked them to resign. All agreed. There was no feeling between the negroes and the white people. It was simply a request. The white people were a little crossways among themselves.

"Now everything is quiet. We, the white people, are united. I learn from a Republican source that two-thirds of the negroes are pleased that Minnie Cox is out of the post-office. I can refer to said Republican if necessary. I do hope the President will look at this matter from the local viewpoint and eschew his personal feelings. We are perfectly satisfied with our present post-office arrangements, and if the President does not see fit to reestablish our post-office we, as good citizens, will have to submit and continue the present arrangements. What I say as truth will be vouched for by Hon. John S. Williams."

Mr. President, I have in this desultory way tried to present without acrimony the case of the people of Mississippi against the charge made by the Secretary of the President and stated to be made for him in the statement. It sums itself up in conclusion to my mind thus: That the people peaceably, lawfully, as they had a natural as well as a constitutional right to do, assembled to, in a peaceable way, rid themselves of a postmaster they did not want. Logically and legitimately it does not matter whether that postmaster was the proper person to be postmaster of the town of Indianola or not. It does not matter, so far as the proper discussion of this question is concerned, whether the people of Indianola, who are interested in the mail and the mail facilities, have any right at all to express any opinion or any choice of their postmaster.

They may not have any right of that kind. It may be that it is regarded that the people of Indianola are a people who are outlawed under the present Administration of the American Government from any participation in the Government, and that they should consider themselves fortunate if the Administration shall see proper to give them any postmaster. It may be that this is the position which is intended to be taken by the Administration in this matter and by the Senators who intend to prosecute this indictment against the people of the State of Mississippi, because, as I have said, it is an indictment against the whole State, for all the people of the State entertain the same views in respect to negro postmasters.

But it ought not to be denied anywhere, by the President of the United States, by the Postmaster-General, or by the Senate of the United States or any member upon this floor, that the people of Indianola, stripped as they may be of every other right, stripped of every part in the selection of the officers to serve them in that official capacity, still have a right to assemble peaceably, as they have done, and to petition for a redress of what they consider as their grievances, because in its last analysis the right to petition for a redress of grievances means a right to petition for the redress of grievances as they are conceived to exist by the petitioners.

It comes, then, to this, that this last right is still enjoyed by the people of the State of Mississippi, and they have only exercised that right at Indianola, and for its exercise they have been condemned without a hearing, denounced upon baseless assertions, and their postal facilities denied without redress. That race distinction exists no man denies. Whether it is right or wrong is not germane to this question. The sentiment concerning color may be wrong. I do not think it is wrong if it does not go to the extent of hate; if it does not go to the extent of enmity; if it only exists as the judgment of men that there is a race in this world which rises far above all other races; that there are races which are inferior to ours, as a necessary consequence, and that the races having the distinction of superiority and inferiority their association ought to be distinct.

If it goes no further than to the exercise of the right of judg-

ment, and that judgment is that this superiority of the white race exists, then I do not think it wrong. But grant, for the sake of the argument, that it is wrong. The people of Indianola and the people of Mississippi have a right to exercise their judgment upon it; and if their judgment is based on this race feeling—that is, the feeling that goes to the extent of believing that the white race is superior to any other race on the face of the earth—they have a right to undertake, in a peaceable, law-abiding way, as they have done, to remove by petition to her any postmaster whose appointment conflicts with that sentiment and the judgment they have in reference to the races.

Now, granting, as I said, that this was wrong, they have a right to exercise that opinion and that judgment. They have exercised it, and that is all they have done. It may be hard upon the postmaster. She may wish that it were not so. I dare say she does wish that it was not so.

I will go further than that and say to the Senator that she, in my judgment, wishes that she were a white person instead of a negro. Still, the people of the State of Mississippi are not responsible for the fact that she is not a white person instead of a negro person. The people of Indianola are not responsible for the fact that she is a negro and that this distinction of races exists any more than she is responsible for being a negro.

And because these people have done that, it is claimed that it was duress, when there is not a scintilla of evidence produced here or anywhere else that they have offered the least single violence, unless the Senator, by his great power of eloquence and great power of debate, can construe this, as he has done, into an implied threat. He has so construed the exercise of an inalienable right, of a natural right, of a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, never to be abridged, and unless the Senator can, by the force of his powerful genius and his powerful oratory, convert that into an act of duress there has been no duress whatever. His ingenious handling of the case to relieve the Executive of the embarrassment of his ill-advised act does credit to the Senator's ability, but it does not convince any thinking man that the people of the United States commit a crime by peaceably assembling and appointing a committee to prepare a petition addressed to a negro postmaster asking resignation.

There is a species of duress when the people of one community change their officials. When the people of the United States change from one party to another in this country, there is a duress which compels the appointees of one party to get out and give place to the party which comes into power. There is a duress which by ballot compels the President of the United States to give up his place to another President. Still there is nothing unlawful about it. It is the exercise of a constitutional right of the American people.

That the race distinction exists, as I have said, I am not responsible. The people of Mississippi are not responsible for it. The people of Mississippi are no more responsible for the condition of servitude imposed upon the negro in the South and in New England than we are for the barbarous and cannibalistic character of his ancestors.

This race, as I said, was elevated in this country, at least a portion of it, from a condition of barbarism and cannibalism to slavery, and they have been benefited and blessed by it, while the white people of the country have been cursed by it. But for slavery there would never have been a negro in the United States. None was brought, even by New Englanders, from motives of love or charity. Those who are here would have been in the jungles of Africa, feasting upon the flesh of their captives.

Now, I have no feeling of ill will or enmity against the colored race. My feeling toward the race is that of kindness. I know that there are many of them who are good people. I class great numbers of them among my friends. I would protect them wherever I had the opportunity to do so. I had the opportunity when I was a 19-year-old schoolboy to protect one of them from the violence of a mob, and I did it.

I afterwards had the opportunity, when I was a private citizen of my own State, to appeal to the reason and better judgment of an enraged mass of three or four thousand people who were about to take a negro who had shot down a little white girl 13 years old and stood over her with his pistol and shot bullet after bullet through her body into the ground so close that he set her clothes on fire. They had possession of him and were carrying him to a limb, and I made an appeal to them to let the law take its course and let him be punished according to law. The appeal was successful. They turned him over to the officers, and he was, by the sheriff of that county, under a warrant issued under the sentence of the court, executed in the presence of four or five thousand inhabitants of that section.

On another occasion, when I was the governor of Mississippi, and there had been a riot between some of the white people and some of the negroes about 50 miles from the capital of the State, precipitated by the shooting down from ambush and killing the

officer and wounding his posse by a mob of thirty or forty negroes, when the officer was in search, with a warrant for the arrest of, a negro for a deadly and unprovoked assault, I, chartering a caboose, went to the nearest station, some 10 miles from the scene of the conflict, rode horseback in the night over muddy, corduroy roads, and reached there just in time to persuade a mob of 150 or 200 men who had caught five of the offenders to desist from the execution of them by lynch law and to commit them to the hands of the officers; and they did it.

I have been in favor of law and order. I have been in favor of the execution of the law. I would not do any harm to any negro because he was a negro. I would rather see him educated; I would rather see him improved. I am not one of those who believe you can ever educate him up to be a white man; that you can ever educate him to the standard the white man occupies in the scale of the races of the world. I am one of those men who do not believe that all the education you can apply to him can make a white man of him or give him the character and capacity of a man of the white race. I have friends of the negro race for whom I would travel through bitter cold or sweltering heat. They are men and women of good impulses, but I know and so do they that they can not be made of the white race.

Still, I believe that he can be improved. I believe that his condition and standing and importance to the community can be improved by education, and I have helped to do it. I have gone further than that. I have by money of my own purse educated a negro who had been my faithful servant, who had stood by me as my friend. I educated him not only in the private school in my neighborhood, but I sent him off to a high school of the negro race and gave him the benefit of education there.

I have many friends among this race. I have many friends by whom I would stand and who would stand by me. I know that there are a good many good negroes. I know there are many bad negroes. I know there are many mean negroes. I know that the vicious elements of the negro race have been encouraged by the cry against the people of the South to commit crimes that have caused the death of innocent women and innocent girls and have caused the lynching and torturing of the negro fiends themselves. They have taken it that the people who have inveighed against the people of the South were doing it because they approved of the crimes that were being committed by these negroes.

I have in my mind now a poor helpless, feeble, defenseless woman in Mississippi, who last summer was murdered and outraged when she was just about to become a mother, by a brute who had committed crimes against members of his own race and outrages upon the females of his own race, as he confessed in the presence of impending death. The man was betrayed by his own wife as the criminal who had committed the crime, because he had whipped his wife mercilessly and cruelly, and the people in their indignation rose and lynched the fiend. I know these things exist, and I know that a great many of them have been encouraged by unwarranted attacks upon the people of my section. But at the same time, as I have said, we have in our State many good negroes.

Mississippi, I will say in conclusion, sympathizes, the entire State sympathizes, with the people of Indianola. The State of Mississippi has undergone many changes and vicissitudes in its short but checkered life. I am not an old man myself, but I can remember the time when the pioneers of Mississippi laid the ax to the root of the tree and felled the forests and converted them into productive fields, the products of which fed her citizens and clothed a quarter of the civilized population of the globe. I can remember the time when our people had developed into a prosperous, proud, rich State, rich in its material wealth, rich in finances, rich in its manhood and in its womanhood, and assembled on our natal day, the glad shouts from the lusty lungs of her sons were heard, and her beautiful women nodded approving smiles when their orators beneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes told of the struggle of the Revolution and discoursed of the glories of independence and of liberty and the blessings of the American Union.

I have seen the times when the people of the State, in the harvest season, enjoyed themselves with the hunter's horn, following the chase to the music of the hounds. I have seen another time come when they were impelled, right or wrong (I am not here to argue, because the question has been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword), to sever their connection with the American Union. I have seen her sons, with singular unanimity, go out to fight for what we conceived a holy and a sacred cause, in the protection of their firesides and their homes and their women and their little ones against invasion.

I have seen the soil of Mississippi drenched with the blood of her sons that laid the dust like rain. I have seen the careworn women and hungry children of our State cry for bread while the contents of their cribs and their smokehouses went up in flames kindled by the hands of invaders in resistless numbers. I have seen the elements black with the smoke of our cities and towns

and villages and country homes, and our schoolhouses and churches and eleemosynary institutions erected for the care of the halt and lame and blind and deaf and dumb and those bereft of mind, when the torch was applied by hostile armies. I have seen the time come when, arrived at the age of 16, under a sense of duty I still approve, I took a rifle as a private and joined the ranks to fight against that Government for the establishment of which my ancestors only three generations removed fought in the incipency of the Revolution. I have seen the time come when, our treasury emptied, our ranks depleted, the sources from which they were recruited exhausted, we were compelled to lay down our arms, and \$400,000,000 of property in which the Constitution of the United States invited us to invest the fruits of our toil was swept away without indemnity. I have seen the time come when it was declared that we were not a part of this Union. I have seen the time come when there was put in charge of the government of Mississippi a race of people who knew no letter nor no book, who knew nothing of government except the absolute government of the slave by the master, and whose only training for self-government, to say nothing of the training for the government of the white superior race, and whose only elevation from barbarism and cannibalism was found in the school of slavery.

I have seen the legislative halls of our State filled with members of that race, not one of whom could write his name or tell a letter in the alphabet or paid a dollar of taxes to support the Government. I have seen peaceable assemblies of her citizens ordered by Federal military to disperse when they were in social converse on the Sabbath evening, and because they refused to do so, old men, 80 years of age, marched off through the mud 4 miles to a jail, from which one man died. I have seen a man who was military governor of the State of Mississippi, who was not a citizen of the State, elected to this body.

I have seen another day come, after this mad carnival, when the State government of Mississippi was turned over to its own people. I have seen the State of Mississippi literally rise from its ashes, rebuild its waste places, build its factories, its mills, its ports, its cities, its towns, and its villages.

I have seen another war come, when the people of the State of Mississippi marched to the beat of the drum under the flag of the Stars and Stripes, united again with the Northern people to fight the battles of a common country. I have seen, as I thought, a happy reuniting of these sections. But allow me to say that in all this time I have never yet heard it said by any authority until now that we had not the right to peaceably assemble and peaceably present our request for what we desired in reference to our public affairs.

It may be that it will come to this; it may be that this is a step in the fastening of this chain upon us; but I assure you that, while we may be compelled to submit to it, willingly or unwillingly, under the Administration as it now stands, we never will do it without our protest. In the language of McGregor:

O'er the peak of Ben Lomond the galley shall steer,
Through the depths of Loch Katrine the steed shall career,
And the rocks of Crag Royston like icicles melt
E'er our wrongs be forgotten or our vengeance unfelt.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 9865) providing for the election of a Delegate from the Territory of Alaska to the House of Representatives of the United States, defining citizenship and the qualifications of electors in said Territory, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

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

A bill (H. R. 11544) to correct the military record of Thomas J. Morman; and

A bill (H. R. 14922) to correct the military record of Palmer J. Percy.

EMMA DEAN POWELL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 6361) granting a pension to Emma Dean Powell, which was, in line 8, to strike out the letter "a" and insert "per."

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

LAURA S. PICKING.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2896) granting an increase of pension to Laura S. Picking, which were, in line 8, to strike out "fifty" and insert "forty;" and in line 9, after the word "receiving," to insert "and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Henry F. Picking until he reaches the age of 16 years."

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

SARAH E. ROPES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 6467) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Ropes, which was, in line 8, to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-five."

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

MARY J. IVEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 6693) granting a pension to Mary J. Ivey, which was, in line 9, to strike out "twelve" and insert "eight."

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

JOEL C. SHEPHERD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 5835) granting an increase of pension to Joel C. Shepherd, which was, in line 8, to strike out "twenty" and insert "sixteen."

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House of Representatives, and ask for a conference with the House.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the President pro tempore was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate; and Mr. GALLINGER, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. CARMACK were appointed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT NOME, ALASKA.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Out of order, I ask leave to report from the Committee on Territories the bill (S. 4424) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Nome, in the Territory of Alaska, and ask that it be referred, with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana asks that the Committee on Territories be discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. QUAY. I do not understand that the committee is to be discharged. On this occasion I am opposed to discharging the Committee on Territories. My understanding is that the committee reports the bill favorably, and asks that it be committed to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Am I in error about that?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. No; the Senator is entirely correct; but I thought when it was suggested that the Committee on Territories be discharged and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds that that, of course, was discharging the Committee on Territories; but the action of the Committee on Territories is a favorable report on the bill with a request for its reference, with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. I thought that in itself operated as a discharge of the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana, from the Committee on Territories, reports the bill, the title of which he has stated, and asks that it be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. That is correct, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, that order will be made.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. CULLOM. If the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] who has charge of the pension bills will yield to me, I will move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. We shall only be in executive session for a very few minutes.

Mr. HOAR. I ask what was the unanimous-consent agreement for this hour, if any?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That at 5 o'clock unobjected pension cases on the Calendar should receive consideration.

Mr. GALLINGER. With the understanding that the executive session will take but a minute, I yield.

Mr. CULLOM. It will take but a minute, I think. I am not at liberty to explain in open session why it is that I desire an executive session.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, where there has been a unanimous-consent agreement that certain business shall occupy the Senate for an hour at a fixed time, it seems to me it is a violation of that unanimous-consent agreement to do any other business whatsoever.

Mr. CULLOM. I withdraw the motion.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will allow me, I was about to say that the understanding being that there is nothing contemplated

by the honorable Senator from Illinois, except a mere formality, no Senator would object, and I do not think that would be a practical violation of the agreement. I wish, therefore, to have it understood—

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us proceed with the regular order, and go into executive session when we get through with that.

Mr. HOAR. I think when a unanimous-consent agreement is made it is understood that it shall not exclude the transaction of mere formal business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The first pension bill on the Calendar will be stated.

BENJAMIN F. CORNMAN.

The bill (S. 5526) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Cornman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin F. Cornman, late of Company A, Two hundred and ninth 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 amendment was agreed to.

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

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

WILLIAM A. NELSON.

The bill (H. R. 13233) granting a pension to William A. Nelson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William A. Nelson, late of Company A, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain.

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

WALTER G. TEBBETTS.

The bill (S. 6230) granting an increase of pension to Walter G. Tebbetts was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Walter G. Tebbetts, late of Company I, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

FREDERICK S. WOODWARD.

The bill (S. 6437) granting a pension to Frederick S. Woodward was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out the letter "a," and in the same line, after the word "steward," to strike out "of the;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frederick S. Woodward, late hospital steward, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$10 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

WILLIAM DIXON.

The bill (H. R. 2783) granting a pension to William Dixon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Dixon, late a scout and guide, United States Army, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

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

JOHN DOBERRER.

The bill (S. 4892) granting an increase of pension to John Doberrer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Doberrer, late of Company K, Tenth 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

DEBORAH EDWARDS.

The bill (S. 5053) granting a pension to Deborah Edwards was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Independent," to strike out "Regiment" and insert "Company;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Deborah Edwards, dependent stepmother of Samuel Edwards, late of the Fourth Independent Company, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

MARGARET A. OSBORN.

The bill (H. R. 1617) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Osborn was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Margaret A. Osborn, widow of Charles E. Osborn, late of Company A, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JOHN A. SARE.

The bill (H. R. 3907) granting an increase of pension to John A. Sare was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John A. Sare, late of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ABSALOM CASE.

The bill (H. R. 4437) granting an increase of pension to Absalom Case was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Absalom Case, late of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN W. COVEY.

The bill (H. R. 8175) granting an increase of pension to John W. Covey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John W. Covey, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY J. FELTUS.

The bill (H. R. 11280) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Feltus was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry J. Feltus, late first lieutenant and adjutant Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MILTON NOAKES.

The bill (H. R. 12701) granting an increase of pension to Milton Noakes was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Milton Noakes, late of Company C, Thirty-eighth 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 was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M. SPENCER.

The bill (H. R. 13262) granting an increase of pension to James M. Spencer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James M. Spencer, late principal musician Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HARRIET ROBINSON.

The bill (H. R. 14262) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Robinson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Harriet Robinson, widow of George Robinson, late of Company C, One hundred and ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

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

ISRAEL F. BARNES.

The bill (S. 2596) granting an increase of pension to Israel F. Barnes was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Israel F. Barnes, late of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

HAROLD P. WALDO.

The bill (S. 6413) granting an increase of pension to Harold P. Waldo was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "war with Spain;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harold P. Waldo, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

ANNIE P. PINNEY.

The bill (S. 5006) granting a pension to Annie P. Pinney was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 P. Pinney, widow of John W. Pinney, late of Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month, such pension to cease upon proof that the soldier, John W. Pinney, is living.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ANN M. HASKELL.

The bill (S. 6748) granting an increase of pension to Ann M. Haskell was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ann M. Haskell, widow of Isaac Haskell, late of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

HANNAH J. HOPKINS.

The bill (S. 6795) granting an increase of pension to Hannah J. G. Hopkins was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, before the word "Hopkins," to strike out the letter "G;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hannah J. Hopkins, widow of Horace L. Hopkins, late acting assistant paymaster, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Hannah J. Hopkins."

FRANK CLEAVES.

The bill (S. 6632) granting an increase of pension to Frank Cleaves was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frank Cleaves, late of Company I, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

OTHNIEL P. PARCHER.

The bill (S. 6586) granting an increase of pension to Othniel P. Parcher was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "Battery," to insert "(C);" and in line 7, before the word "Light," to insert "Volunteer;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Othniel P. Parcher, late of the Third Battery (C), First Regiment Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

MITCHELL HUNT.

The bill (S. 6631) granting an increase of pension to Mitchell Hunt was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mitchell Hunt, late of Company H, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

MARGARET A. MUNSON.

The bill (S. 2130) granting a pension to Margaret A. Munson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Connecticut," to insert

"Regiment;" and in line 8, after the word "Infantry," to insert "and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret A. Munson, widow of John A. Munson, late of Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

GEORGE F. HOWE.

The bill (S. 14) granting a pension to George F. Howe was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 F. Howe, alias Harrington, late of Company L, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to George F. Howe, alias Harrington."

STEPHEN R. SWETT.

The bill (S. 6842) granting an increase of pension to Stephen R. Swett was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Stephen R. Swett,

late major, Second Battalion, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES F. SHELDON.

The bill (S. 6798) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Sheldon was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles F. Sheldon, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Vermont 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

ANDREW J. REEVES.

The bill (H. R. 5792) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Reeves was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew J. Reeves,

late of Company E, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LEWIS E. WILCOX.

The bill (H. R. 13472) granting an increase of pension to Lewis E. Wilcox was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lewis E. Wilcox,

late principal musician Twenty-first Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

NANCY WORKS.

The bill (H. R. 13127) granting a pension to Nancy Works was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nancy Works, widow of Preston Works,

late of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

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

SARAH A. WALTRIP.

The bill (H. R. 12981) granting a pension to Sarah A. Waltrip was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to

place on the pension roll the name of Sarah A. Waltrip, widow of James E. Waltrip, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

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

JOHN WRIGHT.

The bill (H. R. 15549) granting an increase of pension to John Wright was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Wright, late of Company D, One hundred and twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

The bill (H. R. 16224) granting an increase of pension to William Montgomery was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "Company," to strike out the letter "H" and insert "C;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Montgomery, late second lieutenant Company C, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM R. THOMPSON.

The bill (H. R. 15063) granting an increase of pension to William R. Thompson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William R. Thompson, late of Company B, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

REBECCA R. GREER.

The bill (H. R. 15874) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca R. Greer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Rebecca R. Greer, widow of Allen Greer, late first lieutenant Company A, Thirty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM HEYWOOD.

The bill (H. R. 15433) granting an increase of pension to William Heywood was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Heywood, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALBERT BLOOD.

The bill (H. R. 14185) granting an increase of pension to Albert Blood was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Albert Blood, late of Company H, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JARED P. HUBBARD.

The bill (H. R. 15682) granting an increase of pension to Jared P. Hubbard was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jared P. Hubbard, late of Company B, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOSIAH STACKPOLE.

The bill (H. R. 15441) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Stackpole was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Josiah Stackpole,

late of Company K, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

OTIS T. HOOPER.

The bill (H. R. 12812) granting an increase of pension to Otis T. Hooper was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Otis T. Hooper, late of Company E, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SARAH L. BATES.

The bill (H. R. 12683) granting a pension to Sarah L. Bates was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah L. Bates, widow of Joseph J. Bates, late of Company C, First Battalion Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

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

JOHN M'ARTHUR.

The bill (H. R. 8447) granting an increase of pension to John McArthur was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John McArthur, late colonel Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES N. GATES.

The bill (H. R. 12877) granting an increase of pension to James N. Gates was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James N. Gates, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALVIRA RANDALL.

The bill (S. 4429) granting a pension to Alvira Randall was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "Wisconsin," to insert "Regiment;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alvira Randall, dependent stepmother of John H. McJunkin, late of Company D, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

GILBERT E. BUSHNELL.

The bill (S. 6623) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert E. Bushnell was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Gilbert E. Bushnell, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

CHARLES GRAHAM.

The bill (S. 6668) granting an increase of pension to Charles Graham was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles Graham, late of Company I, Eighty-ninth 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 was agreed to.

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

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

MARTIN G. CUSHING.

The bill (S. 6845) granting an increase of pension to Martin G. Cushing was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of" and insert "first lieutenant;" in line 7, before the word "Cavalry," to insert "Volunteer;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martin G. Cushing, late first lieutenant Company H, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

ROSE O. CRUMMETT.

The bill (S. 2302) granting a pension to Rose Crummett was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Rose O. Crummett, widow of George E. Crummett, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and second lieutenant Company L, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Rose O. Crummett."

MARY J. PARKER.

The bill (S. 4029) granting a pension to Mary J. Parker was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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. Parker, former widow of John W. Taylor, late of Company F, First Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

EMMA R. CROPSY.

The bill (S. 5563) granting an increase of pension to Emma R. Cropsey was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 R. Cropsey, widow of Andrew J. Cropsey, late lieutenant-colonel One hundred and twenty-ninth 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 amendment was agreed to.

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

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

HESTER A. R. LANDERS.

The bill (S. 6096) granting an increase of pension to Hester A. R. Landers was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Hester A. R. Landers, widow of Thomas Landers, late medical cadet, United States Army, and assistant surgeon, Tenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JAMES B. TAYLOR.

The bill (S. 6305) granting an increase of pension to James B. Taylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "sergeant," and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James B. Taylor, late of Company A, Eighty-fifth 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 amendments were agreed to.

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

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

HENRIETTA V. WEST.

The bill (S. 6703) to restore to the pension roll the name of Henrietta V. West was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 V. West, widow of Francis West, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Henrietta V. West."

JAMES W. MESSICK.

The bill (H. R. 5007) granting an increase of pension to James W. Messick was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James W. Messick, late of Company E, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DENNIS F. ANDRE.

The bill (H. R. 11694) granting an increase of pension to Dennis F. Andre was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Dennis F. Andre, late of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY M. POSEY.

The bill (H. R. 12215) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Posey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry M. Posey, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES T. JACKSON.

The bill (H. R. 15229) granting a pension to James T. Jackson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James T. Jackson, late of Company D, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

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

ABNER M. JUDKINS.

The bill (H. R. 15729) granting an increase of pension to Abner M. Judkins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Abner M. Judkins, late of Eighth Battery Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

AUGUSTUS BLOUNT.

The bill (H. R. 11339) granting a pension to Augustus Blount was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to

place on the pension roll the name of Augustus Blount, dependent father of Alfred Blount, late of Company C, Thirty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

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

MARIA M. C. SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 9611) granting a pension to Maria M. C. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Maria M. C. Smith, widow of Charles H. Smith, late assistant surgeon, United States Army, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

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

JAMES M. BLADES.

The bill (H. R. 5718) granting an increase of pension to James M. Blades was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James M. Blades, late first lieutenant Company A, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LYMAN MATTHEWS.

The bill (S. 1128) granting an increase of pension to Lyman Matthews was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lyman Matthews, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Minnesota 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

EMMETT C. HILL.

The bill (S. 4807) granting an increase of pension to Emmett C. Hill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Emmett C. Hill, late hospital steward, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Emmett C. Hill."

BENJAMIN N. BOND.

The bill (S. 6731) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin N. Bond was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin N. Bond, late surgeon, Twenty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

LEMAN A. BRACE.

The bill (S. 3929) granting an increase of pension to L. A. Brace was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of," to strike out the letter "L." and insert "Leman;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "seventeen;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Leman A. Brace, late of Com-

pany K, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Leman A. Brace."

ORSON NICKERSON.

The bill (S. 6063) granting an increase of pension to Orson Nickerson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "war with Mexico;" and in line 10, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Orson Nickerson, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and Company K, One hundred and sixth 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 amendments were agreed to.

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

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

SOPHIE S. SHAFFER.

The bill (S. 6641) granting an increase of pension Sophie S. Shaffer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "late," to strike out "colonel" and insert "lieutenant-colonel;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sophie S. Shaffer, widow of William F. Shaffer, late lieutenant-colonel Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

JAMES GREENMAN.

The bill (S. 6431) granting an increase of pension to James Greenman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Greenman,

late of Company K, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DAVID C. YAKLEY.

The bill (H. R. 7680) granting an increase of pension to David C. Yakley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David C. Yakley, late of Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM ZICKERICK.

The bill (H. R. 12413) granting an increase of pension to William Zickerick was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Zickerick, late captain, Twelfth Battery Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN M. DRAKE.

The bill (S. 1939) granting an increase of pension to John M. Drake was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of" and insert "captain," and in line 8, before the word "and," to insert "and lieutenant-colonel First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions

and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John M. Drake, late captain Company D, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, and lieutenant-colonel First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

JOHN HAMILTON, SECOND.

The bill (S. 4760) granting an increase of pension to John Hamilton was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Hamilton, second, late of Battery A, Maryland Junior Volunteer Light Artillery, and Company E, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JESSE A. M'INTOSH.

The bill (H. R. 13955) granting an increase of pension to Jesse A. McIntosh was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jesse A. McIntosh, late of Company B, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HELEN N. PACKARD.

The bill (H. R. 14265) granting an increase of pension to Helen N. Packard was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Helen N. Packard, widow of John A. A. Packard, late second lieutenant Company I, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

REGINA F. PALMER.

The bill (H. R. 14751) granting an increase of pension to Regina F. Palmer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Regina F. Palmer, widow of Wilson P. Palmer, late captain Company G, Two hundred and tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

ALICE A. FITCH.

The bill (H. R. 9776) granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Fitch was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alice A. Fitch, widow of Ezra Fitch, late major, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

J. BANKS HUNTER.

The bill (H. R. 10219) granting an increase of pension to J. Banks Hunter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of J. Banks Hunter, late of United States Signal Corps, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALFRED J. SELLERS.

The bill (H. R. 15385) granting an increase of pension to Alfred J. Sellers was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alfred J. Sellers, late major, Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

The bill (H. R. 15416) granting an increase of pension to William Thompson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William

Thompson, late of Company D, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANDREW J. PENNEL.

The bill (S. 2256) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Pennel was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Andrew J. Pennel, late of Company F, Ninety-first 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 was agreed to.

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

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

WILLIAM H. SHAW.

The bill (S. 3542) granting an increase of pension to William H. Shaw was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Shaw, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-second 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 was agreed to.

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

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

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.

The bill (S. 5932) granting an increase of pension to William Kirkpatrick was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Kirkpatrick, late of Company D, Forty-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.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JARROT F. RIGG.

The bill (S. 5507) granting an increase of pension to Jarratt F. Rigg was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "of" where it occurs the first time, to strike out the name "Jarratt" and insert "Jarrot;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jarrot F. Rigg, late of Company H, Thirteenth 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 amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Jarrot F. Rigg."

SAMUEL J. BOYER.

The bill (S. 2974) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Boyer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel J. Boyer, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JAMES M'MORROW.

The bill (S. 5123) granting an increase of pension to James McMorro was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James McMorro, late of Company E, Fourth 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

WILLIAM BARRETT.

The bill (S. 5991) granting an increase of pension to William Barrett was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Barrett, late of Company C, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

AUSTIN L. TOPLIFF.

The bill (S. 6530) granting an increase of pension to Austin L. Topliff was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Austin L. Topliff, late of Company K, One hundred and twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and sergeant-major Thirty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Austin L. Topliff."

JOSEPH WESTBROOK.

The bill (H. R. 8721) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Westbrook was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph Westbrook, late of Company I, Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JULIA M'CARTHY.

The bill (H. R. 11485) granting a pension to Julia McCarthy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Julia McCarthy, widow of Timothy McCarthy, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

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

JOSEPH D. LOCKHART.

The bill (S. 6373) granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Lockhart was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "war," to strike out "Mexican;" in the same line, before the word "and," to insert "with Mexico;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph D. Lockhart, late of Company D, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico,

and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

BURREL G. WOOD.

The bill (S. 6694) granting an increase of pension to Burrel G. Wood was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "war," to strike out "Mexican;" in the same line, before the word "and," to insert "with Mexico;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "sixteen;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Burrel G. Wood, late of Company H, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

SUSAN KENNEDY.

The bill (H. R. 623) granting a pension to Susan Kennedy was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 5, before the word "to," to strike out "otherwise;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan Kennedy, widow of Thomas Kennedy, late of Captain Beauchamp's company, Alabama Volunteers, Creek Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. LOYD.

The bill (H. R. 14373) granting an increase of pension to William H. Loyd was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Loyd, late of Company A, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANN M. MORRISON.

The bill (H. R. 14913) granting an increase of pension to Ann M. Morrison, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ann M. Morrison, widow of William A. Morrison, late of Company K, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MARY E. CRAIG.

The bill (S. 5967) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Craig was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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. Craig, widow of William Craig, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

PHINEAS L. SQUIRES.

The bill (S. 4544) granting an increase of pension to Phineas L. Squires was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions

and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Phineas L. Squires, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Connecticut 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

GEORGE DAVIS.

The bill (S. 4379) granting an increase of pension to George Davis was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Davis, late of Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Ninth Regiment United States 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

CHARLES W. SCHERZER.

The bill (S. 3249) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Scherzer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 W. Scherzer, late of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and Company M, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

LEMUEL KINGSBURY.

The bill (S. 4087) granting a pension to Lemuel Kingsbury, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Lemuel Kingsbury, late unassigned, Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

CHARLES B. GREELY.

The bill (H. R. 13200) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Greely was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles B. Greely, late of the U. S. steamships *Ohio* and *Rhode Island*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EDMUND P. FOX.

The bill (S. 6367) granting an increase of pension to Edmund P. Fox was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Edmund P. Fox, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Eighteenth 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.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

GEORGE H. STONE.

The bill (H. R. 15396) granting an increase of pension to George H. Stone was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George H. Stone, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MORTON A. LEACH.

The bill (H. R. 16011) granting an increase of pension to Morton A. Leach was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Morton A. Leach, late of Company I, First Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN HUFFMAN.

The bill (H. R. 7766) granting an increase of pension to John Huffman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Huffman, late of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CORA E. BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 12324) granting a pension to Cora E. Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, before the word "helpless," to strike out "the;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cora E. Brown, helpless and dependent daughter of James S. Brown, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

LESTER H. SALSURY.

The bill (H. R. 15648) granting an increase of pension to Lester H. Salsbury was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lester H. Salsbury, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LEWIS FISHBAUGH.

The bill (H. R. 10757) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Fishbaugh was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lewis Fishbaugh, late of Company E, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HIRAM A. HOBER.

The bill (H. R. 13463) granting an increase of pension to Hiram A. Hober was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hiram A. Hober, late of the Twelfth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARGARET ANN WEST.

The bill (H. R. 13944) granting a pension to Margaret Ann West was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "pension," to strike out "as" and insert "at;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret Ann West, late nurse, Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

The bill (H. R. 13353) granting an increase of pension to George Thompson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It

proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Thompson, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MATILDA A. MARSHALL.

The bill (H. R. 15112) granting a pension to Matilda A. Marshall was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Matilda A. Marshall, widow of D. Frank Marshall, late of Company K, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

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

ALONZO F. CANFIELD.

The bill (H. R. 15114) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo F. Canfield was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alonzo F. Canfield, late of Company B, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN MURPHY.

The bill (H. R. 15113) granting an increase of pension to John Murphy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Murphy, late of Company C, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LYMAN A. L. GILBERT.

The bill (H. R. 13997) granting an increase of pension to Lyman A. L. Gilbert was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lyman A. L. Gilbert, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN H. WHIDDEN.

The bill (H. R. 14273) granting a pension to John H. Whidden was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John H. Whidden, late of Company A, Second Regiment Florida Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

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

JOSIAH S. FAY.

The bill (H. R. 10826) granting an increase of pension to Josiah S. Fay was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Josiah S. Fay, late acting third assistant engineer, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

REBECCA L. CHAMBERS.

The bill (H. R. 14836) granting a pension to Rebecca L. Chambers was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Rebecca L. Chambers, widow of William B. Chambers, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

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

WILLIAM L. WHETSELL.

The bill (H. R. 4923) granting a pension to William L. Whetsell was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an

amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "eight;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William L. Whetsell, late of Company H, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE CUMMINGS.

The bill (S. 6985) granting an increase of pension to George Cummings was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Cummings, late of Company H, Ninth and Sixth regiments New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARIA A. MARDEN.

The bill (S. 6984) granting an increase of pension to Maria A. Marden was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Maria A. Marden, widow of William C. Marden, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

LINDA F. MOULTON.

The bill (S. 6982) granting an increase of pension to Linda F. Moulton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Linda F. Moulton, widow of William H. Moulton, late of Company I, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and first lieutenant and regimental commissary, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

LORENZO P. DUNCKLEE.

The bill (S. 6981) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo P. Duncklee was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lorenzo P. Duncklee, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

BENJAMIN COOPER.

The bill (H. R. 15789) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Cooper was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Benjamin Cooper, late of Company I, Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JESSIE R. DEWSTOE.

The bill (H. R. 14256) granting an increase of pension to Jessie R. Dewstoe was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jessie R. Dewstoe, widow of Gerritt S. Dewstoe, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

HENRY G. WHEELER.

The bill (H. R. 3302) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Wheeler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry G. Wheeler, late of Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

NANCY A. KILLOUGH.

The bill (H. R. 7815) granting a pension to Nancy A. Killough was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an

amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "eight;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of 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 \$8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW W. MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 15398) granting an increase of pension to Andrew W. Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew W. Miller, late of Company K, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$22 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

REBECCA PIPER.

The bill (H. R. 10350) granting a pension to Rebecca Piper was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Rebecca Piper, foster mother of Simpson Eaton, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

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

ELIZABETH LOWDEN.

The bill (H. R. 7130) granting a pension to Elizabeth Lowden was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth Lowden, the former widow of Henry A. Lowden, late of Company G, Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

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

ELIZABETH THOMPSON.

The bill (S. 4337) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Thompson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Thompson, widow of Matthew Thompson, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

SAMUEL J. RADCLIFFE.

The bill (S. 6415) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Radcliffe was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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. Radcliffe, late surgeon and brevet lieutenant-colonel, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Radcliffe."

CHARLES S. BOYINGTON.

The bill (S. 6841) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Boyington was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles S. Boyington, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANN M. JACKMAN.

The bill (S. 7060) granting an increase of pension to Ann M. Jackman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ann M. Jackman, widow of Edward G. Jackman, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving. But in the event of the death of Fred B. Jackman, invalid and dependent child of Edward G. Jackman, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine.

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

ESTHER G. WHARTON.

The bill (S. 3152) granting a pension to Esther G. Wharton was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Esther G. Wharton, widow of George W. Wharton, late of Companies L and I, Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Esther G. Wharton."

JOHN KELLEY.

The bill (H. R. 7385) granting an increase of pension to John Kelley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Kelley, 2d, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM F. LOOMIS.

The bill (H. R. 15999) granting an increase of pension to William F. Loomis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William F. Loomis, late of First and Second batteries Vermont Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MINOR CHILDREN OF DANIEL J. REEDY.

The bill (H. R. 11197) granting a pension to the minor children of Daniel J. Reedy was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 names of Daniel J. Reedy and Annie T. Reedy, minor children of Daniel J. Reedy, late chief machinist, United States Navy, and pay them jointly a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of said children until they reach the age of 16 years, from which date the pension of Annie T. Reedy, helpless and dependent child of said Daniel J. Reedy, shall continue at the rate of \$12 per month during the period of her helplessness.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

SARAH C. MERRELL.

The bill (S. 7003) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Merrell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah C. Merrell, widow of Micah R. Merrell, late first lieutenant Company C, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

SARAH J. SNOOK.

The bill (S. 2259) granting a pension to Sarah J. Snook was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 J. Snook, widow of John Snook, late

of Company H, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ISRAEL V. HOAG.

The bill (S. 2799) granting an increase of pension to Israel V. Hoag was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Israel V. Hoag, late of Captain Palmer's Independent Company, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

ARCHIBALD M'INTIRE.

The bill (S. 4466) granting a pension to Archibald McIntire was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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 Archibald McIntire, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment California 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Archibald McIntire."

WILLIAM A. DOUGAN.

The bill (S. 6563) granting an increase of pension to William A. Dougan was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "private;" and in line 7, after the words "New York," to strike out "Volunteers" and insert "Volunteer Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William A. Dougan, late of Company E, Ninety-third 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 amendments were agreed to.

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

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

CAROLINE FITZSIMMONS.

The bill (H. R. 629) granting a pension to Caroline Fitzsimmons was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Caroline Fitzsimmons, widow of Paul J. Fitzsimmons, late of Company I, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month, such pension, however, to cease and terminate upon proof that said soldier be still living.

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

JOHN D. BINFORD.

The bill (H. R. 9153) granting an increase of pension to John D. Binford was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John D. Binford, late of Company C, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY THOMAS.

The bill (H. R. 10214) granting an increase of pension to Henry Thomas was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Thomas, late of Company G, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DANIEL P. MARSHALL.

The bill (H. R. 15069) granting an increase of pension to Daniel P. Marshall was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel P. Marshall, late of Company D, Eighth 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM BELK.

The bill (H. R. 7779) granting an increase of pension to William Belk was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Belk, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FRANCIS M. M'COY.

The bill (H. R. 8247) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. McCoy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Francis M. McCoy, late of Company H, Thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN P. PETERMAN.

The bill (H. R. 9734) granting an increase of pension to John P. Peterman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John P. Peterman, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN W. B. HUNTSMAN.

The bill (H. R. 13839) granting an increase of pension to John W. B. Huntsman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John W. B. Huntsman, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ROBERT STEWART.

The bill (H. R. 9658) granting an increase of pension to Robert Stewart was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert Stewart, late of Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

HORACE FOUNTAIN.

The bill (H. R. 12563) granting an increase of pension to Horace Fountain was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Horace Fountain, late of Company K, Seventy-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM S. HUTCHINSON.

The bill (H. R. 8152) granting an increase of pension to William S. Hutchinson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "Volunteer," to strike out "Infantry" and insert "Cavalry;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William S. Hutchinson, late second lieutenant Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, 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 was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. GALLINGER. There are two or three pension bills which were reported this morning. I ask that they may be considered. They are on the table.

CYRUS B. NORRIS.

The bill (S. 7077) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus B. Norris was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Cyrus B. Norris, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JULIA LEE.

The bill (H. R. 12902) granting a pension to Julia Lee was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Julia Lee, mother of George D. Lee, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

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

JOHN H. ROBERTS.

The bill (H. R. 14837) granting a pension to John H. Roberts was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John H. Roberts, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

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

CENTRAL ARIZONA RAILWAY.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I wish to ask unanimous consent to call up Senate bill 6968.

Mr. KEAN. I do not think we can transact any legislative business except pension bills this evening. I do not know what bill the Senator wishes to call up.

Mr. BURTON. I do not think the Senator will make any objection.

Mr. KEAN. I do not object, only I do not think it comes under the unanimous-consent agreement. I do not think we can do it.

Mr. BURTON. I ask unanimous consent. I have here a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that the bill is entirely satisfactory. I did not have the letter the other day, and I can not call up the bill on Monday. I do not think the Senator from New Jersey ought to ask to have the matter go over, especially since Congress has passed a similar bill. I have in my hand a letter from the Secretary of the Interior stating that the bill is entirely satisfactory to the Department.

Mr. KEAN. Personally I know nothing about the bill the Senator from Kansas desires to call up, but I think the understanding was that there should be nothing but pension legislation after 5 o'clock.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I did not take up the time of the Senate to-day when other Senators were calling up bills by unanimous consent, and unless the Senator is willing to allow the bill to come up by unanimous consent, I shall make a motion to consider it at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill was before the Senate the other day and read in full.

Mr. KEAN. I shall have to object, Mr. President.

Mr. BURTON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 6968.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope the Senator will not do that.

Mr. BURTON. The objection is captious. The Senator understands very well that on Monday I can not call up the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. There will be plenty of time afterwards.

Mr. BURTON. No; I insist upon it. I have not asked this privilege of the Senate heretofore. Objection was made the other day because I did not have a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, and I have it here now. The bill is entirely satisfactory to the Department.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following bill.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 6968) granting the Central Arizona Railway Company a right of way for railroad purposes through the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, in the Territory of Arizona.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I desire to ask what was the unanimous consent which was given to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It was that unobjectioned pension bills should be taken up at 5 o'clock, and that consideration should be given to them for one hour.

Mr. GALLINGER. Unless sooner disposed of.

Mr. HOAR. I have not the least objection to the Senator's bill, but I have a very strong feeling about the observance of unanimous-consent agreements.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President—

Mr. HOAR. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Was it the unanimous-consent agreement that there should be no other business taken up this afternoon?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It was not.

Mr. MORGAN and others. No.

Mr. HOAR. I was so informed when I asked the question before.

Mr. CULLOM. When the Senator made the point of order at the beginning I thought there was force in it, and therefore I withdrew my motion, but it did not interfere with the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. HOAR. I did not make a point of order. I put the question simply.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There was no such unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. HOAR. Very well; then I have nothing to say about it one way or the other. I do not say anything about the Senator's bill. I merely wished to know what the unanimous-consent agreement was. If that be observed, it is all I insist upon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The unanimous-consent agreement has been observed. The order under it has been completed and the Senator from Kansas moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill which has been read by title. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kansas.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole. It has been read.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read again. I do not remember anything about it.

Mr. BURTON. Here is the letter from the Secretary of the Interior, if the Senator will allow it to be read. It is very short.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the letter be read.

Mr. BURTON. All right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the letter.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope the Senator from Kansas will not insist upon the further consideration of this bill under the circumstances.

Mr. BURTON. Under the advice of older Senators here—

Mr. CULLOM. I am very anxious to accommodate the Senator, but I think under the circumstances he should not press the bill.

Mr. BURTON. And I know two of them, at least, are my friends, I wish to withdraw the bill for the present from consideration.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 6 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 26, 1903, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 24, 1903.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

Robert B. Armstrong, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed Oliver L. Spaulding, resigned.

SECRETARY OF HAWAII.

George R. Carter, of Hawaii, to be secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, vice Henry E. Cooper, resigned.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Sargent S. Morton, of California, to be receiver of public moneys at San Francisco, Cal., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Robert Lewis Richards, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, January 22, 1903, to fill an original vacancy.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Joseph H. Rohrbacher, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 7th day of November, 1902, vice Lieut. Commander Henry Morrell, promoted, to correct an error in the name of this officer as submitted in the nomination transmitted on December 8, 1902.

POSTMASTERS.

ARIZONA.

Kasper Hauser, to be postmaster at Wilcox, in the county of Cochise and Territory of Arizona, in place of Samuel J. Geddes. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1903.

CALIFORNIA.

Felix L. Grauss, to be postmaster at Calistoga, in the county of Napa and State of California, in place of Felix L. Grauss. Incumbent's commission expired January 17, 1903.

Edward G. Hall, to be postmaster at Healdsburg, in the county of Sonoma and State of California, in place of Edward G. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired January 17, 1903.

Frank B. Mackinder, to be postmaster at St. Helena, in the county of Napa and State of California, in place of Frank B. Mackinder. Incumbent's commission expired January 17, 1903.

FLORIDA.

John H. Hibbard, to be postmaster at De Land, in the county of Volusia and State of Florida, in place of John H. Hibbard. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1903.

John M. Jolley, to be postmaster at Daytona, in the county of Volusia and State of Florida, in place of John M. Jolley. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1903.

GEORGIA.

Samuel M. Davis, jr., to be postmaster at Calhoun, in the county of Gordon and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

Edward Y. Swanson, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of Jasper and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

ILLINOIS.

William C. Heining, to be postmaster at Red Bud, in the county of Randolph and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

Stacy W. Osgood, to be postmaster at Winnetka, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in place of Everett W. Osgood, resigned.

IOWA.

William D. Burk, to be postmaster at Muscatine, in the county of Muscatine and State of Iowa, in place of William LeRoy Roach, resigned.

KANSAS.

James S. Alexander, to be postmaster at Florence, in the county of Marion and State of Kansas, in place of David C. Battey, removed.

LOUISIANA.

Romanta T. Hart, to be postmaster at Rayne, in the parish of Acadia and State of Louisiana. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

John W. Miller, to be postmaster at Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides and State of Louisiana, in place of Robert P. Hunter. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1903.

MARYLAND.

Milton S. Lankford, to be postmaster at Princess Anne, in the county of Somerset and State of Maryland, in place of Milton S. Lankford. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1903.

Sewell M. Moore, to be postmaster at Cambridge, in the county of Dorchester and State of Maryland, in place of Sewell M. Moore. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1903.

William R. Reese, to be postmaster at Crisfield, in the county of Somerset and State of Maryland, in place of William R. Reese. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1903.

MASSACHUSETTS.

James O. Hodges, to be postmaster at Mansfield, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, in place of James O. Hodges. Incumbent's commission expires January 27, 1903.

MICHIGAN.

John F. Chisholm, to be postmaster at Grand Marais, in the county of Alger and State of Michigan, in place of John F. Chisholm. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1903.

Leonard W. Feighner, to be postmaster at Nashville, in the county of Barry and State of Michigan, in place of Leonard W. Feighner. Incumbent's commission expires January 27, 1903.

Earl B. Hammond, to be postmaster at Vermontville, in the county of Eaton and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

Benjamin F. Oakes, to be postmaster at East Tawas, in the county of Iosco and State of Michigan, in place of Benjamin F. Oakes. Incumbent's commission expires January 27, 1903.

MINNESOTA.

Christian A. Rasmussen, to be postmaster at Red Wing, in the county of Goodhue and State of Minnesota, in place of Christian A. Rasmussen. Incumbent's commission expires February 15, 1903.

Clark A. Wood, to be postmaster at Heron Lake, in the county of Jackson and State of Minnesota, in place of Clark A. Wood. Incumbent's commission expires January 27, 1903.

MISSISSIPPI.

John W. Lockhart, to be postmaster at Durant, in the county of Holmes and State of Mississippi, in place of John W. Lockhart. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1903.

MISSOURI.

Moses M. Adams, to be postmaster at Seneca, in the county of Newton and State of Missouri, in place of Moses M. Adams. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1903.

J. L. Fields, to be postmaster at Shelby, in the county of Shelby and State of Missouri, in place of Albert F. Huggins. Incumbent's commission expires January 28, 1903.

Thomas M. Morsey, to be postmaster at Warrenton, in the county of Warren and State of Missouri, in place of Thomas M. Morsey. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1903.

NEBRASKA.

James N. Brooks, to be postmaster at Rushville, in the county of Sheridan and State of Nebraska, in place of James N. Brooks. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1903.

Stephen E. Cobb, to be postmaster at Emerson, in the county of Dixon and State of Nebraska. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

George A. Eckles, to be postmaster at Chadron, in the county of Dawes and State of Nebraska, in place of George A. Eckles. Incumbent's commission expires January 27, 1903.

William T. Owens, to be postmaster at Loup, in the county of Sherman and State of Nebraska. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

Frank R. Stewart, to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Cedar and State of Nebraska, in place of James L. Stewart, deceased.

NEW YORK.

Gervas H. Kerr, to be postmaster at Pelham Manor, in the county of Westchester and State of New York. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

William B. Le Roy, to be postmaster at Cohoes, in the county of Albany and State of New York, in place of William B. Le Roy. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1903.

Charles S. Munger, to be postmaster at Herkimer, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York, in place of Charles S. Munger. Incumbent's commission expires January 28, 1903.

James E. Peck, to be postmaster at Jordan, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, in place of J. D. Tullar. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1902.

Jetur R. Rogers, to be postmaster at Southampton, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, in place of Jetur R. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expires February 15, 1903.

Benjamin L. Ward, to be postmaster at Cambridge, in the county of Washington and State of New York, in place of Benjamin L. Ward. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1903.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Isaac M. Meekins, to be postmaster at Elizabeth City, in the county of Pasquotank and State of North Carolina, in place of Elizabeth C. Pool. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1903.

OHIO.

John W. Ammerman, to be postmaster at Eaton, in the county of Preble and State of Ohio, in place of John W. Ammerman. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1903.

Joseph C. Bender, to be postmaster at National Military Home, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, in place of Joseph C. Bender. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1903.

W. E. Moulton, to be postmaster at Canal Fulton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, in place of William G. Myers, deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Edward W. Hannum, to be postmaster at Swarthmore, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Edward W. Hannum. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1903.

John G. McCamant, to be postmaster at Tyrone, in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John G. McCamant. Incumbent's commission expires January 28, 1903.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Thomas B. Roberts, to be postmaster at Armour, in the county of Douglas and State of South Dakota, in place of Thomas B. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expired January 7, 1903.

John W. Walsh, to be postmaster at Montrose, in the county of McCook and State of South Dakota. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

TEXAS.

William A. Stoner, to be postmaster at Waco, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas, in place of William A. Stoner. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1903.

VIRGINIA.

William H. Boyenton, to be postmaster at Hampton, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia, in place of Elisha G. Darden, deceased.

WASHINGTON.

F. A. Tarr, to be postmaster at Montesano, in the county of Chehalis and State of Washington, in place of Nellie E. Divilbiss. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1903.

WISCONSIN.

Gustav A. Albrecht, to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Sheboygan and State of Wisconsin, in place of Gustav A. Albrecht. Incumbent's commission expires January 28, 1903.

James T. Brownlee, to be postmaster at Mondovi, in the county of Buffalo and State of Wisconsin, in place of James T. Brownlee. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1903.

Hervey L. Coe, to be postmaster at Port Washington, in the county of Ozaukee and State of Wisconsin, in place of Hervey L. Coe. Incumbent's commission expires January 28, 1903.

George H. Dodge, to be postmaster at Arcadia, in the county of Trempealeau and State of Wisconsin, in place of George H. Dodge. Incumbent's commission expires February 13, 1903.

William H. Landolt, to be postmaster at Wauwatosa, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, in place of William H. Landolt. Incumbent's commission expires January 28, 1903.

Nicholas T. Martin, to be postmaster at Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa and State of Wisconsin, in place of Nicholas T. Martin. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1903.

PANAMA CANAL.

The injunction of secrecy was removed January 26, 1903, from a convention between the United States and the Republic of Colombia for the construction of a ship canal, etc., to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, signed January 22, 1903.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 24, 1903.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Rev. HAROLD M. RIDER, of Baltimore, Md., as follows:

Almighty God, we invoke Thy presence this day in Congress assembled. The final basis of all law and authority is in Thee. Thou art the Alpha, the beginning of all things; from Thee we came. Thou art the Omega, the ending of all things; to Thee we must go. Thou art the everliving God; in Thee we live and work and aspire. Give us such a sense of our responsibility to Thee that all legislation shall be wise, all administration just, all national and individual relations sympathetic.

In the performance of our duties may we receive guidance and inspiration from Thee.

Hear Thou and answer our prayer, in the name and for the sake of our highest ideal of manhood; for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

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

SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE FOR PROCEEDINGS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 25.

The SPEAKER. The Chair, with the consent of the House, will designate as Speaker for the proceedings of to-morrow the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. GROSVENOR.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. HEATWOLE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2296) to amend an act approved March 2, 1895, relating to public printing.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota calls up a conference report, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill S. 2296, entitled "An act to amend an act approved March 2, 1895, relating to the public printing," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House and agree to the same.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE,

VINCENT BOREING,

F. C. TATE,

Managers on the part of the House.

T. C. PLATT,

S. B. ELKINS,

JAMES K. JONES,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

The effect of the accompanying report is to allow to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate 20 extra copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the use of the Senate.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE,

VINCENT BOREING,

F. C. TATE,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. HEATWOLE. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HEATWOLE] has not moved the previous question, and if he does not propose to do so, I would ask for recognition at this time.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Minnesota yield to the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. HEATWOLE. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I ask for only five minutes.

Mr. HEATWOLE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it is not directly on the proposition before the House that I desire to address myself. I have no objection to the adoption of this conference report or to the printing of these CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS; but some eight or nine months ago this House by an almost unanimous vote agreed to print 200,000 copies of what is known as the "Horse Book," for the use of members of the House. I do not think there is any book for which the members of this House have more demand, and the fact that they do have a demand for it demonstrates conclusively that it is useful, that it is read, and that it is not a waste of the public money to print it.

From time to time we authorize the printing of numbers of documents, just as we will this morning authorize the printing of these books, with practically little demand for them. There are numbers of resolutions brought in here from time to time by the committee, and I am not attempting to criticize the committee, because it may be necessary to print some editions of these books. But we order numbers of reports printed here that nobody ever reads, that have a final resting place in the subcellars of this Capitol, and are of benefit to no one; and with the resolution pending before the Senate committee for the printing of the Horse Book, I think it is the duty of Committee on Printing to stop the passing of these Senate resolutions for printing until some attention is paid to that resolution of ours.

Mr. HEATWOLE rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do.

Mr. HEATWOLE. Will the gentleman from Alabama kindly name some of the useless books that have been ordered by the House by resolution and that have gone into the basement of the Capitol? And, furthermore, I should like to know if the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is not desired by every member of this House? The Committee on Printing has been importuned for the last three or four years to have the number of CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS increased.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I said in my opening remarks that I had no objection to this particular resolution; that I thought it more or less useful, but there are comparatively few men who call for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, while there are thousands who want to have printed the book issued by the Agricultural Department on the Diseases of the Horse.

In answer to the question as to what useless books have been ordered, I can not enumerate them now, but there is not a member on the floor of this House who does not know that he has a number of books on his list to-day that no one ever asks him for; and it was only last year that, in order to get rid of those volumes, the superintendent of the folding room had to send out and request members to let him dispose of the useless volumes to their credit down here in the basement of this Capitol.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Is it the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the gentleman refers to?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. No; I am not opposing the printing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Is that what is involved in this motion?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. No, sir.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. We understood that you were opposing the printing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which we would be sorry to see you do.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Not at all. I am not opposing the printing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but I say that this House over nine months ago, by a resolution, directed the printing of 200,000 copies of the Horse Book, and that it is allowed to be buried in a committee of the Senate; that we are passing Senate resolutions for the printing of useless books, and I say that we ought to stop printing those books and passing those resolutions entirely until the resolutions that we have sent to the Senate have been considered and acted on, for things that we want and need for our constituents.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. That is all right.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is all I have to say.

Mr. HEATWOLE. I want to say to the gentleman from Alabama that by resolution of this House no useless books have been printed, so far as the committee have been able to learn. Every resolution presented to the committee has been carefully considered. It is true there are many useless publications, but they come from the Executive Departments and not from Congress.

I now move the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

HENRY M. HOLMES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a Senate amendment to the bill (H. R. 1193) to correct the military record of Henry M. Holmes.

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

ADAM STUBER.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 5118) granting an increase of pension to Adam Stuber, with a House amendment thereto, disagreed to by the Senate.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its amendments and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Speaker named as conferees on the part of the House Mr. DARRAGH, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. CROWLEY.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 16910, being the Agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Pending that motion I would like to make some arrangement as to general debate. I have had no request from any gentleman on this side for time and know of none from the other side.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If we can go along without any arrangement at the present, I think we can save time by it.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Very well.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York, that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. POWERS of Maine in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 16910, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 16910) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the House by reading the report on the bill will notice that the bill carries \$5,238,860; the amount carried in the current fiscal year is \$5,208,960, showing a net increase of \$29,900. Though the amount appropriated is about \$400,000 less than the estimates, the committee, in view of the very liberal amounts appropriated last year, and which

are still in force, deem that the appropriations in this bill are ample to enable the Department to do progressive and good work. The main increases are \$40,000 in the Bureau of Animal Industry, to enable the Department to purchase more ground for a quarantine station near Jersey City, and the purchase of new ground at Baltimore, on the water front, where stock coming from abroad can be landed immediately in the quarantine station, without danger of transporting them by railroad or highway; and to enable them to carry out the provisions of the oleomargarine bill, in regard to the examination and chemical analysis of process or renovated butter.

The increase of \$10,000 allowed the Bureau of Chemistry is recommended by the committee to enable that Bureau to make further experiments in researches into the manufacture of table sirup in the South. The increase of \$10,000 allowed the Bureau of Entomology is recommended to enable the Department to make further and more extended investigations into the cotton boll weevil and worm in Texas and other States, with a view to find some means to exterminate it; for if that is not done it will inflict incalculable injury on the cotton industry of the South. These are the main increases. We have allowed another small increase of \$5,000 to be added to the appropriation for agricultural experiment stations, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to report upon the organization and progress of farmers' institutes in the several States and Territories.

Only two salaries have been increased, one by \$200 to the assistant chief of the Biochemic Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry and \$500 to the chief of the Division of Publications. Both of these salaries the committee have taken into careful consideration, and deem it only fair and just to give them to two competent men who have served in their present positions for many years.

Mr. HULL. Why did not the committee report them in a separate bill?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I will say to the gentleman from Iowa, he knows how difficult it is to pass a separate bill.

Mr. HULL. If this is absolutely right, that is the proper place for it.

Mr. WADSWORTH. We have created the office of assistant chief of the Weather Bureau, and chief clerk to the Bureau of Chemistry. These are the only changes in the salaries of the Department. With that brief statement, we will take up the bill under the five-minute rule, and as we shall reach the different paragraphs I will be glad to answer any questions that may be asked.

Mr. BURKETT. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Certainly.

Mr. BURKETT. I notice in the report that the appropriation on irrigation is cut down from \$65,000 to \$25,000. What is it that is to be cut out of this work?

Mr. WADSWORTH. It is simply a reduction in the amount of the appropriation. If you will read the report—

Mr. BURKETT. I have read the report.

Mr. WADSWORTH. You will see—

that upon full and careful consideration your committee have reached the conclusion that the appropriation heretofore made for this specific purpose might be reduced without detriment to the public interests, and has therefore recommended the sum of \$25,000 for the ensuing year. In recommending this reduction the committee does not wish to be understood as questioning the value of the work that has heretofore been done by the Department along these lines. On the contrary, the committee is of the opinion that this work has been so thoroughly and well done as to render unnecessary a continuation of the large appropriation heretofore made for its prosecution. The view of your committee is that the full duty of the Federal Government will be performed if it maintains a small staff of trained experts on irrigation, who shall keep abreast of all the developments relating to this subject, compile and publish from time to time such information as they may acquire and the interests of the people may demand, and offer suggestions and advice in response to individual requests.

The view of the committee is that the full duty of the Federal Government will be performed if it maintains a small staff of trained experts, and in view of the fact that the States have experiment stations and expert irrigation men, it is not necessary to keep up a large force.

Mr. BURKETT. I would ask the gentleman if any provision has been made to transfer any of this work?

Mr. WADSWORTH. None, whatever.

Mr. BURKETT. Has this matter been taken into consideration by the committee?

Mr. WADSWORTH. It has not.

Mr. BURKETT. Has the committee taken into consideration the work that the Agricultural Department has done, and that which is now to be clipped?

Mr. WADSWORTH. We believe, in view of the fact that they have already done a great deal of work, that it is not necessary to keep up the force as large as it now is.

Mr. BURKETT. Knowing that similar bureaus were doing work, I asked to be furnished with a statement of some of the work they were doing, and I have it. It is, first, investigation

and study of irrigation of rice in the Southern States, which seems a commendable branch to some people.

Mr. WADSWORTH. When we reach that item of the bill my colleague [Mr. SCOTT] has all the data, and will make a very full explanation of the matter.

Mr. BURKETT. What I wanted to know in the general debate was what particular parts of irrigation should be clipped out, and what bureaus transferred to any other bureau. As I look it over there is some work which should be done by the Government, and it should continue the work.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman takes his seat, I would like to call his attention to the increases in the salary mentioned on page 2 of the report, where it says:

Two increases in salaries have been allowed, \$300 to the assistant chief of the Biochemic Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry and \$500 to the chief of the Division of Publications. Both of these cases were carefully looked into by the committee and were considered only fair and just on account of long and efficient service.

These items are not large, but it occurs to me that a principle is involved in that statement. These increases seem to be in the nature of longevity pay. Now, suppose a new chief or a new assistant chief of the Biochemic Division, or a new chief of the Bureau of Publication, should be appointed after the passage of this bill, this will constitute a precedent, will it not?

Mr. WADSWORTH. For those divisions; yes.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Does the gentleman believe the duties of the division, without regard to the special merits of the officers who fill them, are such as to justify these increases?

Mr. WADSWORTH. In this case I do, but in a great many cases I do not think so.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, I have not had time to read this bill in full, but as I represent an agricultural district I am interested in the question of the distribution of seeds and farmers' bulletins. I want to ask the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the committee, if there is any difference in this bill and the previous bill as to the amount appropriated for these two purposes, or whether they are increased or decreased?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No; the amounts appropriated are the same, and they are distributed in the same way.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Certainly.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I notice in the appropriation bill the amount appropriated is \$25,000 for irrigation, while last year it was \$65,000. I think the estimates of the Secretary were \$75,000. Will the gentleman state more fully than the report states why this decrease is made?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have just been over that somewhat with the gentleman from Nebraska. I think when we reach that item in the bill we will take it up and discuss the whole matter.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Very well.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time. Now, if no one else wishes to speak, I will ask for the reading of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I have promised time to gentlemen on this side, but I do not see them now in the Chamber. I suppose that we might consider general debate closed; but I will ask consent that if gentlemen enter later while the reading of the bill is going on under the five-minute rule, I may be permitted to give them the time they ask.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Mississippi if he can not arrange to give me about fifteen minutes when we reach the head of the soil service?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I will ask that as one of the conditions. It is understood, then, that during the course of the reading of the bill I shall have permission to yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], and time, not exceeding twenty minutes, to each of two other gentlemen if they come in.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Very well.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I would like to interrupt the gentleman from New York to inquire whether there is anything in the bill making appropriation for good roads?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No, sir.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Or for a civil pension list?

Mr. WADSWORTH. There is no civil pension list.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

General expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry; vegetable pathological and physiological investigations: Investigating the nature of diseases injurious to fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton, vegetable, and other useful plants; experiments in the treatment of the same; the study of plant physiology in relation to crop production and the improvement of crops by breeding and selection; to investigate the diseases affecting citrus fruits, pineapples, and truck crops grown during the winter in the Southern States; to investigate canals and other tannin-bearing plants; to investigate and report upon the diseases affecting plants on the Pacific coast; to originate or introduce improved varieties of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the section of seed and plant introduction; to study the relation of soil and climatic condi-

tions to diseases of plants, particularly with reference to the California vine diseases and diseases of the sugar beet, in cooperation with the Bureau of Soils, and for other purposes connected with the discovery and practical application of improved methods of crop production; to continue the work of originating, by breeding and selection, in cooperation with the other divisions of the Department and the experiment stations, new varieties of oranges, lemons, and other tropical and subtropical fruits more resistant to cold and disease and of better quality; varieties of wheat and other cereals more resistant to rust and smut and better suited to the various sections of this country; varieties of cotton more resistant to disease and of longer and better staple, and varieties of pears and apples more resistant to blight and better adapted for export; to investigate the causes of decay in forest timber and timber used for construction purposes, and to devise means for preventing the decay of the same; to investigate the practical application in agriculture of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by bacteria and other microorganisms in soils and in the root tubercles of leguminous and other plants; to cultivate and distribute these nitrogen fixers and to determine the conditions most favorable to their development; to study and find methods for preventing the algal and other contaminations of water supplies; the employment of investigators, local and special agents, clerks, assistants, and student scientific aids at an annual salary of \$480 each, and other labor required in conducting experiments in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and collating, digesting, reporting, and illustrating the results of such experiments; for telegraph and telephone service; for gas and electric current; purchase of chemicals and apparatus required in the field and laboratory; necessary traveling expenses; for express and freight charges; the preparation of reports and illustrations; the rent and repairs of a building, not to exceed \$5,000 per annum; all necessary office fixtures and supplies, and for other expenses connected with the practical work of the investigations, \$110,000.

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the chairman of the committee how much new legislation there is in the bill to which attention is not called in the report?

Mr. WADSWORTH. There is practically no new legislation. There is no new power delegated to the Secretary or any of his subordinates.

Mr. MADDOX. There is no legislation in the bill that is not pointed out in the report?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No, sir.

Mr. MADDOX. The report states all the changes in legislation?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Tea-culture investigations: For all expenses necessary, including the employment of labor in the city of Washington or elsewhere, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report on the cost of making tea and the best method of cultivating and preparing the same for market, so as to demonstrate whether it is practicable to introduce its culture in the Southern States as a profitable industry, and for all necessary fixtures, supplies, apparatus, material, and other expenses, \$10,000.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I notice that this item carries an appropriation of \$7,000 for the purpose of determining the cost of "making tea." I think there are a great many good tea makers in the country who would probably be willing to enlighten the public on this subject for a much smaller sum of money.

Now, I wish to ask the chairman of the committee if it is not a fact that some twenty years ago—about that time, as I recollect—there was a thorough investigation made at very considerable cost to the Government on the subject of tea growing, and whether it was not at that time determined that, owing to the high price of labor in the United States, it would be impossible for us to compete with oriental countries in the production of tea? That is my understanding.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have no recollection of any experiments in tea culture having been made before these which have been inaugurated by the present Secretary of Agriculture. I think the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] has got the silk-raising investigations confused with the tea investigation.

Mr. MONDELL. I know that there was an investigation on the subject of the production of silk; but I had the impression that about the same time, or later—I believe the investigation relative to the production of silk was more than twenty years ago, perhaps twenty-five years—there was an investigation into the question of tea culture.

Mr. PAYNE. A private individual in the State of South Carolina has been engaged in experiments in tea culture for a number of years.

Mr. SLAYDEN. At his own expense.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the chairman of the committee state how much money has been expended in the tea-culture investigations?

Mr. WADSWORTH. My recollection is that the first appropriation of this kind made upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture was \$4,000; and the amount of the appropriation has been gradually increased to \$10,000, at which sum it has been for the last three years. If the gentleman will turn to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture he will find described the character of work that has been done and is in progress. A tea farm has been in operation at Pinehurst, Summerville, S. C., in which this work has been carried on by the Department in cooperation with Mr. Charles U. Shepard.

Mr. MONDELL. I understand, then, that this entire appropriation of \$10,000 is being expended in collaboration with some individual engaged in the tea industry in South Carolina?

Mr. WADSWORTH. The work is being carried on also in Texas. With the view of increasing the interest in this crop, a tea farm has been established in Texas, in the most suitable location that can be procured, and agents of the Agricultural Department are looking into the question. The outlook at present is very favorable. Whether tea growing in this country can be made a commercial success will depend largely upon details connected with field and factory work.

Mr. MONDELL. Then I do not understand that any private individual in Texas has undertaken tea culture, but the Department on its own motion is investigating the question down there—

Mr. WADSWORTH. That is correct.

Mr. MONDELL. With the view of determining whether—

Mr. WADSWORTH. Whether tea can be successfully grown.

Mr. MONDELL. Then, as I understand, \$20,000 or \$30,000 has been expended in experiments at the tea farm located at Pinehurst?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mostly there. One of my colleagues on the committee [Mr. SCOTT] reminds me that the Secretary told us that he would probably finish up these experiments this year.

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman feel hopeful that this experiment may be finished up this year with this appropriation?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes, sir; I am hopeful.

Mr. MONDELL. I wish to ask the gentleman further, whether it is intended to have this appropriation expended in part for the purpose of getting a report "on the cost of making tea," or is the experiment only with relation to the growing of tea?

Mr. WADSWORTH. We desire a general report on the whole subject of tea growing.

Mr. MONDELL. My last inquiry was directed entirely to the wording of the item.

Mr. WADSWORTH. We desire to find whether this industry can be made a commercial success in the United States. We are purchasing, of course, large quantities of tea from abroad. If we can grow tea in the South and utilize to that extent the cheap labor of the South, it will be a great addition to the products of our country.

Mr. SCOTT. In reply to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], I think I might say that the production of tea is in a large degree a matter of manufacture as well as of agriculture. You may grow tea of the very finest variety, and yet unless it be manipulated properly between the time it is gathered and the time of putting it on the market, it will be of no commercial value. That is the reason the words "making tea" were used. As a matter of fact, that language does not refer to the process of steeping the tea and preparing it for use as a beverage.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the chairman of the committee to yield for a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Certainly.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is it not true that the scant preliminary investigations made under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture have shown that the climatic and soil conditions entirely suitable for the production of tea have been found in Texas?

Mr. WADSWORTH. They have, and the Secretary of Agriculture is very hopeful that in a few years we will produce large quantities of tea in this country.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Have not his investigations in respect to the matter clearly convinced him that that can be done, and does he not feel that the additional appropriation is warranted?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes; and to further investigate the subject in other Southern States.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I believe in encouraging new industries in the country and therefore have intended to offer no objection to the appropriation. I simply made the inquiry for the purpose of securing information on the subject.

The Clerk read as follows:

Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds: For the purchase, propagation, testing, and distribution of valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants; for rent of building, not to exceed \$2,000; the employment of local and special agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required, in the city of Washington and elsewhere; all necessary office fixtures and supplies, transportation, paper, twine, gum, printing, postal cards, gas, and electric current; traveling expenses, and all necessary material and repairs for putting up and distributing the same, and to be distributed in localities adapted to their culture, \$270,000, of which amount not more than \$48,000 shall be expended for labor in the city of Washington, D. C., and not less than \$180,000 shall be allotted for Congressional distribution.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I will send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 23, in line 18, strike out the words "two thousand" and insert the words "three thousand;" in line 25 strike out the words "two hundred and seventy thousand" and insert the words "three hundred thousand;" in lines 3 and 4, page 24, strike out the words "one hundred and eighty thousand" and insert the words "two hundred and ten thousand."

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, the object of this amendment is to increase the appropriation for Congressional seed distribution to a sufficient amount to cover the quotas of the additional

members of Congress who will be in the next Congress. As I understand it, the appropriation provided for in this paragraph is exactly the same appropriation which was provided for in the bill in reference to this matter for the preceding fiscal year. Now, in the next Congress there will be, I believe, 32 additional members over and above the number who are here now. If the appropriation remains exactly the same as it is, then, of course, the quota of the present membership will be decreased proportionately to the number of increased membership in the next House. My purpose and object is, by this amendment, to increase this appropriation to a sufficient amount to cover that quota, so that the quotas of the members of the present House shall not be decreased. This amendment is clearly for the benefit of the agricultural people, and I sincerely hope it will be decisively passed.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANDLER. Certainly; with pleasure.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. The fact that we will have more Congressmen in the next Congress than we had in this does not increase the number of people in the United States, does it? Therefore, there will be no necessity for an additional increase in the appropriation for the distribution of seed. Is not that the fact?

Mr. CANDLER. The increase in membership in this House is because of increase in population in the country, but while it may be true that the number of people will not be materially increased by the next year I am glad to say that Americans are increasing to some extent within our borders, and I hope to see true and genuine Americans increase faster in the future.

Whether that be true or not, there is not a member on the floor of this House to-day who has a large enough quota of seeds to supply the necessary demand which is made upon him. At least, I know that is true in reference to the great agricultural districts of this country. I know it is true in reference to my district, for I have not a sufficient number of seeds to supply fully the people in my district, and I am anxious that they should have all the seeds they desire. The result is that I use all the quota of seed I have and then get just as many more as I possibly can from my brother members, who are very kind and often exchange with me for something I have, which they desire, and thus I supply my people as fully as I can, but even then not as well as I would be glad to supply them.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Will the gentleman permit me to suggest a remedy by which he may be relieved of his dilemma? If the gentleman will kindly inform his constituents what kind of seeds they are getting, he will have seeds to spare and seeds to burn and seeds which he can not get rid of. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANDLER. The results show that the seed I have sent out are excellent. Has the gentleman any to give away? If he has, will he give them to me? If he will I will cheerfully and promptly send them to my district.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. "Such as I have I give unto thee."

Mr. CANDLER. If the gentleman will transfer them to me now, I will thank him for them.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. I am in the condition of the spirit that was going to give the world to the Lord if he would fall down and worship him. I have nothing to give.

Mr. CANDLER. Then, if you are in that shape, your people must have called upon you liberally and you must have responded promptly.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. I am returning home with the consent of my constituents. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANDLER. I want to furnish your successor with plenty of seed, and I am satisfied if he will send them out promptly and judiciously to his constituents, it will have a decided effect on keeping him in this House; but that is probably a result you do not desire. [Laughter.]

I ask for a vote on my amendment.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I think the House will find that under the new and improved methods inaugurated by the Secretary of Agriculture there will be plenty of seeds for the additional 32 members coming into the next House, and I trust that the House will not increase this item any further. It is \$270,000 already.

Mr. MANN. What are the improved methods inaugurated by the Secretary?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Economy of labor, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. CANDLER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANDLER) there were—ayes 56, noes 37.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chair appointed Mr. WADSWORTH and Mr. CANDLER.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 57, noes 42.

Accordingly the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total for Bureau of Plant Industry, \$612,730.

Mr. DARRAGH. I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 2, page 27, strike out the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten."

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, for sugar investigation the committee allowed all the Secretary estimated for. He appeared before the committee and told us distinctly that that amount would be sufficient to carry on his investigations in proper shape. He saw no use for any further money in the line of sugar investigation.

Mr. DARRAGH. I interviewed the Secretary of Agriculture ten days ago relative to an expenditure connected with the industry of the cultivation of beets for the manufacture of beet sugar. He informed me that the appropriation along that line was exhausted.

It is a matter within the knowledge of the House that this industry is growing very rapidly, and that in the State of Michigan alone the amount of sugar produced now from the sugar beet exceeds the consumption of sugar in the entire State, being an amount equal in money to about \$7,000,000 and over.

In order to make this industry still more successful, it is necessary that it should be developed and encouraged, and I can see no reason why the sum of \$10,000 should be appropriated for the experimental cultivation of tea, which is purely experimental, and but \$5,000 appropriated for the development of an industry which has grown more remarkably than almost any other in the country.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The making of sugar from beets is no longer experimental.

Mr. DARRAGH. That is true, Mr. Chairman. The cultivation of sugar is no longer an experiment in this country, and therefore I ask for the adoption of the amendment as an encouragement to a great industry that has already passed the period of experiment.

Mr. HAUGEN. I wish to state that I myself, as a member of the committee, offered such an amendment in the committee, and the Secretary of Agriculture was requested to appear before the committee. He did appear and made the statement that the investigation was complete, and that all that was necessary now for this purpose was \$5,000, simply to employ one certain man and to collect information and to disseminate the information that they already had upon the subject by publication.

Now, I submit to the gentleman that \$10,000 is certainly inadequate, if we are to proceed along the lines indicated by the gentleman from Michigan, and that we should have a much larger appropriation. We are importing annually \$100,000,000 worth of sugar, and if the matter is worthy of any consideration whatever, it is certainly worthy of more consideration than the pitiful sum of \$10,000; but in view of the statement made by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Committee on Agriculture deemed the amount recommended by the Secretary adequate to the purpose at the present time. An increase of \$5,000 would be absolutely as inadequate as the \$5,000 appropriated by the committee. If we are to increase the appropriation, let us increase it and make it mean something toward the development of one of the greatest industries of this country.

Mr. DARRAGH. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman from Iowa a question. He referred to keeping one man in the field. It was my desire to get a man at the Bureau who could go down and make an examination for the organization of a new factory in my district. There was no man in the field except Mr. Saylor. The only way I could get him, after the Secretary stated there was absolutely no money in that fund, was to say to the Secretary of Agriculture, "Do not stop on account of the expense; I will take care of the expenses of Mr. Saylor if you will send him to Travis City." Mr. Saylor at that time was at Omaha, I believe. He was supposed to be at Des Moines, Iowa. He finally reached the point and did the work exactly as we wanted it, and a company has been organized with a capitalization, I think, of a million dollars, and the probability is through that work, the very work I am trying to obtain a little pittance of \$10,000 for, to develop an industry that has been pressed up to the extent it already has.

Mr. HAUGEN. I want to suggest that if there is any necessity for amending this so as to make it \$10,000 why not make it \$50,000 or \$100,000 where it will stimulate and encourage this industry. I am as much an enthusiast in the growth of the sugar beet as any man in this country, but I suppose that \$10,000 is an absolutely inadequate encouragement to this industry. And if it is the policy of this country through the Agricultural Department to encourage this industry, why not make the sum appropriated an amount that means something and that will accomplish something.

Mr. SCOTT. In reply to the remarks just made by the gentleman from Michigan, I wish to say the committee gave just exactly what the Secretary recommended. The gentleman from Michigan has stated that he told the Secretary they wanted an expert sent to a certain point in Iowa where an organization was to be made for the benefit of a big beet-sugar factory. He secured the attendance of such an expert, and as a result, perhaps, or at least it contributing to that result, the factory was established. Well, that man's work is exactly what the Secretary of Agriculture told the committee he desired this appropriation for, to study the matter of making sugar from beets, to help develop the industry in this country. The Secretary believes that this industry should be taken care of by private enterprise, and is being taken care of in that manner; that the only function the Government can occupy toward it is to keep one expert whose duty it shall be to keep himself fully posted on all developments in regard to the industry, and to publish from time to time such information as might be called for, and in every way to contribute his personal influence and information to the development of that industry. For that work the Secretary recommended that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made, and it was done on his recommendation.

Mr. HAUGEN. Is it not also true that one of the scientists of the Department gave a very discouraging report as to the development of the beet-sugar industry?

Mr. SCOTT. I do not remember of such a report coming before our committee. On the contrary, my recollection is that the last reports regarding the beet-sugar industry were highly encouraging.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I hold in my hand a publication on the beet-sugar industry of the United States. It is in the form of an agricultural bulletin. I find this, on turning to page 26:

The recent census shows the rapid growth of the beet-sugar industry in this country. Thirty-one factories had been established before the end of the century. Since that time 11 other factories have been put in operation, located at the following places, and having the daily capacities named: Lyons, N. Y., 600 tons; Loveland, Colo., 1,000 tons; Rockyford, Colo., 1,000 tons; Sugar City, Colo., 500 tons; Bingham Canyon, Utah, 350 tons; Provo, Utah, 350 tons; Logan, Colo., 400 tons; Lansing, Mich., 600 tons; Saginaw, Mich., 600 tons; Salzburg, Mich., 400 tons; Menomonee Falls, Wis., 500 tons.

At the following places factories are either in process of erection or preparations have been made for building in 1902: Sebawaing, Mich., 600 tons; Carrollton, Mich., 600 tons; Mount Clemens, Mich., 600 tons; Crosswell, Mich., 600 tons; Greeley, Colo., 800 tons; Eaton, Colo., 500 tons; Fort Collins, Colo., 500 tons.

Then it goes on and gives a list of the factories that already exist in the United States at different points.

Mr. HAUGEN. Now, I take it, our worthy chairman concedes that the rapid growth of the great beet-sugar industry is largely due to Congress and the encouragement that it has given for its development by the Agricultural Department. While that is true, and it is a great industry in which there is a great deal of cash money invested, we have paid for sugar an amount which exceeds the total output of all the gold and silver mines of the United States; yet here we are making an appropriation of a little sum of \$5,000 to encourage that great industry. I say if we are to make so small an appropriation, why not wipe it out entirely from this bill? If it is the policy of the Government to encourage this great industry, why not give it a sum that will accomplish something? Why not give it \$50,000 or \$100,000 appropriation?

Mr. WADSWORTH. What will be done with the money when the Secretary says he has no use for more than the sum we have appropriated?

Mr. HAUGEN. Why, the Secretary and myself might differ as to that, my friend. But if \$5,000 is to accomplish something, \$50,000 will accomplish more; and therefore I move to amend the amendment by making it \$50,000.

Mr. DARRAGH. I accept the amendment.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is not all that beet-sugar industry now in the hands of a combine?

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say something upon this amendment. I would hesitate to vote for a proposition which would have any tendency to deter the growth of the great sugar-beet industry in the State of Michigan, or to go counter to the interest of any great enterprise in that State; but the language of the statute, the language in the appropriation bill, must necessarily be changed before a larger sum can be used than that recommended by the committee. Indeed, the appropriation here is to do certain named and enumerated things, and the Secretary informed the committee that the only thing he could do under the present policy was to disseminate the information now obtained and now accessible to those who desire it and to carry out little suggestions and experiments like the one suggested by my friend from Michigan.

Now, that is all the Secretary can use, and unless there is some larger plan, some other plan of further investigation and further encouragement of this great industry, it will be perfectly idle to increase the appropriation to \$10,000, or to \$50,000, or to any other sum, because the Secretary is limited by the language of

the appropriation itself as to what use shall be made of the \$5,000 asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture and recommended by the committee. Unless the Secretary of Agriculture, or the chief of this Department, or some one else, has some plan by which the industry may be stimulated and assisted, I submit to gentlemen on this floor that it would be idle to make a larger appropriation than asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture, and to make an appropriation that he says he would have no use for and could not use it if made. Therefore, I hope my colleague from Michigan will withdraw his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DARRAGH].

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I offered an amendment to the amendment making it \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection the amendment will be modified to that extent.

There was no objection.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Now, Mr. Chairman, when the Secretary of Agriculture tells us point-blank—and we had him before us on this very proposition—that he could not use this appropriation if made, what is the use of putting it in his hands?

The question was taken on the amendment and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I now offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add at the end of the paragraph the following:

"That it shall be unlawful for any transportation company, after July 1, 1903, to offer for entry at any port in the United States any trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection by a qualified expert of the country from which the exportation was made, officially appointed by the government thereof, certifying that the contents have been carefully examined and found apparently free from all insect and fungous or other disease dangerously injurious to nursery stock.

"In case any nursery goods are offered for entry at any port of the United States without said certificate, as herein prescribed, it shall be the duty of the collector immediately to notify the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall arrange for inspection to be made at the expense of the importer, who shall pay therefor a fee to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and said collector shall not allow them to pass within the jurisdiction of the United States until a satisfactory certificate of inspection has been received. And after the aforesaid date, July 1, 1903, all nursery stock imported in accordance with the aforesaid regulations shall be free from all further inspection, quarantine, or restriction in interstate commerce: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, order specific examinations, and may also, at any time, relieve such articles from inspection by a specific order.

"SEC. 2. That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of Agriculture that any nursery stock or variety of fruit grown in an infested district outside of the United States is being, or is about to be, imported into the United States, and such nursery stock or variety of fruit is infested by any seriously injurious insect or disease, which insect or disease is liable to become established in the United States and seriously affect any such nursery stock or variety of fruit grown therein, he shall have authority to quarantine against any such importations and prevent the same until such time as it may appear to him that any such insect or disease has become exterminated in the country or district from which such fruit or nursery stock is being, or is about to be, imported, when he may withdraw the quarantine, and this shall operate to relieve all such nursery stock or fruit from such further quarantine or restriction as is provided for in this section so long as the conditions of freedom from seriously injurious insects or disease shall continue.

"SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture may designate, in each State and Territory and in the District of Columbia, qualified experts, with authority to examine all nursery stock about to be transported from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and issue their certificates stating the results of such examinations.

"The Secretary may publish rules and regulations prescribing the terms and conditions under which such experts may act. These examinations shall be made, so far as possible, between June 1 and September 1 of each year, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; and if such nursery stock is found to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insects or diseases, the certificate of the authorized expert making such examination and finding shall be issued to the owner or owners of such nursery stock, a copy of which certificate shall be attached to and accompany each carload, box, bale, or package, and when so attached and accompanying shall operate to release all such nursery stock from further inspection, quarantine, or restriction in interstate commerce.

"SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation to deliver to any other person, persons, or corporation, or to the postal service of the United States (except for scientific purposes by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture), for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or for exportation to any foreign country, any trees, plants, shrubs, vines, or other nursery stock which have not been examined in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this act, or which, on said examination, have been declared by the inspector to be infested with dangerously injurious insects or diseases. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly alter, deface, or destroy any certificate or copy thereof, as provided for in this act and in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, or shall in any way violate the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on a conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500 nor less than \$200, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"SEC. 5. That the rules and regulations herein provided for shall be promulgated on or before the 1st day of July in each year.

"SEC. 6. That the sum of \$50,000, to be available on the 1st day of May, 1902, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect on and after the 30th day of June, 1903.

"SEC. 8. That the provisions of this act shall not apply in interstate commerce to florists' greenhouse trees, shrubs, plants, and bulbs, commonly known as florists' stock."

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, to that amendment I raise the point of order.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to state that this is the bill commonly known as the "nursery quarantine bill." It is a bill that has been agreed upon by the nurserymen of the country, by the scientists, and by the Agricultural Department, and is a bill that the country and the people at large is much interested in.

Resolutions adopted by the American Association of Nurserymen at Milwaukee, June 12, 1902, at their annual convention.

Having suffered from the increasing numbers of insect pests and plant diseases, whose ravages already cost the fruit growing and nursery interests of the country untold and yearly increasing millions, and believing that Federal quarantine regulations restricting the free transportation of infected fruits and plants in interstate and foreign commerce offer the only effective means of hindering the spread of such destructive pests and diseases: Therefore, we, the American Association of Nurserymen, in annual convention assembled, hereby resolve—

First. We believe that a well-guarded Federal quarantine law regulating both foreign and interstate commerce in fruits and plants offers our greatest hope of relief.

Second. We favor the passage of House bill No. 10999, now pending in the House of Representatives, and ask our Representatives and Senators to favor its prompt enactment into law without amendment.

Third. The secretary of this association is hereby authorized and directed to promptly transmit an official copy of these resolutions to each Representative and Senator in Congress now in session in Washington.

Adopted unanimously.

Various State associations have adopted resolutions favoring the passage of H. R. 10999. I introduced this bill in the first session of this Congress. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The bill has been unanimously reported back to the House by that committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman that the question is on the point of order raised by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HAUGEN. I was coming to that directly. I want to say that the bill is subject to point of order, and in view of the fact that there is opposition to the bill in the House I withdraw the amendment.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

To investigate the chemical composition of sugar-producing plants in the United States and its possessions, and, in collaboration with the Weather Bureau and agricultural experiment stations, to study the effects of environment upon the chemical composition of sugar-producing plants, especially with reference to their content of available sugar, \$70,500: *Provided*, That \$30,000 thereof shall be used exclusively for the purpose of investigating, determining, and reporting the proper treatment and process in order to secure uniform grade and quality of first-class table sirup.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment to come in after the word "sirup," in line 3.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert, after the word "sirup," line 3, section 33, the following: "*Provided*, That if found necessary \$1,200 of the amount hereby appropriated may be used for the purchase and installment of a new boiler in the Bureau of Chemistry."

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, during the late cold snap the boiler was found to be inadequate to heat the building and run the apparatus. This provision is in case it is found necessary to put in a new boiler.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

General expenses, Bureau of Soils: Investigation of the relation of soils to climate and organic life; for the investigation of the texture and composition of soils in the field and laboratory; for the investigation of the cause and prevention of the rise of alkali in the soils of the irrigated districts; the investigation of the relation of soils to drainage and seepage waters, and of methods for the prevention of the accumulation of and injury from seepage waters in irrigated districts; for investigations of soils in continental United States and for indicating upon maps or plats, by coloring or otherwise, the results of such investigations; to map the tobacco soils of the United States; to investigate the soils and conditions of tobacco growth in Cuba, Sumatra, and other tobacco-competing countries; to investigate, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, the methods of curing, with particular reference to fermentation; to originate, through selection and breeding, improved varieties for the principal tobacco districts of the United States, and to secure, as far as may be, a change in the methods of supplying tobacco to foreign countries; the location of the stations; rent of buildings, not to exceed \$2,000 per annum, for office and laboratory purposes; the employment of local and special agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required in conducting experiments in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and in collating, digesting, reporting, and illustrating the results of such experiments; the preparation and printing of reports, drawings, and illustrations, for materials, tools, instruments, apparatus, gas and electric current, furniture, supplies, for telegraph and telephone service, and for traveling expenses, freight and express charges, and other necessary expenses, \$130,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I now desire to yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD].

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to this section by striking out the words "thirty thousand," where they occur on page 35, line 9, and insert "ninety-five thousand," so that it will read "one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars" instead of "one hundred and thirty thousand dollars." I send to the Clerk's desk to have read a statement from the report of the Secretary of Agriculture in reference to the needs of this Bureau.

The Clerk read as follows:

ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED SOIL SURVEY WORK.

During the fiscal year 1902 about \$40,000 was spent on the soil survey with 10 survey parties. For the fiscal year 1903 an allotment of \$60,000 has been made for this work, with 15 soil survey parties. For the fiscal year 1904, for which estimates are being submitted to Congress on the basis of the plans which have just been given for the continuation and extension of the work in order to meet the most urgent demands, an allotment of \$120,000 would be necessary. This is based upon a total estimate of 243 months of field work contemplated by the above plans, which will require for its completion within the fiscal year 30 field parties, costing approximately \$4,000 each, calculated on the basis of the work done during the last three years. Each party would survey about 1,200 square miles, making a total estimated area of 34,800 square miles, or 22,272,000 acres, in 38 States and Territories, which would be surveyed in that year.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I also ask to have read a statement taken from the hearings before the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Bureau of Soils.—An increase of \$65,000 (from \$130,000 to \$195,000) is recommended, as follows: For soil survey work, \$38,000. This increase is needed to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for 9 additional parties, making 24 parties in all, to meet the great demands for the extension of this work. Work is being carried on with 15 parties in 25 States; so some of the parties are only able to remain for a portion of the season in some of the States. There are already demands from about 35 States for next year, and urgent requests that the parties remain for the full field season. For tobacco investigations, \$15,000, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the number of working parties from 3 to 6, for the purpose of placing parties in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and North Carolina, in response to the large demands made upon the Bureau for work along these lines.

For drainage and reclamation work, \$8,000, particularly for reclamation of alkali lands in Utah, Montana, Washington, and California.

For laboratories, \$3,000, for the purpose of providing for the enlargement of laboratory work necessitated by the increase of field operations. For administrative office, \$5,000, for the purpose of purchasing additional supplies and for other administrative expenses connected with the increase in the field operations.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture has asked from the House an appropriation of \$65,000 more than has been allowed by the committee. The work of this Department, the soil survey, is comparatively new work. It is a developing work, promoting investigations that have done a great amount of good in the agricultural sections of this country. The committee has not seen proper—and I do not mean to criticize the committee, but I differ with them—they have not seen proper to increase the appropriation over what was allowed last year. It necessarily can be seen that where you have established a new department that is reaching out in its investigation, it can not complete its investigation of many questions in one year; that it may take up the question of investigating the beet-sugar industry at this time—and it may take a number of years for it to complete that investigation—yet if the committee does not increase the appropriation, to let it broaden the area of its investigation, the Bureau must only partially complete work already begun, or else everything else must stand still until that particular work has been completed.

There is nothing that I believe is of more benefit to the farmers and the agricultural classes of this country than the development of this soil service. It is true you may scientifically investigate what is contained in the soil and report it and lay it before the numbers of farmers of this country, and it will be of no benefit to them, because of lack of interest and an unwillingness to try new methods; but there is not a community in the United States in which there is not some man who has got the energy, the intelligence, and the capacity to understand and take up the scientific researches of the Department of Agriculture, demonstrate its possibility and practicability, and when he has done so he is a living example and illustration to his neighbors; and those who would not take the maps or the work or books of the department and study them for themselves, when it has reached that individual in the community who is capable of doing so and developing along scientific lines, then you will have one, at least, who will make the experiment, and by his success will set an example which his neighbors will follow.

Now, to illustrate: In my own district there has been a soil survey. In the course of this soil survey there have been made certain discoveries which, if not prosecuted and the results disseminated among the people, will not be as beneficial as they ought to be to a large number of persons. On the other hand, if the money be provided to carry these investigations into other States, large numbers of the agricultural class will be benefited.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Let me remind the gentleman that the increase last year in the appropriation for this bureau was \$60,000.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes, I understand that; but there is no increase reported this year.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the gentleman claim that there ought to be an increase every year?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the work is a success, and the investigation needs further development.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Let me say to the gentleman that this is not the last appropriation we intend to make for this purpose. We have been making these appropriations for the last six, seven, or ten years, and we expect to continue them in the future.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand that these surveys will go on if they are a success. The experiment is comparatively a new one, and, so far as I understand, it is proving a success. The committee demonstrates that this work is proving a success, because they renew the appropriation. A committee that is so wisely presided over by the gentleman from New York would never have reported a renewal of last year's appropriation if they did not approve of the work done by this division of the Department of Agriculture.

I say, then, it is shown this is not a waste of money; but I say that when you start upon a course of experiments like these you must not allow the experiment to stand where it is to-day, but must extend it into other sections, so that other fields and other States not already provided for may be benefited. So far as this work has been extended it has been a success. Why not let its benefits be diffused into other localities?

Sixty-five thousand dollars is all that the Secretary of Agriculture asks from Congress for the continuance of these experiments. Why, sir, we spend \$65,000 here in an idle moment often by providing, for instance, for publishing some statistical book. At the last session of Congress we appropriated between six hundred and seven hundred thousand dollars to experiment with a submarine torpedo boat, and yet some gentlemen say it is not proper to give \$65,000 for building up and aiding the agricultural classes of this country. Why, sir, as a friend near me suggests, it was only the other day when you appropriated \$500,000 to stamp out the foot-and-mouth disease, something that was local in its character, whereas the work of this bureau reaches all over the United States, and is intended to give information to the tillers of the soil, the men who pay the taxes.

Now, to illustrate how much good these experiments are doing, and what the extension of this work may mean for the farmers of America in competition with farmers of other countries, I ask to have read at the Clerk's desk a portion of a letter that I have received from Professor Whitney, chief of Bureau of Soils, in reference to the development of this work in the South.

The Clerk read as follows:

The light soils of the northern part of Perry County (which you asked me particularly to consider, with a view as to their adaptation to crops and general improvement) have been found to be identical with the soils of eastern Texas, upon which we have this year produced a filler leaf having the Cuban aroma and flavor.

The report of the soil survey is being prepared in my office now for the printer, and this, together with the soil map, will be issued as soon as possible. I am planning to go to Perry County next week to inspect the work of the survey and to examine particularly the soils that are reported to me to be identical with the tobacco soils of eastern Texas with a view of putting a party of tobacco experts in the county to raise a crop in order to see if this surmise is correct.

Our investigations in eastern Texas, which have been carried on for two years, have resulted in the production on a particular soil of a cigar leaf with all the characteristics of the Cuban tobacco. The Department now has two soil survey parties in the area to map these soils, and it is confidently predicted that when the Department is able to announce the exact localities upon which the tobacco can be grown, that the price of land in these areas will advance at least 200 or 300 per cent and an exceedingly profitable industry will be built up.

To give you an idea of this, I would state that the best domestic filler leaf is grown in Ohio and Pennsylvania. These tobaccos sell at from 8 to 12 cents a pound, and even at these prices they give very satisfactory results to the growers. In addition to the enormous quantities raised in these States, this country annually imports about \$8,000,000 worth of tobacco from Cuba, which sells in the market at from \$1 to \$1.50 per pound. This price is maintained not only on account of the excellent quality of the leaf, but on account of the small supply derived from the relatively small area in Cuba. It is reported that the Cuban growers receive about 15 cents a pound for this tobacco. It is well known that the tobacco importers and dealers of New York City are among the most prosperous class of business men.

If the Department's position is correct, that tobacco having the Cuban aroma can be grown on certain soils in our Southern States, it is going to be possible to produce at a cost not exceeding 15 cents a pound a tobacco which will sell in our domestic markets at from 40 to 70 cents a pound, allowing for the prestige of the Cuban product, which can not immediately be overcome. There can be produced on these soils of the South from 800 to 1,000 pounds of filler leaf per acre. At 15 cents a pound, which should cover all expenses of raising, fermenting, and baling this tobacco, the cost per acre would be about \$150. At 50 cents a pound for the selling value of the product, which is certainly a low estimate, the product from 1 acre would be worth \$500, thus giving a profit of \$350, which, with a provision for the permanent investment, interest on capital, and other such charges, yields a very handsome interest on money invested. The small farmers will be at rather a disadvantage in that they can not handle their product as uniformly and as successfully as the large growers, but they can sell their product as it comes from the field to the larger concerns at good prices, and a man with money or a corporation with experts in charge of the field and warehouse work can cultivate a thousand acres in tobacco as easily as a small farmer can cultivate 15 or 20 acres.

There is another point which should not be overlooked; that is, that the Department has shown in the handling of the Sumatra leaf in Connecticut that its indorsement of the enterprise has put the industry on its feet in an incredibly short time and at prices far beyond what could have been secured by any amount of advertising by private concerns. It is therefore possible in the case of the filler-leaf industry to be developed in the South that the prices to be realized from this product will be very much greater than the prices above given, as the indorsement of the Department will carry much weight with the tobacco trade.

In the case of the Connecticut shade-grown Sumatra, after the soil survey had been made in 1899, a third of an acre was planted by the Department in 1900, which satisfied us that a leaf having all the characteristics of the Sumatra wrapper could be produced. The usual Connecticut leaf sold on an average of 18 to 20 cents a pound. The first crop of Sumatra raised by the Department sold on an average of 91 cents per pound. In 1901 43 acres of this

Sumatra was grown under the direction of the Department of Agriculture and brought on an average of \$1.20 per pound. The best crop brought \$1.63 per pound, and the best bale brought \$2.80 per pound. In 1902 700 acres were planted in the Connecticut Valley under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, and the quality is admittedly superior to the quality of the previous year, and it is believed it will sell on an average for \$1.50 per pound. The tobacco is estimated to be worth about a million dollars, and there is an indicated profit of about \$1,000 per acre on an expenditure, without counting the investment in lands and buildings, of \$650 per acre. The indications now are that several million dollars will be invested in this enterprise, giving exceedingly remunerative profits.

While the prices to be realized on the Southern filler leaf will not be so high as those realized for the Sumatra wrapper leaf, the cost of production is very much less and the profits per acre or per amount invested will be about the same, and I have certain information that a large amount of capital is ready to be invested in this enterprise as soon as the Department announces the completion of its demonstrative work.

Such constructive work as this is of immense value and opens up new industries in which capital can be profitably and safely invested. The preservation of crops through storm warnings and through the control of diseases and insect pests is valuable to the country, but constructive work in building up new industries in which capital can be diverted is of the highest type and of immense value to the country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] has expired.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I ask five minutes more.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman five minutes more.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I have had this letter read simply to demonstrate what the work of this Bureau can accomplish in the southern portion of the country. If it can be shown, as it is shown, that among our poorest lands there is soil on which you can grow tobacco which has the aroma of the Cuban tobacco, then by the extension of such information you build up and enrich those people without bringing them into competition with any other of the agricultural classes of this country. By cultivating our lands in this way we compete with the Cubans, but not with our own people.

Now, sir, Professor Whitney states in the letter just read that he has found this soil in Texas, Alabama, and South Carolina. He believes there is a strip of territory running from Texas to South Carolina where this peculiar tobacco can be grown—not to compete with any industry of our own people, but simply to compete with foreigners.

If he pursues this investigation with the limited appropriation here reported—if he goes from Texas to South Carolina with his experiments—it means that every other State must be deprived of the benefits of the work of this Bureau until that experiment is completed. If he goes on in an irregular way from one part of the country to another, jumping over here and jumping over there with his investigations, then the people of important sections of the country must be deprived of the information which, if obtained, would ultimately be of great value to them and to the country in general. That illustrates the matter simply as applied to one section of the country. But in the Northern States, where the soil is adapted to sugar-beet growing, the same thing may be said. The farmers of Connecticut have been greatly benefited by the proof that they also can raise a tobacco similar to the Sumatra tobacco.

This great Government of ours, Mr. Chairman, is developing, is extending; but the Agricultural Department does not seem to grow. Without intending to criticize my friends on the Committee on Agriculture, we might judge from this appropriation bill that they believed the Department of Agriculture should stand still—

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. I presented this case a year ago in very nearly the same language which the gentleman has put in the RECORD to-day, and if the gentleman will refer to the RECORD of a year ago, when this bill was under consideration, he will find that it corroborates what I say. At that time I urged upon that side of the House the importance of this tobacco investigation, explained the conditions in the Connecticut Valley and what had been done for us, but my friends did not respond. I endeavored to secure an increased appropriation for this division. I rejoice now that my friends from the South have seen the new light.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I am glad my friend from Connecticut stands that way, but as I have only five minutes, I ask to be allowed to complete my sentence.

Mr. BURLESON. If the gentleman will permit just a moment, I would like to state for the information of the committee and of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HENRY] that I very ably supplemented his efforts during the last session. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. It is true that the gentleman did. I wished to say what I did only because the gentleman from Alabama was arraigning the committee.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Oh, no.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. And I wanted to put myself right.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that it is generally agreed that this is a rehearing.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not intend to arraign the committee, because they are able gentlemen and gentlemen for whom I have the highest respect and regard, but I say they are not advancing, as is shown by the bill, as rapidly as is the country.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the gentleman allow me to call his attention to one thing, for I am sure that he does not want to make a statement which is not true. If he will read the report of the committee, he will see that since 1897-98 the appropriations for this Department have grown from \$3,182,000 to \$5,238,000, an increase of \$2,055,000. Last year the increase was \$616,000, and the great bulk of it was for scientific investigation.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will ask the gentleman how much he has increased his appropriation this year over that of last year?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Only \$29,000.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is what I understood.

Mr. WADSWORTH. In its report the committee says that in view of the large increases made last year it did not increase the appropriation largely this year.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. One minute more. You have increased this year only \$29,000. How much more did the Secretary of Agriculture ask?

Mr. WADSWORTH. That is stated in the report.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. How much is it?

Mr. WADSWORTH. \$400,000.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is all I meant to say. I do not differ with the gentleman. I agree with what the chairman of the committee has said, and by his own admission he proves what I have just stated that his committee is not advancing but standing still, for an increase of \$29,000 in this great Department practically amounts to no increase at all.

I ask you to listen to a statement which I will read of the appropriation for the Agricultural Department for this year (1903), the estimates of the Secretary of Agriculture for next year (1904), and what this bill allows for next year.

Statement showing the lump-sum appropriations of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1903, estimates of the Secretary of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1904, and amounts allowed in bill H. R. 16910.

	Lump-sum appropriation, fiscal year 1903.	Estimates of Secretary of Agriculture, fiscal year 1904.	Amount allowed in H. R. 16910.
Bureau of Animal Industry	\$1,160,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,200,000
Bureau of Plant Industry:			
Vegetable pathological investigations	110,000	185,000	110,000
Pomological investigations	30,000	40,000	30,000
Botanical investigations	55,000	65,000	55,000
Grass and forage-plant investigations	80,000	40,000	80,000
Experimental gardens and grounds	25,000	30,000	25,000
Arlington experimental farm	15,000	25,000	15,000
Tea-culture investigations	10,000	15,000	10,000
Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds	270,000	280,000	270,000
Investigating the domestic production of sugar	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bureau of Forestry	254,000	337,140	254,000
Bureau of Chemistry	60,500	80,500	70,500
Bureau of Soils	130,000	195,000	130,000
Division of Entomology	45,500	75,500	65,500
Biological Survey	28,000	38,000	28,000
Division of Publications	200,000	210,000	200,000
Division of Statistics	94,200	109,200	94,200
Division of Foreign Markets	6,500	9,000	6,500
Library	8,000	10,000	8,000
Agricultural Experiment Stations ..	796,000	805,000	801,000
Nutrition investigations	20,000	22,500	20,000
Irrigation investigations	65,000	75,000	25,000
Investigations regarding farmers' institutes		6,000	5,000
Public-Road Inquiries	30,000	33,000	30,000

These figures are those in reference to the scientific investigations of the Department, and do not include the appropriations for clerk hire and salaries here in Washington, which I do not include, and which do not interest the farmers of the country except in so far as they have to pay for them, but the figures I have just read show the appropriations contained in this bill which directly go to the promotion and development of the agricultural interests of the country.

It is contended that since 1897, when the Republican party last came into power, there has been a vast increase in appropriations for the Agricultural Department. Compare it with the increased expenditures in other departments. In 1897 we appropriated for the War Department \$48,950,267.89, and in 1902 we increased that appropriation to \$112,272,216.08. In 1897 we appropriated for the

Navy Department \$34,561,546.29, and in 1902 that appropriation was increased to \$67,903,128.24. In 1897 the miscellaneous expenditures of the Government were \$90,401,267.82, and they had increased in 1902 to the enormous sum of \$113,469,323.91, and now it is proposed to pursue this penny wise and pound foolish policy by refusing to grant an appropriation of \$65,000 asked by the Secretary of Agriculture to promote the development of agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, one of the unfortunate signs of the times is the lack of interest the party in power has in the promotion and development of agriculture. We have often seen it line up in solid phalanx, with every member on that side of the House in his seat, to pass a bill carrying millions for some disputed claim of private contractors or to rivet the shackles of bondage upon peoples beyond the seas; but to-day we talk to empty benches—not even a quorum will remain here to consider a bill that is of the utmost importance to 40 per cent of the people of the United States. I am one of those who still believe in the old-fashioned idea that it is better to appropriate the money in the public Treasury to aid our people and develop our resources at home, rather than in conducting foreign wars for the subjugation of savage peoples.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that I have been interrupted so much, I will ask for a few minutes more.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I am very sorry that I can not yield any more time, as I have promised all the time I have.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I now yield ten minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LATIMER].

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Chairman, if the Representatives from the different States who believe in the soil survey have had all of the soil survey which they need or think that the people need in order to develop to the people who live in the different sections of the country what the soil will produce, then it is useless to vote for this appropriation. For three years I have been trying to get a soil survey in South Carolina. The claim has always been made that there were not sufficient men nor money appropriated. Now, this last year a corps of men was sent into South Carolina, and I am informed by Professor Whitney that soil was found in Darlington County, S. C., which is suitable for the growth of Cuban tobacco.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the gentleman allow me to correct him?

Mr. LATIMER. Certainly.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Six hundred and eighty-six square miles have been surveyed in the State of South Carolina.

Mr. LATIMER. That is all right. I am glad to find that that much has been surveyed and that results are coming from that survey. The point I make is that prior to this survey in Darlington County, in my opinion, not a man there knew that he could grow the Cuban tobacco. Prior to the survey in Connecticut not a man there knew that he could grow the Sumatra tobacco. Now, I understand that the growth of Sumatra tobacco has been increased until this year's crop will produce a million dollars to those people.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. And, I might add, without interfering with any other industry.

Mr. LATIMER. Without interfering with any other industry. That soil, as I understand, will not produce 10 bushels of corn to the acre, and yet I understand it will produce tobacco grown under cover that will result to the people who grow it from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre.

Now, do we want to grow rich and prosperous as a people? If we do, why curtail these little expenditures that reveal to the people the great riches that lie in and under the soil in the different parts of the Union? I say that we not only need to know what we have in the South Carolina soil that will bring riches to that people, but we need to know it in every part of this Union, and we want this appropriation of \$65,000 asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture in order that he may send men into the different parts of the Union to make these surveys and that the people may have the information necessary to bring the results to the people that they are all struggling and toiling for.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the gentleman expect that this \$65,000 will acquire all that knowledge in one year?

Mr. LATIMER. We expect to increase it along the line that we have been increasing it in the past. We do not want to sit still with the chairman of the Agricultural Committee holding down these appropriations, and prevent the people from having the information that they are clamoring for from every section of the Union. We want these appropriations made, that we may send men into the different sections where there is a demand for

these surveys, that people may have the knowledge of the soil and of the crop that will bring remuneration to the tillers of the soil.

In the ten years that I have occupied a seat on this floor, I have not consumed the time of the House in talking upon questions that were not before the House. I ask this committee now to vote this appropriation of \$65,000, that the Secretary of Agriculture may have the means to employ a force sufficient to send men into every section of this Union where the people demand to know what the soil contains and what it will produce.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will \$65,000 send a force into every section of the Union?

Mr. LATIMER. This will increase the force. It takes about \$4,000 to employ three men, and three men make a corps.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the gentleman know how many parties are working now?

Mr. LATIMER. Fifteen, and we want 25 or 30, or 50, if the people of the country demand it. We want to send them to every section of the Union and make these surveys, in order that the people may know what the soil will produce. I appeal to the House now to vote this appropriation in order that the members of Congress who are clamoring for surveys to be made in their districts may go to the Secretary of Agriculture and get these surveys made and in order that the Secretary of Agriculture may employ the men to do the work.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The question before the committee is the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Then I will address myself to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there is no sort of dispute or question amongst the members of the Committee on Agriculture or amongst the members of this Committee of the Whole as to the utility of the work that is being done by the Bureau of Soils. The only question is as to whether we shall run over ourselves in doing it, or whether we shall do it gradually and wisely and well.

Mr. Chairman, there is no sort of expert rarer to find than one who is a mechanical and chemical analyzer of soils, one who can examine and pronounce not only upon the chemical and mechanical qualities of the soil, but upon its adaptability to certain plant life. We have been training in the Agricultural Department young men who come from the colleges, men to do that work; because the colleges and universities of this country do not furnish them. There is complaint from the Agricultural Department now that they have not the men equipped to do this and other expert work which the gentleman would increase so rapidly.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him one question?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. One moment. We wish to do this work, and we wish to do it just as rapidly as we think it can be properly done; and in that connection the gentleman from Alabama has shown to-day what we all knew very well upon the committee, that this Bureau has been growing in geometrical progression, demanding one year \$30,000, the next year \$60,000, the next year \$120,000, and the next year it will demand \$240,000, if you consult only its desire to do work. It does its work well, too, for that matter. Now, the committee simply does not believe that the Department with its force can take care of that work at that rate. That is not all—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Now, will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. One word, until I finish this thought. That is not all. If they would do double field work with double the appropriation that would be a different thing. But the proposition is to double the amount and not to double the field work. They came in last time with a proposition for double the appropriation but only 50 per cent increase of the field work to be done.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The gentleman said we could not go any faster; the Department was going as fast as it could.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. In the judgment of the Committee.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. In the judgment of the Secretary. Has not he demonstrated that you are not going as fast as he believes you ought to go, by asking the increased amount that I have moved by my amendment?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Theoretically, the Secretary and the judgment of the Secretary is involved. Practically, it has not much more to do with the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture than the judgment of the gentleman from Alabama. These chiefs of bureaus make their recommendations upon their several lines, and they are generally adopted by the Secretary, and the Secretary has very little detailed knowledge of it if it is some peculiar expert business like this. I want to state this to the gentleman: There are 15 field parties working in the summer

time in the North and in the winter and fall months in the South, so that there are practically 30 field parties at work, and they find some difficulty in getting young men competent to do the work to accompany the parties.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. If the gentleman will permit me, it was explained before the committee that it was necessary for these parties to take time to prepare the work. They could not be in the field all the time, and it was necessary for them to come to Washington to prepare the work, and the different parties can not be in the field all the time.

Mr. LLOYD. Is it not true that this is recommended by the chief of the Bureau of Soils?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Undoubtedly, and by the Secretary.

Mr. LLOYD. Is it not true that this chief of the Bureau of Soils ought to be well posted on the necessity for this appropriation?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I will take just one-half minute to answer. There is not a chief of a bureau in a department in this city of Washington who does not imagine that the entire Government is revolving around that bureau. There is not a bureau in the Department of Agriculture, especially amongst these scientists, who live in their closets—learned closets, interesting closets, closets of experts, it is true—that does not remind you of the old story about the man blundering at night who, instead of going out through the door to look at the weather, opened the door of the china closet where the limburger cheese was kept, and reported to his wife that he did not know what was the matter outside, but that everything was “as dark as the dickens and smelt like cheese.”

Now, Mr. Chairman, I can say in absolute frankness that if we gave to one single bureau of the Department of Agriculture any one year every dollar that the entire Department is now expending it could be expended with benefit to the people of the United States. I will go further, and say that if we could give to one bureau of the Department of Agriculture the entire appropriations of the entire Government of the United States, it would result in great good to the people—if you want to do it that way. But we have to keep in view the coordination of the various bureaus in the Department and the coordination of the several departments in the expenditures of the Government. We may have made a mistake or we may not. The committee, I believe, was unanimously of the opinion that we are spending money as rapidly as we thought it could be spent wisely.

Mr. LLOYD. Is it not true in this case that the man in charge of this work believes that he could perform the work, and, as I understand it, he is one of the ablest chiefs of the office? Now, when this chief of the bureau that needs the money has got the work in charge, ought not he to be competent to judge of the amount that should be given to do the work. And yet we appropriate only a small amount of the sum asked for by him?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The chief of the bureau asks for the money and asks for it because, it goes without saying, that this chief thinks he needs it, and yet from that very chief of the bureau we find they are having difficulty for getting men for the parties at work in the field. There is a difference between facts testified to by the chiefs and a mere statement of what can be done by the bureau.

Mr. BOWIE. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired twice.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I will answer this question; but I propose to yield time to others. I am speaking under the five-minute rule and not out of my reserved time.

Mr. BOWIE. I want to ask the gentleman who speaks of the coordinate expenses of the different departments of Agriculture and of the Government, is it not a fact that one-half of the people of the United States practically are farmers; and is it not a fact that the expense of the Department of Agriculture does not amount to 1 per cent of the total expenditures of the Government?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I do not know the percentage. And I would like to go further upon that line and say this: If we could just get rid of this fool “world-powering” idea that seems lately to have possessed the Republic and reduce expenses of a warlike character for soldiers and drums and epaulets to the amount actually needed, and appropriate that amount to purposes of peace and home development, I would be most delighted. If we could be spared spending so much money for totally useless and absurd and Quixotic purposes the funds for agriculture could be economically expended.

Mr. BOWIE. What are the total expenditures of the Agricultural Department?

Mr. WADSWORTH. A little over five millions.

Mr. BOWIE. And those of the Government six or seven hundred millions?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. And this very committee that these gentlemen are criticising has increased the appropriations of the Agricultural Department threefold.

Mr. BOWIE. And it has done well in doing so.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi (continuing). And that is the very reason you ought not to criticise us as being stingy toward the Department.

Mr. WADSWORTH. This money can only be justly expended in scientific experiments.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. And you must train the men for it.

Mr. WADSWORTH. And you have got to train the men for it. Mr. BOWIE. But they say they can do this; that is what they tell us, that it can be done.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I do not want unnecessarily to protract this discussion, but this is a matter of some importance and a matter that the committee has carefully considered; hence I trust a few additional observations may be indulged.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] advances two arguments in support of his amendment. The first is that the amount which he proposes to add to this bill was recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture. That argument has perhaps been sufficiently answered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], who calls attention to the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture is only in a very general way responsible for these recommendations; that he must necessarily rely largely upon the chiefs of the various bureaus and divisions for information and suggestions along the line of their special work. If the gentleman will turn to the Book of Estimates he will discover that the grand total increase estimated for the Department of Agriculture for this year is nearly half a million dollars over the appropriation made last year, and I think there is hardly a member on this floor who will insist that we ought to grant all the increases that are suggested; that we ought to advance this Department at the rate of a half million dollars a year.

The second suggestion made by the gentleman from Alabama—and it seems to me the only one which needs to engage our serious attention—was that the experiments already begun and investigation already commenced under this Bureau of Soils must be continued in order to be of value, and he intimates that unless his amendment prevails they will either be discontinued or work along the lines proposed by this appropriation in other parts of the country will cease entirely. Now, I beg to call his attention to the remark made by Mr. Whitney, chief of this bureau, when before the Committee on Agriculture, and published in the hearings on page 191. In response to a question as to how soon he expected to be able to finish up this work Mr. Whitney replied, “I never had any aspirations to survey the whole country,” intimating that it was a work clearly beyond the limit of one man’s lifetime.

And further on, on page 192 of these hearings, Mr. Whitney made the statement that last year he had surveyed something over 11,000,000 acres of territory in the United States under the appropriation which we gave him then. In doing this he used but 15 parties, and the appropriation which the committee has recommended will provide the same number of parties during the succeeding year. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that we are going rapidly enough along the lines of purely scientific investigation when we provide for a survey of 11,000,000 acres every year, away in advance of the demands which are made, it seems to me, and certainly well in keeping with the needs of the country.

This work will be carried on by the appropriation which the bill provides without in the least interfering with the experiments and investigations already in progress, to which the gentleman from Alabama and the gentleman from South Carolina allude. These experiments will be carried on to a successful conclusion, at least to a conclusion, the success or failure of which will be demonstrated.

It is not the wish or the purpose of the committee to cripple any valuable experiments or investigations which are now in progress, and as a member of the committee I believe I can assure the House that there will be no such result if the bill is allowed to stand as reported. The Committee on Agriculture are thoroughly familiar with the work being done by this bureau, and they appreciate its value to various parts of the country and to the various industries of the country. They are not disposed to cripple it in any way, and it was only after most careful consideration of all the features involved in the case that they thought it best to bring in this appropriation, covering the same amount that was carried in the bill of last year.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Let me correct my colleague, Mr. Chairman. If he had looked farther down on the page he would have seen that Mr. Whitney said that he had completed twenty-one and a half million acres.

Mr. SCOTT. My statement was that 11,000,000 acres were surveyed last year and the survey is being continued at the rate of about 11,000,000 acres a year.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The question was asked Mr. Whitney how much he had completed, and the answer was twenty-one and a half million acres.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I am quite content to follow the Committee on Agriculture, which, my observation tells me for many years past, is in shape of making very good haste touching the work of this Department. I have at times thought, instead of criticising that committee for going too slow, that, if it was subject to criticism at all, it went too fast. I say this representing an agricultural constituency. I doubt if any gentleman on the floor has a better agricultural district than I represent. I am very glad to represent it, but I must confess that when I hear gentlemen on the floor say, here are one-half of the people for whom expenditures of \$700,000,000 a year are made, and only five millions go the farmers, I can not agree to that. Now, I am a farmer myself. That doesn't catch me, and it doesn't catch my constituents. I do not think it catches yours, gentlemen. About 40 per cent of the people are farmers and 60 per cent do something else. Well, I suppose you may take the river and harbor appropriations. What are they? They are to facilitate the exchange of the products of the farm and the factory.

Farmers are quite as much interested in that as the balance of the people. Take your Army and your Navy, your provision for the public defense, the 40 per cent of our population who are farmers are quite as much interested in those matters as the other 60 per cent; and they approve, intelligently and conservatively approve, expenditures for the Army and the Navy and the public defense quite as much as the 60 per cent of our people who are not on the farms.

Take the irrigation legislation of the last session—far-reaching legislation. I thought it unwise; but after all I bowed respectfully then, as I bow now, to the majority. Possibly I was mistaken; but that legislation was along the line of improving the soil, putting water upon it, and the farmers are quite as much interested in that as consumers, and consumers are interested, too. No man lives to himself. No class lives to itself.

I have made these remarks for the purpose of introducing a statement about a little matter connected with this subject. It seems that it is contemplated to erect a building down here on the Mall to house the Department of Agriculture. It ought to be done. That is a valuable Department—subject to some abuses, as all departments; but it ought to be housed properly. It is carrying on its business now largely in rented buildings. The proposition is made on the part of the House to spend a million and a half dollars to house that Department—quite enough, as we already have the site. Yet, strange to say, I have had several letters from experiment stations connected with the agricultural colleges, and from people engaged in that work—I do not suppose that the people who have written these letters ever hoed corn or followed the plow for a minute in their lives—protesting in the name of the farmers because we propose to appropriate only a million and a half of dollars to house this Department. Of course, we shall appropriate twice that amount, if necessary, but "enough is as good as a feast." I have not had a single letter on that subject from any man who follows the plow or works upon the farm.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WADSWORTH. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois be allowed time to finish his remarks.

Mr. CANNON. I wish only a minute or two.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Say, five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the gentleman from Illinois be allowed five minutes more. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. LATIMER. Before the gentleman resumes, will he allow me a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. LATIMER. The gentleman has made the statement, which I have frequently heard on this floor from various gentlemen, that his constituents are farmers—

Mr. CANNON. Yes—

Mr. LATIMER. And that they have not written to him in regard to this legislation.

Mr. CANNON. I said who had written to me and who had not.

Mr. LATIMER. I want to ask the gentleman whether it has not been his experience during his long service in this House that as a rule the farmers very seldom, as compared with other classes of citizens, write to members of Congress with regard to legislation?

Mr. CANNON. That is correct.

Mr. LATIMER. And is it not true that they expect you and me, and every other member on this floor, to attend to their business and look after their interests?

Mr. CANNON. And yet, I must say that when we discuss political questions, the most exacting audiences to be found in the country are the farmers, and on the average they are the most intelligent audiences, and on the average, without speaking disparagingly of anybody or any calling, they are the most patriotic audiences. They keep pretty well advised as to what goes on. All they ask is good legislation—that which brings the greatest good to the greatest number. The people who make life a burden to members of Congress are the occasional cranks scattered here and there—not many of them, considering we have 80,000,000 people in this country; but very frequently the man who gives us the most trouble is the man who has an ax to grind, and always, in the grinding of it, proposes to get employment for himself. If we could be freed from the people who want to effect legislation and exploit the Treasury, because it gives them employment where they can not or do not compete with the great mass of the people who do not want employment through legislation, we should have much more time to devote to our legitimate duties than we have.

Now, speaking of the letters that I have had touching this Department building. What do the writers know about whether a million and a half is the proper sum for housing this Department which it costs \$5,000,000 to conduct in the Department and in the field? Not a thing. What made them write? I do not know. Was it prompted by some real estate speculator in Washington? Was it touched here and there by somebody? I do not know. I am going to vote for a sufficient appropriation for that building on the merits, not upon the ground that people discriminate in favor of or against the farmer. I have heard many of my own constituents and other people's constituents say, "We will take care of ourselves if you will deliver us from the self-constituted guardians of the farming population who in our name want to exploit the Treasury."

Now, I think this Department is doing valuable service. I think, perhaps, it might have gone more slowly and done better service, but there are mistakes made in everything. Let us go along in an orderly way. The Bureau of Soils, if that is what you call it, the Bureau of Plants, the Bureau of Animal Industry, of pomology and entomology and so on, are all valuable and are all doing good work, but let us let them, like Topsy, grow a little bit; and where people grow somewhat upon their own motion and by virtue of their own merits, they do better work for themselves and for the country at large. I am not in sympathy with this amendment, and so far as my vote is concerned I shall follow the committee in its appropriation of \$170,000 for this particular work, which I believe is double what it was the year before last. I get some of these books from the Bureau of Soils; I get books from other departments.

I recollect one book on ethnology from down here at the Smithsonian Institution which I received, and I have gotten about 65 or 70 volumes there, and I am glad to know that they are beginning to get out a book on ethnology which will be an abstract of what has been published. It will save me so much time, for there is no man who listens to me who will in the course of this life wander through those volumes. I would rather have one book upon the subject of soils which is prepared with wisdom and after investigation than to have a whole library made up by throwing a bottle of ink at a sheet of paper and then printing the work in two volumes, or three volumes, or five volumes, or ten volumes. "Small goods in little packages" used to be a copperplate after which we learned to write. There were various others—"Many birds of many kinds and many men of many minds." All through my life I have found that the men who condense, the scientists who condense and reject the chaff to save the wheat, who boil it down in this busy world of ours and give us much in little are the really great men. [Applause.]

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I have already stated why I am in favor of this increased appropriation, and I would have nothing more to say on the subject were it not for the fact that I am afraid the remarks of my friend from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] may mislead the House into thinking that we are making or proposing to make a vast appropriation. Now, I have great respect for the wisdom and the care with which the gentleman from Illinois handles appropriation bills and guards the Treasury. In my brief experience in Congress, when it has not been a partisan question at all, I think I have usually found myself voting with the gentleman from Illinois; but I am very much surprised to-day to find the vigorous opposition which comes from some of the leaders on that side of the House against this very small increase in the appropriation of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman will pardon me, I am following the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], one of the leaders upon that side.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Unquestionably, and a gentleman of ability, but with the committee on this proposition. Here is one of the great committees of the House coming in here with an

appropriation bill, regardless of the vast increase of people in this country from year to year, regardless of the vast and increasing needs of the people from year to year, with a total increase of \$29,000, and this in a bill which carries an appropriation of five millions—practically no increase whatever along the line of agriculture. When a simple amendment is offered proposing to do what the Secretary of Agriculture says he can do and what ought to be done in the interests of development for the farming classes of this country, we are held up before this House as raiders of the Treasury.

Why, Mr. Chairman, it is pitiful to believe that this great Government could be endangered by an appropriation of \$65,000 added to this great bill, and for what? Why, not that this information in the course of a hundred years will not reach the farmers. Probably if we appropriated only \$5,000 a year the information would reach them ultimately, but with a proposition which the committee says is good, carrying information that the committee itself says is necessary, the only question is whether we shall say, you must stop by reason of lack of appropriation and take double the time to convey this useful information to the agricultural classes of this country, or say that we will increase the appropriation by only \$65,000, the amount that the Secretary of Agriculture says to-day he is ready to and can use profitably, and thereby uplift and develop the agricultural classes of this country.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I want to submit just a word as to the suggestion of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] that this committee did not recommend the amount asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture. We all know that the chief of this Bureau, whoever he may be, submits to the Secretary of Agriculture what he desires to have appropriated for his department, and he also submits the reason therefor. Then the Secretary submits these estimates to the committee. I hold here the estimates submitted by the chief of this Bureau to the Secretary of Agriculture and by the Secretary submitted to the committee, and the reasons for the increase of this appropriation over the appropriation of last year. And here was his reason: If the gentleman will look at the bill, on page 84, in line 5, after the word "life," he will see in the estimate that they add the new proposed work in italics. His new proposition was the investigation of the relation of soils to climate and organic life, and he added there the words "at home and abroad."

Now, that was one of the reasons submitted by the chief of this Bureau for increasing the appropriation. He wanted to investigate soil conditions, not only at home, but abroad; and farther down in the same section he added, "in the United States and insular possessions."

Now, it was the judgment of the committee that it was not necessary at this time to expend this \$65,000 in the investigation of soils abroad, or to expend this \$65,000 in the investigation of soils in the Philippine Archipelago or in our insular possessions.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. If the gentleman will permit an interruption—

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. I regret that the chief of this Bureau should be placed in a false position here. The words "at home and abroad" were intended to include the island of Porto Rico or the Hawaiian Islands. Those were the places he had in mind. He has not contemplated doing work in the Philippines, as I understand, but he would like to do work in Porto Rico, and I think we can hardly say fairly that Porto Rico is "abroad."

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. I will not go into the discussion of that, but it does appear that this man has sent a man to Egypt, and if that is not abroad I do not know where abroad is.

Mr. MANN. Egypt is in Illinois.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. I know there is an Egypt in Illinois, and I recognize the gentleman as coming from there.

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman that that is the only recognition we have had in Illinois.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. The committee struck out that word "abroad," and the committee struck out the words "and insular possessions," and we struck out the \$65,000 additional that he asked for, and I hope the committee will be sustained.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I move that all debate on the pending paragraph and amendments be closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], to strike out "thirty" and insert "ninety-five," in line 9, page 35.

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. UNDERWOOD) there were—ayes 38, noes 52.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I ask for tellers.

Tellers were refused, only 17 members seconding the demand.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

General expenses of entomological investigations: Promotion of economic entomology; investigating the history and habits of insects injurious and

beneficial to agriculture, horticulture, and arboriculture; ascertaining the best means of destroying those found to be injurious, including an investigation into the ravages of the codling moth and of the cotton-boll weevil or worm, with a view of ascertaining the best methods of their extermination; investigations in apiculture; investigations of the damage to forests and forest trees by insects; purchase of chemicals, insecticide apparatus, and other materials, supplies, and instruments required in conducting such experiments and investigations; for the employment of local and special agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required in conducting experiments in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and in collating, digesting, reporting, and illustrating the results of such experiments; freight and express charges, and necessary traveling expenses; rent of building; for office fixtures and supplies, telegraph and telephone services; gas, and electric current; preparing, illustrating, and publishing the results of the work of the division, \$65,500, of which amount not to exceed \$10,000 shall be expended for silk investigations.

Total for division of entomology, \$77,450.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, on page 36, in line 18, after the word "division," I move to insert the words "\$12,000 of which shall be immediately available."

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have no objection to that. I hope it will be agreed to. It simply makes \$12,000 available at once.

The amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:

In line 18, page 36, after the word "division," insert "\$12,000 of which sum shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURLESON. I move to amend by striking out, in line 4, page 36, after the word "weevil," the word "or" and inserting "and boll."

This is the investigation suggested by my colleague [Mr. SHEPARD], and the purpose of the amendment is not to increase the appropriation, but to make it more plain and specific.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The committee accepts that amendment. That is all right.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I desire to yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN].

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the appropriation proposed in this bill for the purpose of combating that pestiferous insect known in Texas as the cotton-boll weevil is not larger. The amount of damage done by it during the cotton-growing season of 1902 is variously estimated by those who have studied the situation to have been from fifteen to twenty-five million dollars. It was certainly as much as the smaller sum named, and it is possible that it may have exceeded the greater.

But great as was the disaster to the crop of 1902, it was nothing compared to that which threatens the crop of 1903.

We have been crying out in Texas about this enemy to our prosperity and commerce for nearly ten years, but it was not until the ravages of the pest threatened to unbalance the trade of the world that we could command the attention from the authorities which the vastness of the interests imperiled entitled it to receive.

The Secretary of Agriculture, an able, earnest, and honest officer, now comprehends to a degree the seriousness of the situation and went with me before the Committee on Agriculture to ask for money to enable him to cultivate a number of farms under the supervision of his scientists. He believes that he will be able to accomplish much good in that way, and I trust he may.

But I believe that he ought to have gone much further. I think that not only should this appropriation have been made, but that enough more should have been given by the committee and the Congress—to be available in another way—to tempt the services of the best talent outside the Department. There are able men in the country not employed in the Department of Agriculture who would, if a suitable reward was offered them for the use of their time and the exercise of their talents, engage in the study of the boll weevil, and from the employment of so many men of ability and learning we might indulge in even greater hope of finding a really effective remedy.

HISTORY.

Prior to ten years ago little was known in this country of the cotton-boll weevil. All that we are certain of is that it came from Mexico. In that country wherever it has appeared it has put the cotton planters out of business, or nearly so.

Over relatively large areas in which cotton was formerly a prolific and profitable crop in Mexico its cultivation has been entirely discontinued. This is notably true in the great States of Coahuila and Michoacan.

It crossed the Rio Grande into Texas about 1892-93. At first it made slow progress and did little damage, the reason being that at the point of attack there were few plantations of cotton and that the climatic conditions were unpropitious.

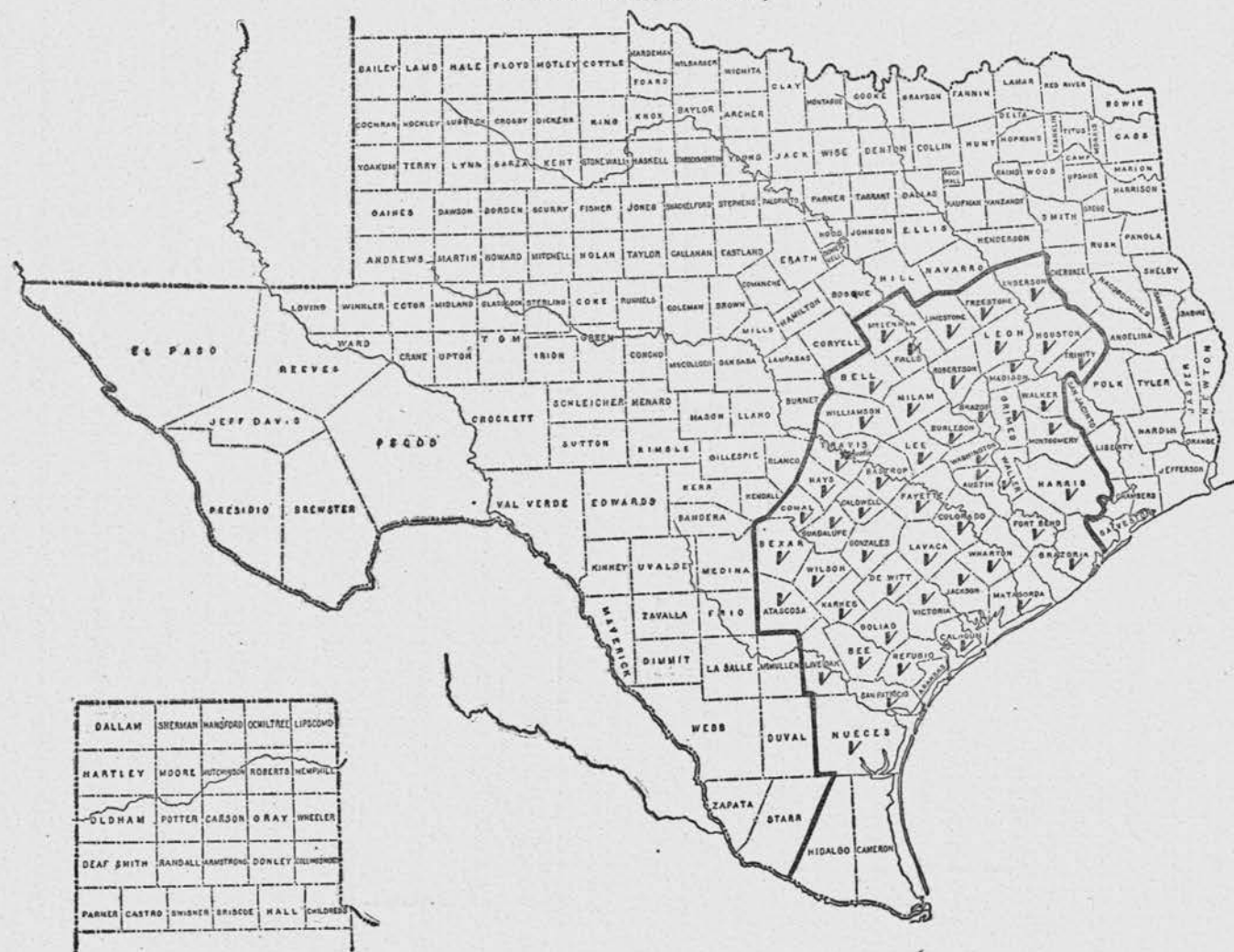
The boll weevil does not prosper in very hot and dry weather, and that is what it found in Cameron, Hidalgo, and Duval counties, in Texas. Three years later, having crossed a large intervening space where there is little farming of any sort, it reached the counties of Bee, Karnes, Wilson, Guadalupe, and Bexar. From that point on in its march of destruction the pace has been rapid.

On the 23d of August, 1902, John C. Atkins, secretary of the British Cotton-Growing Association, wrote to the chief of the

Sir C. A. King-Harman, the governor of Sierra Leone, in a letter to the board of trade, says:

Messrs. Platt & Bros. & Co., Limited, manufacturers of machinery, supplied the ginning machines free of charge and offered to send others without cost to other parts of Africa.

Counties infested marked thus: ✓



The unmeasured possibilities of cotton growing in Sierra Leone are clearly set forth in the following letters and newspaper clipping:

SIERRA LEONE, September 1, 1902.

Messrs. ELDER DEMPSTER & Co., Liverpool.

DEAR SIR: I inclose a small sample of cotton grown from the seed sent out by Sir Alfred Jones to the governor of Sierra Leone some time ago, produced at Mabang. * * * It was planted the last week in May, and in less than three months had produced a crop. The Doctor informs me that the sample sent is not a fair specimen of what might be produced under better conditions.

First, the seed was planted rather early in the year. The best time for planting cotton in this part of Africa is the first week in September. Second, the soil was worked with the ordinary native implements, which only scratched the earth. Third, a large portion of the seed was in an unhealthy state, but he says that, having now got fresh seed from a crop raised on the soil, he will replant, and hopes for better results. What are needed, the Doctor says, for producing the best results are plowing the soil with the help of a mule and a cotton plow. Nowhere in Africa have these helps been employed by the natives in the production of cotton. The samples usually seen and from which the natives manufacture the millions of country cloths are cultivated with their ordinary tools or grow wild and prepared for the market with the hand. Their cotton can not, therefore, be compared to cotton produced in America under the most favorable conditions.

Who can tell the agricultural possibilities of Africa under the agencies and manipulation of civilized knowledge? If with Dr. Cole's limited means he has produced an acre of cotton in three months, why may not a thousand or 10,000 acres be produced at the same time with adequate capital? Liverpool, with the capital she can command, ought to be able to put on the Liverpool market by next September at least 1,000 tons of cotton, and go on doubling the production until she shall be largely independent of America. Dr. Cole has promised to write to you.

Yours, faithfully,

ED. W. BLYDEN.

In a subsequent letter Dr. Cole writes as follows:

If I had implements for plowing the soil, the yield of cotton to the acre would be much larger and the quality superior. I need one or two mules, which shall be the property of the sender if they wish it to be so, and I will produce cotton in their interest; also, a good plow and one root puller.

The Egyptian cotton grows excellently here on the Malang soil all along the extensive valley watered by the Ribbi River, and from my present experience I found that two crops of cotton a year are possible.

Extract from the Sierra Leone Weekly News, September 27, 1902:

The country is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of cotton, an article which now seems increasing in demand, and his opinion is that the British Cotton Growing Association could not do better than take in hand for their objects the Bandajuma district. It is far superior as a cotton-producing country to either Yoruba or the Gold Coast. It is nearer to England, as large portions of it lie on the seacoast, and it is far more accessible than any other cotton-producing region in West Africa. Besides, cotton has not to be introduced; it grows everywhere, and the natives know how to cultivate it. Dr. Blyden made a journey into the hinterland some years ago and saw cotton growing. In nearly every village more than a sufficiency was grown for the use of the people of the town and the overplus was permitted to waste. He has seen stalks even from American seed producing good cotton for eight successive years. The plant, having no frost to interfere with it, is perennial.

From Nigeria the high commissioner sends word to the British spinners that cotton is grown by the natives of his colony, and that it has great strength of fiber and the qualities that will make a good yarn. He has energetically undertaken the development of the industry, and is aiding the new plantations with all the powers of the government.

Sir William McGregor, the governor of Lagos, says that cotton has been grown for many years in his colony, and leaves no doubt in the mind of anyone who reads his report that the yield can be vastly increased.

From Gambia and the Gold Coast the governors sent such encouraging reports that experts have been sent out to those colonies to inaugurate new cotton plantations.

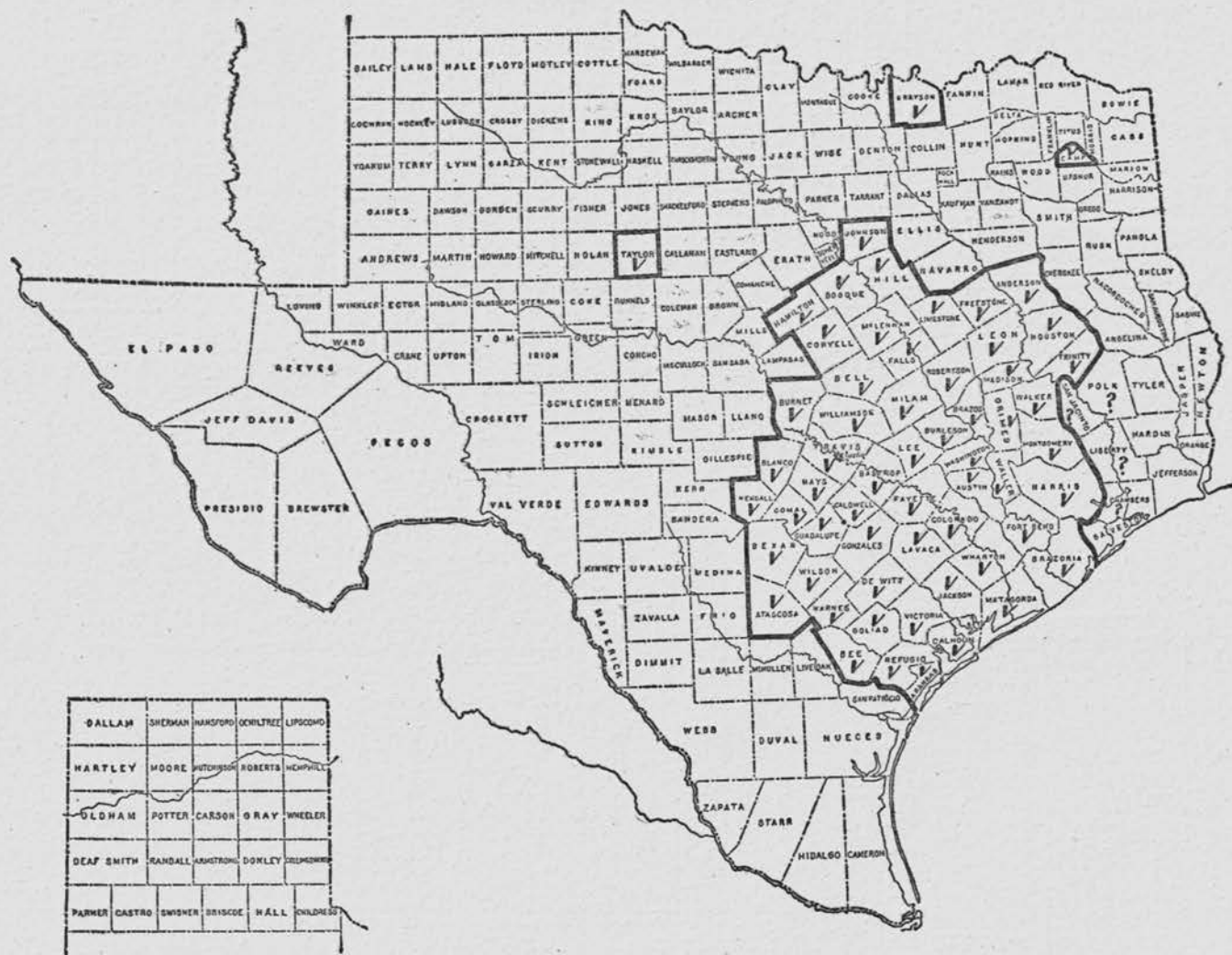
British Central Africa is also a candidate for the honor and the profit of supplying English spinners with their raw material. Cotton of good quality has been grown there.

On the question of labor Mr. William Ewing, a Scotch merchant who trades there, says:

Labor is fairly plentiful. The ordinary rate of wages for unskilled workmen, in districts where labor is obtained locally, is only 1s. 6d. per fortnight.

MAP OF TEXAS SHOWING COUNTIES INFESTED WITH BOLL WEEVIL IN 1902.

Counties infested marked thus: ✓



Total decrease in production in 1901 in counties infested with boll weevil, as compared with 1900, 441,810 bales of 500 pounds.

Samples of the different growths of cotton will be forwarded to you. The comite is assisted by the German Government, the colonial amt, and the German cotton industry. Our funds are, I am sorry to say, much smaller than yours.

Awaiting your good news, I am, dear sir, your most obedient,

EMIL STARK.

Copy of telegram inclosed:

"Agree to joint action with English Cotton Growing Society. Place our experience and samples at their disposal. Await proposals of the society how can work together in a practical manner."

Copy of letter dated Berlin, August 28, 1902, to the Oldham Chamber of Commerce, Oldham:

"We have taken considerable interest in the endeavors of your chamber of commerce, in connection with other chambers of commerce and of gentlemen interested in the cotton industry, to promote the cultivation of cotton in the English colonies, and particularly in West Africa. It may perhaps be known to you that this committee has for some years occupied itself with the furtherance of cotton growing in the German colonies, particularly in Togo (West Africa), and in German East Africa, by making practical trials in these places.

"As we believe that we can assume that the results of our joint endeavors for the furtherance of cotton growing in Africa are of equal interest to both of us, we beg to propose to you to exchange with you the reports as to the measures taken for this purpose and the results obtained. We have forwarded to you by same post, per book post, the printed report concerning the cotton expedition to Togo of 1901, which we recommend to your notice.

"We await with interest the favor of your communications, and are,

"Yours, etc.,

"THE COLONIAL ECONOMY COMMITTEE."

BERLIN, September 3, 1902.

THE COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION,
(Care of Mr. J. E. NEWTON) Lynwood, Oldham.

DEAR SIR: Director Stark, of Chemnitz, informed us of the formation of your Cotton Growing Association and of the offer which you made for working conjointly with our committee for the introduction of cotton growing in West Africa.

As desired by you we send you by same post a packet with the report of 1901 on our cotton expedition to Togo, and we also send you sample of the four different qualities which were cropped the first year.

As regards the questions put by Mr. Stark respecting our cotton industry in Togo, we beg to reply:

The result of the first year you will find in the report, pages 4 and 6. The amount which has been placed at our disposal by the parties interested in it is 79,000 marks (£3,950).

The plan which has been formulated by our committee as to the continuation of the experiments of cotton culture in Togo you will find on page 7 of the report. The estimate for carrying through this plan for two years amounts to 125,000 marks. This amount has again been placed at the disposal of the committee by parties interested in it and in colonial industry.

Any further information which you may desire we shall be glad to give you. In accordance with our telegram to Mr. Stark, dated 23d August, of which Mr. Stark has sent you a copy, we now await your definite proposals for practical joint action.

And remain, yours, very truly

COLONIAL ECONOMY COMMITTEE.
(Signed by Chairman and Secretary.)

I could submit further citations to show that in all parts of the vast British Empire where the climate is not a positive barrier intelligent men, backed by all the resources of a powerful government, are trying to find some means of escape from the necessity of buying cotton grown in the United States, and that the Germans in their colonies and the Russians in Central Asia are also in the way of becoming dangerous competitors of the American planter.

It will not do for us to sit down in fancied security. Our own spinners from year to year use a greater percentage of the American crop. This has alarmed the French, English, and German manufacturers, and they think that in order to save their trade they must either find a new source of supply of the raw material or move their spindles to the United States. Like sensible men they have decided to try to develop cotton plantations under their own flags and behind their own tariff laws.

The ravages of insects will certainly decrease the yield of cotton in this country and that will mean higher prices. Higher prices now and a decreased American yield will do as like conditions did during the civil war—force the cultivation of cotton elsewhere.

The development in South America (notably Brazil), in India, and in Egypt, which occurred in the sixties, is a piece of history which we can not afford to forget. We must not have another famine unless we are willing to see our supremacy as a cotton-growing country put in serious jeopardy or pass away entirely.

Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, shipowners and merchants, have agreed to transport to England, free of charge for a number of years, all the cotton grown in British Africa.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I will print a letter recently received from the consul-general of the United States in London, the Hon. H. Clay Evans.

I will also print some tables, compiled at my request by the Texas railway managers, which show where the weevil has appeared and the extent of damage done to the crops by the insect.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
London, December 11, 1902.

HON. JAMES L. SLAYDEN, M. C., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to state in reply to your inquiry of the 29th ultimo that there is an effort being made by the spinners, merchants, shipowners, etc., to encourage the growing of cotton in Africa. This is, as I am informed, for the double purpose of giving the users, the consumers, or manufacturers of cotton and cotton cloths a wider market, rendering them, as they say, less dependent, and at the same time it is an effort to encourage the native there in habits of industry, thereby making him a producer, improving his condition. To this end I am told 200 tons of cotton seed was sent there as a present toward stimulating an effort in that direction.

I addressed a letter to Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. on the subject of transportation of the cotton, on the line of your inquiry. They have given me a very courteous reply, in which they say, "We have agreed to carry cotton free, with a view of trying to create a trade in west Africa and provide the natives with some profitable employment. Of course if it comes along in very large quantities we would not be able to continue the freight-free system."

This I quote from their letter to me, signed by Sir Alfred L. Jones, who is the controlling spirit in the Elder, Dempster & Co. navigation lines. He is himself a very wealthy man, besides he has unlimited financial backing. He is known and recognized as a man of wide information, practical, and progressive. He has, during the past eighteen months, as I am informed, instituted methods and reforms in the island of Jamaica that promise much good for the people there.

Very respectfully,

H. CLAY EVANS, Consul-General.

Statement by agents of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway, in Texas, as to the occurrence and damage done by the cotton boll weevil.

[Supplied through the courtesy of Col. L. J. Polk, general manager.]

Dallas branch.—Alvarado, appeared late in 1902, little damage; Midlothian, appeared late in 1900, damage 25 per cent; Duncanville, appeared late in 1902, damage small; Wylie, appeared in 1892(?), damage 66½ per cent; Honey Grove, appeared late in 1902, damage light; Pecan Gap, appeared late in 1902, damage light; Roxton, appeared late in 1902, damage 25 per cent.

San Angelo branch.—Belton, appeared in 1900, damage 50 per cent; Nolanville, appeared in 1901, damage 25 per cent; Killeen, appeared in 1901, damage 66½ per cent; Copetas Cove, appeared in 1902, damage 10 per cent; Lampasas, appeared in 1902, damage small; Lometa, appeared in 1901, damage 50 per cent; Mullen, appeared in 1902, damage 10 per cent; Santa Anna, appeared in 1901, damage 30 per cent; Talpa, appeared in 1900, damage 30 per cent; Miles, appeared in 1902, damage 10 per cent; San Angelo, appeared in 1902, damage small.

Northern division.—Cleburne, appeared in 1901, unable to estimate damage; Crowley, appeared in 1902, damage 25 per cent; Fort Worth, appeared in 1902, damage small; Saginaw, appeared in 1900, unable to estimate damage; Justin, appeared in 1902, damage slight; Ponder, appearance unknown, damage 50 per cent; Valley View, appearance unknown, damage 16½ per cent; Marietta, Ind. T., appeared in 1900, damage 5 per cent; Berwyn, appeared in 1900, damage insignificant.

Southern division.—Agents report from 30 stations, all but one (Meridian) showing the presence of the weevil. The earliest occurrence noted was at Rosenberg, south Texas, in 1897, and the latest at McGregor, central Texas, in 1902. Estimates of damage vary from 5 per cent at the point of latest occurrence to 75 per cent at Wallis and a few other stations.

Beaumont division.—Twenty-one station agents make reports. Twenty report damage of from 20 to 90 per cent.

Weatherford branch.—Three stations reported. One reports a damage of 20 per cent, one 50 per cent, and one that the weevil has not appeared.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

G. H. Turner, esq., general freight agent, sends reports from 19 cotton-raising counties on the line of his road.

All report the presence of the weevil.

The smallest estimate of damage is from Houston County, in east Texas, where the weevil first appeared in 1901, which is 25 per cent, and the greatest from Montgomery, Williamson, and Grimes, the latter three reporting a loss of 60 per cent through the ravages of the insects.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY.

Through the courtesy of J. W. Allen, esq., of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company of Texas, reports have been received from all the stations of that line. Fifty-two agents report the presence of the weevil, and that the crop was damaged in 1902 as much as 66½ per cent in counties where the weevil has been for three or four years, down to 7 per cent only in counties where it appeared in 1902.

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY.

This line, through its general agent, Mr. Martin, makes the following report:

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY,
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT,
San Antonio, Tex., December 6, 1902.

MR. M. D. MONSERRATE,
Vice-President and General Manager.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of November 19, and returning letter from Hon. J. L. SLAYDEN, under date of November 18, I beg to give you the following summary of reports we have received from our agents at principal cotton-shipping stations as to the cotton-boll weevil pest.

The boll weevil has made its appearance at all points on our line with the exception of those located in Kerr County (Kerrville branch). The first appearances, and estimates made by our agents of the percentage of damage to last season's crop, are as follows:

Alice branch.—First appearance in 1892 and 1893. Damage about 75 per cent at Mathis; slight at Alice; presumably account of the dry weather.

Kenedy and Corpus Christi and Rockport branches.—First appearance in 1893 and 1894. Estimates of damage range from 10 per cent to 50 per cent.

Yoakum and San Antonio divisions.—First appearance in 1895 to 1897 and 1898. Estimates of damage range from 10 per cent to 50 per cent.

Kerrville branch.—A slight appearance of the weevil in Kendall County noted in 1901 and 1902, but no great damage.

Houston division.—First appearance, Lavaca and Colorado counties in 1897 and 1898, Fort Bend and Harris counties in 1899. Estimates of damage range from 25 per cent to 80 per cent.

Lockhart branch.—First appearance, Gonzales County in 1897 and 1898; Caldwell County in 1899. Estimates of damage range from 50 to 66½ per cent.

Waco division.—First appearance, Lavaca County in 1898; Fayette County in 1899; Lee and Milan counties in 1899 and 1900; Falls County, 1901; McLennan County in 1901 and 1902. Estimates of damage range from 35 to 75 per cent.

Answering the last question, most of the agents report the general opinion that the weevil will increase, and if some method of extermination is not discovered they will eventually prevent the profitable raising of cotton in this part of the country.

Yours, truly,

E. J. MARTIN.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

W. G. Van Vleck, esq., general manager of the Southern Pacific system, sends the following report, which I ask leave to print in full.

STATIONS BETWEEN HOUSTON AND SAN ANTONIO.

Station.	Has boll weevil appeared in your county?	When did it first appear?	Proportion of crop destroyed this year.	Any satisfactory remedy discovered or applied?	Outlook for crop and increase of weevil.	Remarks.
Missouri City.....	Yes.....	1899	Per cent. 50	None.....	Weather conditions control.	Cloudy weather more favorable.
Sartartia.....	do.....	1898	50	do.....	Crop will be destroyed entirely.	
Richmond.....	do.....	1899	25	do.....	Discouraging.....	Early planting and picking of punctured bolls.
Rosenberg.....	do.....	1898	50	do.....	do.....	
East Bernard.....	do.....	1897	75	do.....	do.....	
Eagle Lake.....	do.....	1898	75	do.....	do.....	Will not plant cotton.
Alleyton.....	do.....	1899	50	do.....	do.....	Will increase and stop planting.
Ellinger.....	do.....	1890	65	do.....	do.....	Decrease the acreage.
La Grange.....	do.....	1898	50	None; all failed.....	do.....	Severe winter was only setback they received.
Columbus.....	do.....	1896	80	None.....	do.....	Depends on weather; hot, dry weather unfavorable.
Glidden.....	do.....	1898	60	None; all failed.....	do.....	Farmers claim increasing every year.
Weimar.....	do.....	1899	50	None.....	do.....	Stop the cultivation of cotton.
Engle.....	do.....	1897	60	do.....	do.....	Increasing and will continue.
Schulenberg.....	do.....	1899	50	do.....	do.....	Steadily increasing and ruin the industry.
Flatonia.....	do.....	1898	60	do.....	do.....	Do.
Waelder.....	do.....	1896	40	do.....	do.....	Destroy the crop.
Harwood.....	do.....	1898	66	do.....	do.....	Do.
Gonzales.....	do.....	1897	40	do.....	do.....	Prospects they will increase.
Luling.....	do.....	1900	50	do.....	do.....	Increase very evident.
Kingsbury.....	do.....	1898	50	None; arsenic very little effect.	do.....	Ruin the country; farmers worked very hard to keep them down.
Sequin.....	do.....	1899	50	None.....	do.....	Increasing and moving north.
Marion.....	do.....	1899	10	None; burning has restricted.	do.....	Not increased, account of extremely dry season.
Schertz.....	do.....	1900	50	do.....	do.....	Will destroy cotton industry.
Converse.....	do.....	1900	25	do.....	do.....	Increase and damage more and more.
San Antonio.....	do.....	1899	10	None; poison of no effect; burning fields has restricted.	do.....	
Lacoste.....	do.....	1898	10	None.....	do.....	
Hondo.....	do.....	1901	10	do.....	do.....	

STATIONS BETWEEN ROSENBERG AND BEEVILLE.

Beasley.....	Yes.....	1896	25	None.....	Discouraging.....	Thought will increase yearly.
Kendleton.....	do.....	1899	55	do.....	do.....	Regarded as only question of time.
Hungerford.....	do.....	1897-98	50	do.....	do.....	Undoubtedly will increase.
Wharton.....	do.....	1898	50	do.....	do.....	Increasing and yield being reduced.
Pledger.....	do.....	1899	50	do.....	do.....	Do.
Van Vleck.....	do.....	1899	66	do.....	do.....	Regarded as a lost crop.
Pierce.....	do.....	1898	60	do.....	do.....	Do.
El Campo.....	do.....	1898	66	do.....	do.....	Do.
Louise.....	do.....	1898	50	do.....	do.....	Will increase and ruin crop.
Ganado.....	do.....	1900	65	do.....	do.....	If increases, crop will be abandoned.
Edna.....	do.....	1896	60	do.....	do.....	But little cotton will be planted.
Inez.....	do.....	1897	75	do.....	do.....	Increasing and yield less.
Victoria.....	do.....	1894-95	30	None; no sure method; considerable experimenting.	do.....	Increasing; no top crop made on account of weevil.
Thomaston.....	do.....	1898	50	None.....	do.....	Increasing and reduced yield.
Cuero.....	do.....	1896	25	do.....	do.....	Do.
Fannin.....	do.....	1897	30	do.....	do.....	Do.
Goliad.....	do.....	1895	20	None; paris green and London purple not satisfactory.	do.....	Do.
Berclair.....	do.....	1898	15	None.....	do.....	Increasing and reduced yield; dry weather.
Beeville.....	do.....	1893	10	do.....	do.....	Increasing; good season; more numerous.
Point Lavaca.....	do.....	1898	50	do.....	do.....	Increasing; hot, dry weather checked them.

a Fully.

b Dry season.

c Destroyed fall crop.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word merely for the purpose of saying that I am a member of the Committee on Agriculture, as my friend from Texas knows, and am the representative of the cotton States, being the only one from the cotton States upon that committee. The committee gave for this purpose every dollar which is recommended by the Department, and all that they said they could use at this time. I say this merely in justice to the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Division of Statistics, Salaries: One statistician, who shall be chief of division, \$3,000; 1 assistant statistician, who shall be assistant chief of division, \$2,200; 3 clerks class 4, \$5,400; 4 clerks class 3, \$6,400; 5 clerks class 2, \$7,000; 8 clerks class 1, \$9,600; 10 clerks, at \$1,000 each, \$10,000; 4 clerks, at \$840 each, \$3,360; in all, \$46,960.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add after line 11, page 41, the following: "Provided, No part of this fund shall be used in duplicating work done by the Census Bureau."

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is self-explanatory. We had this question up and it was fully discussed at the time that we created the permanent Census Bureau. This amendment is only intended to provide that

they shall not duplicate the work done in the permanent Census Bureau.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to that amendment.

Mr. GRAFF. Will the gentleman from Nebraska be kind enough to inform us what the interpretation of that amendment is? Who is to determine what shall be done in the statistical line in the Census Bureau and what in the Agricultural Department?

Mr. BURKETT. That will be attended to by the proper disbursing officer. Under this amendment he could not pay out money for duplicate work.

Mr. GRAFF. I am as anxious as anyone to avoid duplication, but if the effect of this amendment would be to cast upon the Census Bureau the burden of collecting agricultural statistics I am against the proposition, because that matter was investigated at great length in the Committee on Agriculture, and we had before us not only the Secretary of the Department, but the Director of the Census, and according to the testimony of Director Merriam himself, he said it would cost tremendously more—I think \$400,000 more—for the Census Bureau to gather the same statistics which is at present done by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. HULL. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. GRAFF. Yes.

Mr. HULL. If the amendment is adopted, could not the Census Bureau, by taking up any line of work, shut the Agricultural Department out entirely?

Mr. GRAFF. Yes.

Mr. HULL. And they will do it. It is a dangerous thing to put in the bill.

Mr. GRAFF. I notice the gentleman from Nebraska gave an answer which was very vague.

Mr. BURKETT. Oh, no. It simply provides that these funds shall not be available for duplicating work that the Census Bureau does. We have provided what the Census Bureau shall do, and if the Director has been before the committee and has said that he could not do it without being more expensive than the other Department, he is not going to take up that part of the work.

The only thing here is to prevent the duplication of statistical work. I believe, and the majority of the members of this House believe, that the various bureaus do duplicate the statistics which we want done and intend shall be done by the Census Bureau. Now, let us put in this provision—that if you do duplicate the work you can not have the money that we appropriate. A year or two ago I had something to say about the new Census Bureau. I said that there would be work that must be done in the various departments that you could not transfer, and I believe it is proper when we make a special appropriation to do statistical work to say to them, "You can not go on without any limit; you must have regard for the statistical bureau that we have created, and if you do duplicate statistical work you can not have it paid for."

Mr. GRAFF. Now, I want to ask the gentleman another question, whether this present amendment would not leave things in this shape: That the Director of the Census would be obliged to carry out all of the scope of statistical work which is given him by existing law, and that this would practically prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from carrying on his agricultural statistical work?

Mr. BURKETT. I do not see how.

Mr. GRAFF. Now, if we are going to do that, let us know that we are doing it, and let us look the question in the face and determine it intelligently, and not adopt an amendment here which may operate as a surprise to a great many of us. I think we are competent to meet the question and determine it. When I entered upon the investigation of the question whether we could transfer the statistical work in the Agricultural Department into the Census Bureau, I started in with the inclination in favor of that transfer, but after a very exhaustive examination into the subject by the committee I changed my mind.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] is recognized.

Mr. HULL. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois have five minutes more.

Mr. GRAFF. Mr. Chairman, I supposed I had the floor in my own right.

Mr. BURLESON. I believe, Mr. Chairman, I have the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. When the gentleman from Nebraska sat down the gentleman from Illinois desired to ask him some questions. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired and the Chair then recognized the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, I do earnestly hope that this amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] will not be adopted. Its effect will be to practically strip the Division of Statistics in the Agricultural Department of any authority to gather statistical information with reference to the production of cotton, wheat, and other cereals. I am as earnestly opposed as the gentleman from Nebraska to the duplication of statistics—

Mr. BURKETT. Is the work which the gentleman mentions, and of which he apprehends the Agricultural Department will be stripped, is that work provided for in the Census Bureau?

Mr. BURLESON. Partially so.

Mr. BURKETT. Then, if there is such a provision, why should the work be duplicated?

Mr. BURLESON. I will give the gentleman the reasons if he will patiently listen.

I am as earnestly opposed as any member on this floor to the duplication of statistical work by the various bureaus and divisions. There can not be any division of opinion that duplication in this respect should be avoided. But, Mr. Chairman, I protest earnestly in the name of the producers of cotton and wheat against depriving the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department of its authority to gather statistics relating to agricultural products.

I protest against this attempt to turn over this work to the Census Bureau. The reason for my position is this: For some

years the Agricultural Department has been gathering statistics with reference to the output of cotton and wheat. Since it has engaged in this statistical work it has saved the producers of cotton and wheat millions of dollars. If there is any interference with this work now, it can only come because of ill-considered suggestions of economy, honestly made in this instance by the gentleman from Nebraska, or because of influences emanating from the speculative element on the New York or the New Orleans cotton exchanges.

I have as high a regard for the Director of the Census as any man on this floor. I have as much confidence in his integrity and his ability. Notwithstanding I am a member of the Census Committee, I protest against permitting the Census Bureau, if it is to become a part of the department of commerce, stripping the statistical bureau of the Agricultural Department of its authority to gather wheat and cotton statistics, and conferring it upon the Census Bureau, and that is what will be done if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska is adopted.

It is to the interest of all to avoid the duplication of statistics. One reason being that if there is duplication there must necessarily be conflict, and the people will lose confidence in their value. If the Census Bureau was to remain an independent bureau I would not object to this amendment, but as we all know there is a pending bill creating a department of commerce, and it is to embrace the Census Bureau, as I understand it. The Census Bureau gathering agricultural statistics as an independent bureau is one thing, but the Census Bureau under the department of commerce to gather cotton statistics must be viewed by me as an entirely different proposition. I will make my meaning plain. We all know there is naturally an antagonism or conflict of interest between the producer and the manufacturer of any given product. To illustrate, the producer of cotton and the producer of wheat want to get as high a price as they can for their product. It is to the interest of the manufacturer of cotton or the miller to buy the product they desire to manufacture as cheap as possible. Now, if the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department is deprived of its present authority—if this authority is given to the Census Bureau—and if the Census Bureau is to be covered under the department of commerce, and a man should be placed at the head of the department of commerce who would magnify the importance of the manufacturing interests of these products, unquestionably the interests of the producers of cotton and wheat would suffer if the gathering of these statistics were given to the Census Bureau.

It is reasonable to believe that the commercial or manufacturing interests will ultimately dominate in the department of commerce. If the Census Bureau is to be placed under the department of commerce, as a representative of the producers of cotton I shall oppose the transfer of the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department to the Census Bureau at all times, because I believe that if it is so transferred ultimately the commercial interests or the manufacturing interests will dominate that great department and the interests of the producers will suffer.

Mr. MADDOX. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. BURLESON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MADDOX. What was your argument in favor of the creation of the Census Bureau?

Mr. BURLESON. I wanted to prevent the duplication of statistical work; and I state now—

Mr. MADDOX. The gentleman does not understand me. I ask what was his argument in favor of creating the Census Bureau—whether when we created that Bureau it was not with the idea of vesting in it this authority to collect statistics for these other departments?

Mr. BURLESON. My object was then and is now to prevent the duplication of statistical work; and I assert emphatically that if the Census Bureau were to remain an independent bureau, and was not to be placed under the new department of commerce, I would not oppose this amendment. But if the Census Bureau is to be covered under the department of commerce we all know, as intelligent men, that the great commercial interests, the great manufacturing interests of this country will ultimately dominate that department, and that the interests of the agriculturists, in so far as the gathering of statistics is concerned, will suffer when placed under its control.

Where does the support of this suggestion come from, aside from the distinguished gentleman who offered the amendment and who advocates it ably and sincerely on the ground of economy? As I stated a moment ago, it comes from the cotton gamblers on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges. The Secretary of Agriculture made a most elaborate and conclusive argument against the disturbance of this statistical division, having in mind the very suggestion made by the gentleman from Nebraska. The Southern Cotton Growers' Protective Association, consisting of 600 delegates, met at Macon, Ga., less than ninety days ago and protested against the disturbance of the

work as it is now being done by the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department. Every farmer in this country is opposed to such a change, and if there is any interest behind this movement save that of the cotton gambler I do not know where it is to be found.

We must remember that cotton is the great staple crop of the United States, not even excepting wheat, and from the very minute the seed is put in the ground, and even before it is in the ground, the shrewdest men in the world are there representing the English spinners and the New England and Southern manufacturers, and are constantly engaged in making and publishing estimates of what the crop is going to be, the effect of which, of course, is felt in the price paid for our cotton.

We can not stop this practice, but at the same time we ought to have some means of offsetting the evil effect of it upon the producers by having an impartial tribunal, an impartial instrumentality, to make an estimate for the cotton producer, not that it is to be an inaccurate estimate, but to make known to him the real truth of the situation, if possible, in order that he may govern himself accordingly.

Gentlemen, I have been a producer of cotton for many years. I know something about it. I stand here to assert, and it will not be contradicted by any man who is in possession of the facts, that the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department, while it is not claimed it has been mathematically exact in its estimates, it has saved the cotton producers of the South millions of dollars by giving to the producers of cotton what they think and believe, and what I believe, is an impartial estimate of what is to be the cotton crop of the United States for the current year.

It goes without saying, Mr. Chairman, that there ought not to be duplication in statistical work; but, as I have said, it depends altogether on what influences the Census Bureau is to fall under whether I would be willing to have it undertake the gathering of agricultural statistics.

For the present I oppose it, and hope the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. GRAFF. Mr. Chairman, I have before me a copy of the hearings containing the testimony of Mr. Merriam, the Director of the Census, in regard to this very matter. Of course, we all remember that the Director of the Census was anxious, as was natural, to enlarge the scope of his Bureau, to take in as large a jurisdiction as possible. Now we find that this bill appropriates for the division of statistics \$141,160; and we find on pages 368-369 Mr. Merriam's testimony, his statement that it would cost him \$450,000 a year to do the same work that the Secretary of Agriculture now does for \$141,160.

Mr. BURKETT. He is not going to do it, is he?

Mr. GRAFF. Well, if the law—

Mr. BURKETT. This law does not say anything about that.

Mr. GRAFF. If the law withdraws from the Secretary of Agriculture the power to engage in any work—

Mr. BURKETT. But it does not.

Mr. GRAFF. Which the law confers power upon the Director of the Census to do, then I suppose the Director of the Census would consider it mandatory upon him to go on and enter upon this work.

Mr. BURKETT. This does not do anything of that sort. It simply says he shall not duplicate any work.

Mr. GRAFF. The gentleman does not say that his amendment will not have the power of transferring agricultural statistical work to the Census Bureau.

Mr. BURKETT. It could not possibly do it.

Mr. GRAFF. Now, the reason why there is such a vast difference between the cost under the Director of the Census and the Secretary of Agriculture is because the Secretary of Agriculture gets the greater portion of his information and reports from a quarter of a million men who do it as a labor of love, because they are enthusiastically, and also selfishly, for that matter, interested in the pursuit of agriculture, and it pleases them to be honored with being recognized as a crop reporter in their particular section of the country. It is the opinion of Secretary Wilson that these men who give their services free in making these reports upon crops render better service than the men who would be employed by the Director of the Census. He recompenses them by sending them a little special publication issued by the Agricultural Department, intended for them alone, besides seeds, agricultural reports, and other documents. If we pass this work into the control of the Director of the Census, then will follow a lot of little appointments with a salary of thirty or forty dollars a month, which will unavoidably be looked upon as political.

The kind of men who will receive these small appointments will be men who will seek them because of the little salary appended to them, and instead of having this cheap, voluntary, but good service rendered by the farmers of the country themselves taking part and being made to feel that they are indeed an important part of this agricultural work, we will have the paid labor with

the less valuable service. The Secretary of Agriculture does not depend upon any one source of information, but he has five or six lines of inquiry, all of them independent and coming from different sources, and the man at the head of this statistical bureau does not see any of these reports until they have all been tabulated and are presented to him together.

By the experience of this Statistical Bureau over a period of several decades the head of the Statistical Bureau is enabled to know by experience about how much of value ought to be put upon information from a particular source, and the result is that the Secretary of Agriculture is armed, for that very reason, with better facilities for safely forecasting the amount of crops in any particular line of agricultural industry. The Secretary of Agriculture said, in his address before us, and he was very forceful about it and very much in earnest, that to take that Statistical Bureau away from the Department of Agriculture would absolutely be moving from it the very vitals of the Department.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey. Are not these unpaid and voluntary correspondents of the Agricultural Department generally the postmasters of the South, who are in the interests of the planter?

Mr. LAMB. Oh, no.

Mr. GRAFF. I do not know that that is true. I do not know whether it is true in the South, but I do know that the men who furnish the agricultural report from Illinois are not postmasters, but are men who follow the plow and are engaged in actual farming.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, as I understand the purport of the amendment which has been offered to this bill, it is simply that the Statistical Division in the Agricultural Department shall not duplicate any work that is now done by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau only does the work which the laws of Congress specifically make it its duty to do. The amendment will not confer a single iota of additional authority upon the Census Bureau, will not add a single function to that office, but it simply provides that what the Census Bureau does shall not be done at the same time and at governmental expense by the Statistical Bureau in the Agricultural Department. That is the scope and purpose of the amendment.

Mr. GRAFF. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Yes.

Mr. GRAFF. Is it the opinion of the gentleman from Indiana that the effect of this amendment will be to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from carrying on his Bureau of Statistics in agriculture?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I do not think it will.

Mr. GRAFF. Then, if that is true, and if the gentlemen who are supporting this amendment think so, will they formulate their amendment so that it will not reach agricultural statistics?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Oh, Mr. Chairman, I yielded only for a question.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question again?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I beg to be excused. I want to answer the gentleman's colleague, and then I will yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. My judgment is that the two bureaus are not doing exactly the same kind of work, and the amendment will doubtless be construed by both bureaus so that they can both continue what they have been doing.

I want to say in relation to the crop statistics gotten out by the Agricultural Bureau for the year 1899 and the same statistics taken by the Census Bureau, by paid officers acting under oath for the same year, that there was a discrepancy between the two bureaus of about 600,000,000 bushels of corn, nearly 300,000,000 bushels of oats, 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 28,000,000 tons of hay for that one year. Such discrepancies between these two bureaus utterly destroy the value of the statistics of one or the other.

Mr. SHOWALTER. Which was nearest correct?

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Which one of the bureaus was correct?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. The presumption is that the officers who were paid and who were sworn faithfully to perform their duties did correct work, and I think that presumption is proper, in view of the statement of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAFF] that the Agricultural Department statistics are largely a work of love. I submit that statistics of that character are absolutely worthless as a means of information to the country.

Mr. SCOTT. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] has said that the presumption is that the Census Bureau was correct. Is not that rather a violent presumption, in view of the fact that according to the census report in more than one hundred counties of the United States the Bureau returned more agricultural land than the geographical area of the counties?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. No; that is not correct, because in that instance it was a labor of love. They visited abstractors and

local officials and got gratuitous information, like the statistical information obtained by the Agricultural Department all along the line.

Mr. SCOTT. That was certainly a part of the regular census reports.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. It was a part of the census reports, but the gentleman must understand that the special agents of the Census Bureau went to auditors' offices and various public offices to get the information from State officers in reference to the acreage and volume of land being farmed and that sort of thing under regulations from the Director of the Census.

Mr. SCOTT. My understanding was that the census enumerators were paid 15 cents a farm for returning this information, and that it was their reports that were so grossly inaccurate.

Mr. BARTLETT. I desire to ask the gentleman if it would not be unjust to a certain section of the country to put this amendment upon this bill with this view? The Census Bureau only begins to report the cotton crop by receiving the reports of the ginners, beginning with the 15th of October, and making three reports; that is, at the end of October, at the end of November, and at the end of December. If we provide in this bill that this shall not be duplicated by the Department, then the Department can not make any report whatever with reference to the cotton crop after the 15th day of October, and the cotton is all made by that time, generally.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I supposed I was yielding to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. BARTLETT. That is true.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. In my judgment, the practical operation of this amendment will amount to nothing, as I said a moment ago. There will be no complete duplication in any line of investigation, in research, or in statistics, and both bureaus will continue to work just as they have been doing in the past.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, whether this statistical report by the one bureau or the other is the better one, or whether one should be transferred to the other or not, is one proposition; but this amendment in and of itself means nothing but confusion worse confounded. Now the Census Bureau reports partially the cotton crop, and not altogether. The Census Bureau reports partially the wheat, oats, and corn crops, but not in toto.

Mr. WADSWORTH. If the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him right there, that statement is not quite true.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Well, it is partially true all the same.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The Census Bureau does not do that by law.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I must have more time, if I am to be interrupted.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I will not interrupt the gentleman.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I want to lay down this proposition, and the gentleman can not deny it, that if this amendment is adopted there will be a struggle to determine what are the duties of the Census Bureau and what are the duties of the Department of Agriculture, and nobody can prevent that. Now, if the gentleman who proposed the amendment intends to mean anything, let him say that certain duties now performed by the Census Bureau shall not be performed by that Bureau, but shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture, or vice versa. Then the two Bureaus will know exactly what they want, and this amendment will only increase confusion and accomplish nothing under the heavens, and the only purpose is to pull down one and build up another.

Now, in answer to the gentleman from Indiana, perhaps the best thing done yet was the discrepancy between these two reports. The world is struggling to know now what the facts are, and, while it was all laid to the door of one Bureau, nobody can tell what it was. It was all guesswork, because in the second Bureau and the second estimate there is a discrepancy. Let the two go on and within the next twelve months you will find out which one can make the better report, and then will be the time to act.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, we had very much the same matter which is in controversy here now before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in preparing the bill in relation to the new department of commerce and labor. I have not been able to find, Mr. Chairman, that there is at present any real duplication of statistics between the Agricultural Department and the Census Office. It is true that both divisions of statistics endeavor to arrive at the same result. It is also true that they pursue different plans. They both seek to furnish information in relation to agricultural products, particularly reports in reference to the cotton crop. But the Agricultural statistical bureau furnishes estimates of what the cotton crop is likely to be, or what it is ascertained or expected to be from estimates. The Census Office has never endeavored to make estimates of agricultural products. The Census Office endeavors to state facts. It is true the facts must necessarily be made upon estimates furnished by

the producer, and hence the total result may be only estimates. But there is no reason that I can see why both divisions of the Government should not be permitted to obtain all the information that is possible and lay it before the people.

I was surprised, however, to hear the genial gentleman from Texas say that if this were transferred to the department of commerce and labor it would be dominated by commercial influences as against agricultural interests. I deny and repudiate the idea, and at the same time would deny that the bureau in the Department of Agriculture is dominated by influences adverse to commerce. The Department of Agriculture endeavors to furnish information, without regard to personal influences, which can be used by everybody. The same would be true if the endeavor were made by the department of commerce and labor. If the gentleman from Texas be right, the reports from the Department of Agriculture are valueless, because on his theory they are furnished only to influence the markets in the interest of the farmers and against the consumer. That would be an unfair proposition. It would be an unfair result. That is not true now.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman permit me to correct him?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. BURLESON. The accurate and unbiased crop estimate of the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department tends to counteract the selfish estimates made by the representatives of the Fall River and Lancashire spinners.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas maintains the bias of the label of his partisan party. Gentlemen on the other side of the aisle always say to those on this side, "We are unbiased. It is you who are partisans." He now says that the Agricultural Department is nonpartisan and the department of commerce and labor would be partisan. I say that the Agricultural Department is not partisan—is not influenced in favor of the farmer as against commerce—and the department of commerce and labor would be equally nonpartisan and unbiased, notwithstanding the biased mind of the gentleman from Texas, who seems unable to appreciate that a department of the Government may be unbiased.

The present Department of Agriculture furnishes estimates of the cotton crop. It ought to furnish estimates of other products of the farm. The Census Office does not furnish estimates. It can not furnish estimates. It is the duty of the Census Office to gather figures and furnish facts. It ought never to be permitted to enter upon the domain of guesswork. The Department of Agriculture is properly engaged in the domain of guesswork. Everybody knows that they guess in a way, basing their opinions upon the best information they can obtain. We all know their estimates can not be considered as absolute truth, but we know their worth and take them for what they are worth. They are the best we can get and are worth far more than they cost.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the amendment of the gentleman from Nebraska reads in this way:

Provided, That no part of this sum shall be used in duplicating work now directed by law to be done by the Census Bureau.

Now, the law upon which the Census Bureau acts is found in the ninth section, in which this language is used:

And that in addition to the statistics now provided for by law the Director of the Census shall annually collect the statistics of the cotton production of the country as returned by the ginners, and bulletins giving the results of the same shall be issued weekly beginning September 1 of each year and continued till February 1 following; and that the Director of the Census shall make, from time to time, any additional special collections of statistics relating to any branch of agriculture, manufacture, mining, transportation, fisheries, or any other branch of industry that may be required of him by Congress.

The duplication of work occurs in gathering the statistics from the cotton ginners. The Agricultural Department collects the statistics from the ginners and the Census Office is compelled to do that also by law. You compelled them to do it. That is all the duplication that takes place.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman accept an amendment to the amendment, striking out the Census Bureau and inserting the Agricultural Department?

Mr. WADSWORTH. All I want is to avoid duplication.

Mr. BURLESON. The effect being that there shall be no duplicate work.

Mr. BURKETT. But this is not a census bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the gentleman think that would be sufficient to repeal the operation of section 9 of the Census Bureau law?

Mr. BURLESON. No; but the report is made under it. The Director of the Census informed your committee that it would cost \$400,000 more—

Mr. WADSWORTH. The only duplication is in the statistics from the ginners.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. May I suggest an amendment?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That the Agricultural Department shall not attempt to take estimates of the cotton crop by the gins, as ordered in the Census Department.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I am willing to accept any amendment that will prevent duplication.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I believe the object which we all desire will be reached if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska is changed so as to provide that no work shall be done by the Census Bureau—no agricultural statistical work shall be done by the Census Bureau—which is now required by law to be done by the Agricultural Department.

Mr. BURLESON. I do not understand whether the gentleman from Nebraska is willing to accept that.

Mr. BURKETT. You can not amend the census law in passing an Agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. We can amend the census law as well on this bill as any other.

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that whenever the question of duplication of work is suggested in this House it has the same effect on some of the members around here as water would on a mad dog. When we had up the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, just before the holidays, I was told by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—not only by the chairman, but by my colleague from Georgia—that there was a bill already pending somewhere that was going to prevent this duplication of statistics, and if we would let the matter go by it would be all arranged. Now we are told the same about the cotton statistics, and as soon as the gentleman from Nebraska proposes to stop it he is attacked from every direction.

I want to call your attention to the amendment in the bill authorizing the permanent Census Bureau, when the gentleman from Texas made a severe speech where he took occasion to criticize me and the gentleman from Nebraska when this bill was before the House establishing a permanent Census Bureau. He said:

Now, one word in answer to a suggestion made by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. MADDOX], who is also a stickler for economy. He says he is opposed to this measure, or intimates that he is opposed to it, because it embodies a provision for the gathering of data in reference to the production of cotton. I am responsible, Mr. Chairman, for that provision in the bill. It is a fact well known to every producer of cotton that for years it has been contended that the price of this great staple has been depressed because of repeated statements made by stock manipulators that the cotton crop was largely in excess of what it really was.

Now, according to his own statement, the gentleman who attacks the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska is the author of this cotton provision in the permanent Census Bureau.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman permit me a suggestion?

Mr. MADDOX. Yes; if it is only a suggestion.

Mr. BURLESON. I would still be willing for the Census Bureau to take the statistics if it was not to be covered under the department of commerce. Is the gentleman from Georgia willing that the Census Bureau should take them and be covered into the department of commerce?

Mr. MADDOX. I am not, and I stood here in opposition to establishing the bureau at that time for which there is no more need or use than a wagon has with five wheels. [Laughter.]

Now, some gentlemen make the suggestion that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not take his statistics from the ginners. I say to you to-day that there is no way in God Almighty's earth to get a real and genuine reliable report of the cotton crop of this country except from the ginners. Now, the Secretary of Agriculture was getting the statistics just as certain and reliable as any census bureau could. Why is it that you want the statistics duplicated? What is the use of it? Take what my colleague says; that it is the very thing to do. If it is an important thing to duplicate the census of the cotton crop, why is it not important to duplicate that of corn and wheat; and why should not you duplicate Congress? I say the duplication of this work—to be done twice and thrice, as it is in many instances—ought to be stopped. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is a very bad idea to have a duplication in connection with these reports. I think that the fact that these two governmental authorities have made a report so divergent has opened the eyes of the people to the value of the Agricultural Department's report as far as that is concerned. It is more accurately correct than the other. The difference between the two is most nearly true. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] called attention to the discrepancy between the two sets of reports. I want to call his attention to the fact that the Bureau of the Census in every case exceeded the figures given by the Department of Agriculture, and that the men of whom he speaks in the highest terms as "paid authorities" were paid by the quantity of products and the number of acres of land they reported.

I want to call his attention to the fact that the Director of the Census himself said, in a report before the Committee on Agriculture, that this caused a great deal of discussion. "They thought

that the areas were too large; that there was too great an amount of farm land." "They claimed that in 103 counties there is too much farming land as shown by the enumerator as compared with the divisions made by the geographer." Now, I do not think it is a bad idea to have a duplication of returns in connection with crops where they rest to any extent upon estimates.

I want to say, further, that whether this amendment shall be adopted or not is one question; whether it shall be adopted now, when we have not time to find out its real bearing and its real meaning, is another question. It may be possible that after cool consideration in a committee I might be willing to adopt the amendment, or something like it. I might possibly be willing to say that one of these two departments should not make a January report, or a report as gathered from the gins. But I am not willing now to let a great question like this go off upon an amendment offered hotfooted in the course of the debate before the House, when none of us are competent to say, without further investigation of all the law of the Census Bureau and all the law of the Agricultural Department and without a careful comparison of the two, what the consequence would be.

A great deal has been said about the bias of people in making reports. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] denies in a hot-blooded way that anybody would have a bias. I join with him in denying that anybody would have a conscious bias, but as certainly as human nature is human nature, when a lot of cotton buyers begin to estimate a crop they estimate it always somewhat too high, because they are interested upon the side of buying cotton cheap and are interested in estimating a large crop, because then the price would be low. And it is also true, and everybody knows it, that when the farmers of the country go, as they yearly do, like lambs to be fleeced, into the "future" market, they nearly always figure on a low crop of cotton and a high price. Not because either side is dishonest, but because men are naturally influenced unconsciously by their environment and by their interest. So that there is some truth in a part of what the gentleman from Texas says.

I do not agree with him, however, in thinking (if he meant that) that the department of commerce would consciously "doctor" the returns to help the purchasers of cotton.

Mr. BURLESON. I did not say that.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Nor do I assume that you meant that. Nor do I believe for a minute that the Department of Agriculture would do the other thing. I have this to say for the Department of Agriculture, that its returns have been fair, have been nearer the truth than any other estimates. I have this to say for it, that it can do the work of collecting these gin returns as well as it can do the balance of the work, and at one-tenth of the expense at which it is being done by the other bureau.

Mr. LOVERING. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes; I yield for a question.

Mr. LOVERING. Is there any particular reason why the prognostications or predictions of this statistician would be more in favor of the farmers than of the spinners who buy and use the cotton?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Not a particle, nor are they. The statisticians make an allowance for these reports. As they come in, these reports are not taken just as they come and averaged. The work is not done in that way. For example, you report in a certain community, and the statistician finds from past history that you as a reporter there are apt to report a little too high. He discounts you. The Agricultural Department does not get its reports from the farmers alone.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to be allowed to proceed for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If it did, it might very probably be that the unconscious bias of the farmer would give the report of the crop too small, to short, but the Agricultural Department has as its reporters, not farmers alone, but bankers, lawyers, who are well acquainted in the community, merchants who buy cotton, factors who take it to sell to others, brokers who buy it on commission for the Fall River people and the English people, and country merchants and all sorts and conditions of people.

Mr. LOVERING. Is it not a fact that those who gather these reports gather them absolutely and avowedly in the interests of the farmer?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. It is not a fact. That statement is untrue. On the contrary, some of the most trusted reporters of the Agricultural Department are cotton buyers and factors and merchants who buy cotton and do not sell it.

Mr. LOVERING. It came out in the hearings before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that these men did make their statistics solely with reference to protecting the interests of the farmer. The inference was that the spinner—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Oh, that was a mere "obiter dictum in the way of an insinuation" by somebody. There was no evidence of that sort, I take it.

Mr. LOVERING. It was made by the Statistician of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. He just remarked that "the farmers seemed to be satisfied."

Mr. LOVERING. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Or something of that sort.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. Chairman, I know we are somewhat impatient to vote on this matter. I thought I had the floor a few moments ago, but found that I was talking in somebody else's time instead of my own. Since offering this amendment, from one place or another all sorts of motives have been suggested for the amendment, and my genial friend from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] always sees ghosts when he gets up to talk on any matter. He imagines that there is somebody in London, I believe, behind this little amendment. I had not thought of the amendment probably fifteen minutes before I offered it; in fact, I had not had opportunity to look over the bill, and no one had suggested it to me. What prompted me to introduce it at this time was the occurrence which was had here on the floor a year ago.

I remember when the question of the permanent Census Bureau was up I took the position that, as it was then suggested, we did not have any use for it. I went further than some members and took the position that we should create something for the Census Bureau to do before we organized the Census Bureau. Others said, and I remember my friend from Texas [Mr. BURLESON], who speaks to-day against this proposition, in speaking then in support of the permanent Census Bureau, said: "Let us create the machinery and then we will give the machinery something to do." In reply I said, although I have not the RECORD here with me, something to this effect, that when the time should come to pass any work from any of these bureaus into the Census Bureau there would be such objection from the force that was then doing the work that you never could get work from any Department changed over into this new Census Department. I made up my mind then and there that on every opportunity where it should be done, in my judgment, if some gentleman who could do it better than I could did not undertake it, I would make such amendments or such additions to the law as would throw into the statistical bureau we have created the legitimate statistical work of the Government.

Now, I took particular pains with that amendment, and before I sent it up I drew over a dozen copies, and changed it and altered it so as to be particular not in any way to affect the work that should be done in the Agricultural Department. I said a year ago, as I say now, that there is work that the Agricultural Department ought to do that the Census Department can not do and should not undertake, and as I said to-day, I drew that little amendment over and over and finally got it into the fewest words and the simplest form possible, to say only that they should not duplicate anything required by law to be done by the Census Department. Now, when I drew that I had not looked over the law creating the Census Bureau. I did not remember, and probably no member does, just what we provided that the Census Bureau should do in reference to agricultural statistics. But, as it has been analyzed, there is only one thing other than what Congress shall specifically refer to the Census Bureau.

Now, we are not in any danger. We are just simply saying to that bureau over there, "Do your legitimate work." Here is a man at the head of a statistical bureau in the Agricultural Department who has collected about himself a force of 36 employees costing \$46,000 a year. That is considerable for one statistical bureau in one single Department of this Government. Would it not be better to put a limitation upon that thing and say to the chief of this statistical bureau, "You must not do anything that we have provided by law shall be done down here in the regular statistical bureau of the Government. We are not taking away any of your statistical functions, for the Census Department does not deal with that." But there is one thing that is certainly apparent. Here we have provided what the Census Bureau shall do. Let us prohibit this matter of duplication. In short, we have come right now to the very place that some of us feared we would when we created this Census Bureau. We have created the machinery, and the very first time we undertake to give them anything to do somebody stands up and says, "You are taking work away from somebody or some department."

Now, there was no motive such as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN] suggests, or such as was suggested by my com-

mittee colleague from Georgia, who spoke afterwards. My idea was simply to carry out the notion that we expressed here a year or two ago, that the statistical work of this Government should be collected under one head and at one place.

Now, they talk about what the farmers want and what the people of this country want. You could not pick up a newspaper that contained an editorial upon this question at the time the matter went through Congress that did not deplore the fact that we were printing and binding and scattering out through this country thousands and thousands of reports and volumes of statistics that were so numerous as to be absolutely worthless. The editorials in favor of a bill of that kind in the press of this country expressed the hope that we might collect the statistical work of the Government under one head, from which it might emanate with an authority for which the people of the country would have respect and in which they would have confidence. We have created that Bureau. Let us go not only to the Agricultural Department, but to every department of this Government, and say to them if we can not cut off what they are already doing, that they must not go any farther and must not do that which is provided by law to be done somewhere else.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] admits that his amendment was thought of some fifteen minutes before he began his speech. This bill is the result of the serious labor of the committee, running over a considerable time, and I can not think an amendment of this sort, offered on the spur of the moment, is entitled to much consideration from this committee. I take it for granted that the purpose of gathering statistics with reference to these crops is to approach accuracy. Absolute accuracy is impossible, of course, but it is a function of the Department of Agriculture which has been exercised for a great many years to take note of the planting of cotton, the growing of cotton, and the harvesting of cotton, from the time that the first fields are broken up in the spring until the last bale has been ginned and marketed.

They begin by making a count, not an estimate, but a count, as nearly as it can be made, of the number of acres that are put into cultivation, inquiring of the farmer how many acres he had the year before, and then by deducting if it is less and adding if it is more, arriving at a conclusion as to the number of acres planted. Then they report month by month while the cotton is growing and maturing the condition of that crop in comparison with the crop of the previous year. Of course that is an opinion. No man can state with accuracy that his crop is 10 per cent or 12 per cent better than last year or 10 or 12 per cent worse. He can only give an opinion; but these people in the Department of Agriculture are familiar with every feature in the cultivation of cotton. They have the statisticians, they have the employees already in the Department, and can go on, rounding out the year, taking all the statistics in connection with that crop, and unquestionably, in my judgment, can make a more accurate report than the Census Bureau can.

Further, Mr. Chairman, this Bureau has, in my judgment, the best plan of arriving at the number of bales of cotton, which is by counting them at the gin; or at least a better plan than that which has heretofore been pursued by the other Department, although it is now exercised by them also. It develops that the Bureau of Statistics has only been able to find about 25,000 of cotton gins in this country.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Thirty thousand.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Thirty thousand, whereas the Department of Agriculture has found twice as many. I submit, sir, that the figures of any bureau which will miss by 50 per cent the number of cotton gins in this country can not be relied on as being even approximately accurate.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the gentleman explain how to account for the small difference on the total crop when one discovers there are twice the number of gins the other does?

Mr. SLAYDEN. The gentleman from Georgia suggests to me that one gives the gins that are in operation and the other gives all the gins. How that is I do not know. How do they arrive at about the same estimate of the number of bales? Why, just as the gentlemen who are interested in marketing the cotton arrive at it—by sending out hundreds and thousands of letters of inquiry and getting reports, by allowing for the tendency of the people of the South, who produce the cotton, to minimize the possible yield, and by allowing, on the other hand, for the probable exaggeration of those interested in having reports of a big crop to go abroad—the statistician makes an estimate from the news he has received. I have known an estimate to be made within thirty or forty thousand bales by gentlemen who based their views upon these reports obtained in just that way.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon the paragraph and amendment be closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York moves that debate on the paragraph and amendment be closed. Without

objection, that order will be made. The Clerk will again report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

After line 11, on page 41, insert the following:
 "Provided, That no part of this sum shall be used in duplicating work now directed by law to be done by the Census Bureau."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Nebraska.

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. BURKETT. Division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 31, yeas 56.

So the amendment was rejected.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed with amendment the bill (H. R. 1592) for the relief of F. M. Vowells in which the concurrence of the House was requested.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution and bills of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 16. Joint resolution to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Generals Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina;

H. R. 2974. An act for the relief of J. V. Worley;

H. R. 6467. An act granting an honorable discharge to Samuel Welch;

H. R. 6649. An act for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser;

H. R. 7664. An act providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the land office;

H. R. 10300. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the circuit and district courts for the district of South Dakota in certain cases, and for other purposes;

H. R. 10522. An act to provide for laying a single electric street-railway track across the Aqueduct Bridge in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14518. An act granting an increase of pension to James D. Kiper;

H. R. 15066. A act to incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States;

H. R. 15510. An act to promote the efficiency of the Philippine constabulary, to establish the rank and pay of its commanding officers, and for other purposes;

H. R. 15708. An act to extend the time for the completion of the incline railway on West Mountain, Hot Springs Reservation; and

H. R. 15711. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Clinch River, in the State of Tennessee, by the Knoxville, Lafollette and Jellico Railroad Company.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 6983. An act granting an increase of pension to Gilman B. Johnson;

S. 6876. An act granting a pension to Lavinia F. Poiron;

S. 6534. An act providing for the construction of a vessel of the first class for the Revenue-Cutter Service, to be stationed with headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii; and

S. 6348. An act granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Stockbridge.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

Irrigation investigations: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the laws as affecting irrigation and the rights of riparian proprietors and institutions relating to irrigation and upon the use of irrigation waters, at home or abroad, with especial suggestions of better methods for the utilization of irrigation waters in agriculture and those in common use, and upon plans for the removal of seepage and surplus waters by drainage, and upon the use of different kinds of power for irrigation and other agricultural purposes, and for the preparation, printing, and illustration of reports and bulletins on irrigation, including employment of labor in the city of Washington or elsewhere; and the agricultural experiment stations are hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out said investigations in such manner and to such extent as may be warranted by a due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States and Territories as may be mutually agreed upon, and all necessary expenses, \$25,000.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by striking out, on page 49, lines 5 and 6, the word "twenty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty-five."

Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the Committee on Agriculture on the extreme conservatism and regard for economy which has characterized its consideration of this measure. While the country is growing at the rate of 2,000,000 inhabitants per annum, and its agricultural areas increase hundreds of thousands of acres every year, while agricultural interests are increasing in every

direction, the committee has concluded that in practically every item of expenditure by the Department the amount that is carried by the bill for the current year is exactly and precisely what will be required for the coming fiscal year. It may seem strange that this should be so, but the committee has said it, and I suppose we should respect their judgment.

The committee find, however, that there was one item which, in their opinion, was last year altogether too high. It is the only reduction of any moment in the bill, so far as I have been able to discover. While there is a reduction of \$10,000 in another item, that reduction is provided for by an increase of \$20,000 in an item carried in another part of the bill. The only reduction that they have made is in the expense of irrigation investigations, which they have reduced from \$65,000 to \$25,000; and their reasons for so doing were certainly unique and at the same time highly complimentary to the Bureau of Irrigation Investigations. They say that they have reduced the sum from \$65,000 to \$25,000, not because the work is not necessary, pressing, and desirable, not because the work has not been well carried on, not because the results are not satisfactory, but because the Bureau has conducted its work in so satisfactory a manner that a large appropriation is no longer required. Their statement is as follows:

Upon full and careful consideration, your committee reached the conclusion that the appropriation heretofore made for this specific purpose might be reduced without detriment to the public interest, and has therefore recommended the sum of \$25,000 for the ensuing year.

In recommending this reduction the committee does not wish to be understood as questioning the value of the work that has heretofore been done by the Department along these lines. On the contrary, the committee is of the opinion that this work has been so thoroughly and well done as to render unnecessary a continuation of the large appropriation heretofore made for its prosecution.

The view of your committee is that the full duty of the Federal Government will be performed if it maintains a small staff of trained experts on irrigation, who shall keep abreast of all the developments relating to this subject, compile and publish from time to time such information as they may acquire and the interests of the people may demand, and offer suggestions and advice in response to individual requests. It would seem that \$25,000 annually should be ample for this purpose, and that amount is accordingly recommended.

I wonder if there is another bureau in the Agricultural Department in regard to which the committee could say so much, on whose work the committee could place so high a commendation.

Mr. Chairman, I am confident that the fact that there is no gentleman on the Committee on Agriculture who lives in the arid or semiarid region had no bearing whatever on the fact that this is the only item in the bill reduced.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCOTT] comes from a semiarid region.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman says the gentleman from Kansas comes from a semiarid region. I think the gentleman would hardly admit that himself, because I believe he claims to come from the great corn and wheat belt of Kansas. I doubt if he has any irrigation in his district. However, if the gentleman is right about that, there is no gentleman on the committee from the distinctively arid regions; but, as I said before, I would not suggest that that fact had any bearing on this question, because I am satisfied the gentlemen would not reduce an appropriation because it does not help their constituents.

But, on the other hand, I believe that the fact that the gentlemen on the committee do not come from the arid regions, and therefore have not been called upon to give attention to the question of irrigation, has necessarily resulted in a lack of that information and knowledge of the subject which is necessary in order to express the best judgment upon it. You must remember that we inherit as a people, as viewed from an irrigation standpoint, a very extraordinary rule for the use of water, that rule under which the bucolic owner of a few rods of reed-bordered shore along the lower courses of some great river system largely controls its destiny from its birth amid the snow-clad mountains, in its meanderings through rich and fertile agricultural regions, past mighty cities, to where it flings itself into the bosom of the briny deep. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have time to conclude his remarks.

Mr. MONDELL. Great cities may be built upon the banks of such a great artery of trade and commerce. Millions of people may dwell upon its banks, and large interests may be dependent upon its waters to turn the wheels of industry and give fertility to parched and arid lands, but the riparian owner of a few acres near its mouth, under the old common law of riparian rights, may from his reed-built hut cast his dreaming eyes out over its idly flowing flood and insist that no man, or set of men, no matter how vast their interests may be, upstream shall diminish its quantity or affect its quality. This law, even in the humid region, has restricted development and laid a blackmail upon industry. In a country dependent upon irrigation, it is absolutely fatal.

We inherited this law and this rule and, with true Anglo-Saxon

assurance that our laws and our customs were heaven born and better than those of others, placed them in the constitutions of some of our States even in the arid region. After a beginning had been made in the development of irrigation we attempted to modify by court decision the evils of the law of riparian rights and riparian ownership, and fortunately those of our Western States last admitted into the Union were wise enough to adopt the rule of public control of water. Now the highest development of our irrigation resources demands that our water laws and usages shall in the essentials be as uniform as practicable and, founded on right principles. To bring about this much-needed reform we need full and trustworthy information on all these matters and this information the division of irrigation investigations has been securing and compiling.

Now, we are irrigating in the United States a greater area than any country save India alone. We will, in days to come, irrigate an area at least as large as that irrigated in all the balance of the world. The question of irrigation affects the destinies of the dwellers in over one-third of the continental territory of these United States. Seven and one-half millions are now under irrigation, at least sixty or seventy millions will be brought under irrigation in the future, and the area is increasing about 400,000 acres annually.

For the purpose of investigating the questions connected with and relating to the practice in agriculture of irrigation we have for the past two years made an appropriation of \$65,000. This appropriation was for the purpose of investigating the water laws and usages and customs of all of the arid and semiarid States; to study the effects of these laws, rules, regulations, and usages; to study the questions of the application of water to the soil and its effect when applied in varying quantities; to study the possibilities of irrigation not only in the arid and semiarid region of the country, but in the humid regions of the country as well. Investigations have been carried on in New Jersey, in Missouri, in Louisiana, in Texas, and are now being carried on in connection with the culture of rice in the Carolinas.

The committee pays a high tribute to this division, and the work it has accomplished with its small appropriation, in their report, while they cut down the appropriation by nearly two-thirds. The men who constitute the working force of this division are among the best irrigation engineers and experts in these United States. And yet the salaries paid in this division are less by 85 to 50 per cent than the salaries paid to men whose duties are purely administrative in several of the other bureaus of the Agricultural Department.

The committee has suggested in their report that the work has been carried on so thoroughly and so much has been accomplished, that all that will be necessary for the future will be to maintain a few experts for the purpose of answering questions.

Mr. HAUGEN. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. HAUGEN. If the employees of this Department are being imposed upon why not cut off the appropriation entirely?

Mr. MONDELL. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that question does the gentleman justice, and it certainly does not do him credit. I think that the gentleman would hardly make that suggestion in regard to any appropriation carried in a bill in which he is interested. I was simply calling the attention of the House to these facts, inasmuch as it had been suggested that a considerable portion of this appropriation was being paid for salaries in order to show that the salaries in this division are lower on an average than in other divisions of the Agricultural Department.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as regards the work that has been done, and the work which must be done in the future; under this appropriation the division has studied carefully the water problems of California, and has issued a bulletin, known as "Bulletin 100," which is a classic on the subject. It has issued another bulletin, entitled "Use of Water in Irrigation," which is the best publication of that kind that ever went to press. It has investigated carefully water usages in Utah, and now has in press a volume similar to that published on water use in California relative to Utah. In order to show the number and character of the publications of this division, I shall print with my remarks a list of the same. They constitute a most notable and valuable collection of irrigation works, all of value and several of unusual merit and importance.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS ON IRRIGATION.
FARMERS' BULLETINS.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 46.—Irrigation in Humid Climates. By F. H. King, professor of agricultural physics, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, and physicist of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 27, figs. 4.

Treats of the advantages of an abundant supply of soil moisture, the rainfall of the growing season in the United States, water as a plant food, the advantages and disadvantages of irrigation in humid climates, extent of irrigation in the humid parts of Europe, the rainfall of Europe and the Eastern United States, the character and antiquity of European irrigation, fertilizing

value of irrigation waters, lines along which irrigation should first develop, land best suited to irrigation in humid climates, waters best suited to irrigation, amount of water needed for irrigation, methods of obtaining water for irrigation, the construction of reservoirs, and methods of applying water.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 116.—Irrigation in Fruit Growing. By E. J. Wickson, M. A., professor of agricultural practice, University of California, and horticulturist of the California Experiment Station. Pp. 48, figs. 8.

A statement of the relations of irrigation to fruit production, and of irrigation methods, as they have been demonstrated by Pacific coast experience. Farmers' Bulletin No. 138.—Irrigation in Field and Garden. By E. J. Wickson, M. A. Pp. 40, figs. 18.

This bulletin discusses the irrigation of the field and garden from the standpoint of the individual farmer, and contains instructions on the determination of ditch levels, the measurement of small streams, sources of water supply and their use, including the diversion of water from streams, the development of water in dry creek beds, the development of springs, the collection of water from the sides of canyons and ravines, tunneling for water, flowing wells, pumping for irrigation, and the storage of storm water; the distribution of irrigation water, including the location of the farm ditch and the turning of water from ditches; methods of applying water, including flooding, the depressed bed, ditch-bank irrigation, furrow irrigation, raised-bed irrigation, subirrigation and underflow, and irrigation by sprinkling; the choice of an irrigation method; and the time for the application of water.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 158.—How to Build Small Irrigation Ditches. By C. T. Johnston and J. D. Stannard, assistants in irrigation investigations, Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 23, figs. 9.

This is a reprint of an article in the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1900, entitled "Practical Irrigation" (see below), giving methods for laying out and building small irrigating ditches, using only such implements as are found on most farms or can easily be made by the farmer.

SEPARATES.

Rise and Future of Irrigation in the United States. By Elwood Mead, expert in charge of irrigation investigations, Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. iii, 591-612, pls. 5. (Reprint from Yearbook, 1899.)

A popular discussion of this subject under the following heads: Remains of ancient irrigation works; early irrigation in California; beginnings of modern irrigation; cooperative colonies in Colorado and California; corporate canal building and objections to such canals; water-right problems of the arid regions; the appearance and resources of the arid regions; present and future of irrigation, including growth of irrigation and need of better laws, need of reform in the management of arid public land, influence of the range industries, uncertainty as to State and Federal jurisdiction, complications from lack of uniform water laws, methods and measures needed to develop the arid region, appropriation and distribution of the water supply, public supervision and control of irrigation, and influence of irrigation upon people and country; and the commercial importance of irrigation.

Practical Irrigation. By C. T. Johnston and J. D. Stannard, assistants in irrigation investigations, Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 491-512, figs. 8. (Reprint from Yearbook, 1900.)

Some Typical Reservoirs in the Rocky Mountain States. By Elwood Mead, irrigation expert, in charge of irrigation investigations, Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. iv, 415-490, pls. 8. (Reprint from Yearbook, 1901.)

This article describes some of the typical reservoirs of Colorado and Utah, paying especial attention to cost of construction and returns from the use of the stored water.

The Scope and Purpose of the Investigations of the Office of Experiment Stations. By Elwood Mead, irrigation expert in charge. Pp. iv, 417-436, pls. 4. (Reprint from Annual Report of Office of Experiment Stations, 1901.)

The Use of Water in Irrigation. Discussion of Investigations. By Elwood Mead, expert in charge of irrigation investigations. Computation of Discharge Records and Preparation of Diagrams. By C. T. Johnston, assistant in irrigation investigations. Pp. iv, 15-82, pls. 26, figs. 18. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 86.)

Use of Water for Irrigation in Texas. Use of Water in Irrigation in the Pecos Valley. By W. M. Reed, chief engineer of the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company. Use of Water in Irrigation in Arizona. By W. H. Code, chief engineer of the Consolidated Canal Company. Duty of Water Under Gage Canal, Riverside, Cal. By W. Irving, chief engineer, gage canal. Pp. iv, 83-148, pls. 19. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 86.)

Duty of Water in the Gallatin Valley. By Samuel Fortier, C. E., professor of irrigation engineering, Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Pp. ii, 175-196, pls. 2, figs. 3. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 86.)

Duty of Water in Nebraska. By Special Agent O. V. P. Stout, professor of civil engineering, University of Nebraska. Duty of Water Under the Amity Canal. By Special Agent Thomas Berry, chief engineer of the Great Plains Water Company. Duty of Water in Wyoming. By C. T. Johnston, assistant in irrigation investigations. Duty of Water in the Gallatin Valley. By Samuel Fortier, Professor of Irrigation Engineering, Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Duty of Water on Big Cottonwood Creek, Utah. By Special Agent R. C. Gemmell, State Engineer of Utah. Duty of Water Under the Logan and Richmond Canal. By Special Agent George L. Swendsen, Professor of Civil Engineering, Agricultural College of Utah. Duty of Water as Related to the Irrigation Problems of the Boise Valley, Idaho. By Special Agent D. W. Ross, State Engineer of Idaho. Pp. iv, 149-248, pls. 23, figs. 5. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 86.)

Irrigation in Utah.—By R. C. Gemmell, State Engineer of Utah, and George L. Swendsen, Professor of Civil Engineering, Agricultural College of Utah. Pp. iv, 197-218, pls. 12. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 86.)

The Agricultural Situation in California.—By Elwood Mead, Irrigation Expert in Charge. Pp. iv, 17-69, 397-400, pls. 5. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

The Irrigation Problems of Honey Lake Basin, California.—By William E. Smythe, Vice-President of the California Water and Forest Association. Pp. iv, 71-113, pl. 1. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Features and Water Rights of Yuba River, California.—By Marsden Manson, C. E., Ph. D. Pp. iv, 115-154, pls. 3, figs. 4. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Irrigation Investigations on Cache Creek.—By J. M. Wilson, C. E., Agent and Expert, Irrigation Investigations. Pp. iv, 155-191, pls. 8. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Report of Irrigation Problems in the Salinas Valley.—By Charles D. Marx, Professor of Civil Engineering, Leland Stanford Junior University. Pp. iv, 193-213, pls. 2, figs. 7. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Irrigation from the San Joaquin River.—By Frank Soule, Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of California. Pp. iv, 215-258, pls. 3. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Water Appropriation from Kings River.—By C. E. Grunsky, C. E., Civil Engineer of San Francisco. Pp. iv, 259-325, pls. 4, figs. 5. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

A Study of Water Rights on the Los Angeles River, California.—By Edward M. Boggs, C. E., consulting engineer. Pp. iv, 327-351. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Problems of Water Storage on Torrential Streams of Southern California as Typified by Sweetwater and San Jacinto Rivers. By James D. Schuyler, Hydraulic Engineer. Pp. iv, 353-385, pls. 2. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Report of Irrigation Investigations for 1900. No. 1. Review of the Work. By Elwood Mead, Irrigation Expert in Charge. Discussion of Investigations. By C. T. Johnston, Assistant in Irrigation Investigations. Pp. viii, 21-50, pls. 8, figs. 10. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 104.)

Report of Irrigation Investigations for 1900. No. 2. Irrigation on Pecos River and Its Tributaries. By W. M. Reed, Special Agent. Irrigation in the Salt River Valley. By W. H. Code, Special Agent. Duty of Water Under the Gage Canal, Riverside, Cal., 1900. By W. Irving, C. E. Pp. v, 61-146, pls. 5, figs. 7. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 104.)

Reprint of Irrigation Investigations for 1900. No. 3. Irrigation Investigations in Nevada. By J. M. Wilson, Agent and Expert. Water Administration in Utah. By Special Agent R. C. Gemmell, State Engineer of Utah. Irrigation Under Canals from Logan River. By George L. Swendsen, Professor of Irrigation Engineering, Utah Agricultural College. Irrigation under the Great Eastern Canal, Platte County, Nebr., 1900. By O. V. P. Stout, Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Nebraska. Use of Water in Irrigation at Wheatland, Wyo. By C. T. Johnston, Assistant in Irrigation Investigations. Duty of Water in Idaho. By D. W. Ross, State Engineer. Pp. v, 147-239, pls. 8, figs. 9. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 104.)

Report of Irrigation Investigations for 1900. No. 4. Use of Water in Irrigation in the Yakima Valley. By O. L. Waller, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, Washington Agricultural College and School of Science. Irrigation Investigations in Montana, 1900. By Samuel Fortier, C. E., Professor of Irrigation Engineering, Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Progress Report on Silt Measurements. By J. C. Nagle, C. E. Pp. v, 241-324, pls. 9, figs. 3. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 104.)

Also articles on some typical reservoirs of the Rocky Mountain States and the scope and purpose of the irrigation investigations of the Office of Experiment Stations, noted above.

FOR SALE.

[To secure these publications, address the Superintendent of Documents, Union Building, Washington, D. C., inclosing price given. Remittances must be made by cash or United States postal order. Postage stamps and checks not accepted.]

Bulletin No. 60.—Abstract of Laws for Acquiring Titles to Water from the Missouri River and Its Tributaries, with the Legal Forms in Use. Compiled by Elwood Mead, State Engineer of Wyoming. Pp. 77. Price 10 cents. Includes abstracts of laws and legal forms in use in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, and the Northwest Territories of Canada.

Bulletin No. 70.—Water-Right Problems of Bear River. By Clarence T. Johnston and Joseph A. Breckons. Pp. 40, pls. 9. Price 15 cents.

Presents some of the water-right complications of interstate streams as illustrated on Bear River. The bulletin discusses the water supply of the river and its diversion, and the controversies which have arisen regarding water rights and the need of uniform laws.

Bulletin No. 81.—The Use of Water in Irrigation in Wyoming and Its Relation to the Ownership and Distribution of the Natural Supply. By B. C. Buffum, M. S., Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture, University of Wyoming, and Vice-Director of Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 56, pls. 8. Price 10 cents.

This bulletin reports experiments on the duty of water for different crops in Wyoming, and discusses the application and measurement of water conditions affecting the duty and continuous flow as a basis of appropriation.

Bulletin No. 83.—The Use of Water in Irrigation. Report of Investigations made in 1899, under the supervision of Elwood Mead, Expert in Charge, and C. T. Johnston, Assistant. Including Reports by Special Agents and Observers W. M. Reed, W. H. Code, W. Irving, O. V. P. Stout, Thomas Berry, S. Fortier, R. C. Gemmell, G. L. Swendsen, and D. W. Ross. Pp. 253, pls. 50, figs. 13. Price 30 cents.

This bulletin explains the methods in use in the arid States in the distribution and use of water in irrigation. It gives a large number of measurements made to determine the duty of water and the losses by seepage and evaporation from canals, and discusses the methods by which the water supply may be more effectively and economically utilized in the production of crops.

Bulletin No. 87.—Irrigation in New Jersey. By Edward B. Voorhees, M. A., Director New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations and Professor of Agriculture, Rutgers College. Pp. 40, figs. 5. Price 5 cents.

Results of experiments conducted for the purpose of determining whether irrigation during short periods of drought in regions where the rainfall is usually sufficient for the maximum growth of crops will sufficiently increase the yield to pay for the works necessary to obtain the supply of water.

Bulletin No. 89.—Irrigation in Hawaii. By Walter Maxwell, Ph. D., Director and Chief Chemist, Hawaiian Experiment Station. Pp. 48, pls. 6, figs. 3. Price 10 cents.

Discusses the climatic, soil, and other conditions as affecting irrigation in Hawaii, and gives the results of irrigation experiments, especially with sugar cane, carried on by the author for a number of years.

Bulletin No. 92.—The Reservoir System of the Cache la Poudre Valley. By E. S. Nettleton. Pp. 48, pls. 14. Price 15 cents.

A description of the reservoir system of the Cache la Poudre Valley, showing the benefits to be derived from the construction of reservoirs for the storage of water for irrigation.

Bulletin No. 95.—Irrigation Laws of the Northwest Territories of Canada and Wyoming, with Discussions by J. S. Dennis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, Canada, and Fred Bond, State Engineer of Wyoming, and J. M. Wilson, Agent and Expert, Irrigation Investigations, Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 90, frontispiece, pls. 5. Price 16 cents.

Texts of the irrigation laws of the Northwest Territories of Canada and Wyoming, with the regulations, forms, and methods of procedure adopted in the administration of these laws, and a discussion of the principles underlying the laws and methods followed in their enforcement.

Bulletin No. 100.—Report of Irrigation Investigations in California under the direction of Elwood Mead, assisted by William E. Smythe, Marsden Manson, J. M. Wilson, Charles D. Marx, Frank Souk, C. E. Grunsky, Edward M. Boggs, and James D. Schuyler. Pp. 411, pls. 20, figs. 16. Price, paper, 90 cents; cloth, \$1.25.

This report deals with investigations carried on during the summer of 1900 in cooperation with the California Water and Forest Association. In addition to a review of the agricultural situation in the State, it presents a comprehensive discussion of the water laws and customs under which irrigation is practiced in California as typified by the conditions in Honey Lake Basin, and on Yuba River, Cache Creek, Salinas River, San Joaquin River, Kings River, Los Angeles River, Sweetwater River, and San Jacinto River. It describes the methods and means by which water is diverted from these streams and used

in irrigation, and the indefinite and excessive appropriations of water and the resulting litigation, and discusses the evils resulting from absence of State control of streams.

Bulletin No. 104.—Report of Irrigation Investigations for 1900 under the supervision of Elwood Mead, Expert in Charge of Irrigation Investigations. Including reports by Special Agents and Observers W. M. Reed, W. H. Code, A. J. McClatchie, W. Irving, J. M. Wilson, R. C. Gemmell, G. L. Swendsen, O. V. P. Stout, W. H. Fairfield, D. W. Ross, O. L. Waller, S. Fortier, and J. C. Nagle. Pp. 334, pls. 25, figs. 29. Price 50 cents.

This report covers the second year of investigations relating especially to the duty of water. The reports of the field agents contain also a large amount of information on laws and customs, agricultural methods, crop returns, and other subjects related to irrigation. A progress report on the quantities of silt carried by a number of Southern rivers is also contained in this volume. This report has also been reprinted in separate.

Bulletin No. 105.—Irrigation in the United States. Testimony of Elwood Mead, Irrigation Expert in Charge, before the United States Industrial Commission, June 11 and 12, 1901. Pp. 47, pls. 12, fig. 1. Price 15 cents.

The statement made before the Industrial Commission deals chiefly with the legal status of irrigation, touching on State control, national aid to irrigation, and the disposal of the public grazing lands. The necessity and possibility for storage are also discussed.

Bulletin No. 108.—Irrigation Practice Among Fruit Growers on the Pacific Coast. By E. J. Wickson, M. A., Professor of Agricultural Practice, University of California, and Horticulturist of the California Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 54, pls. 10, figs. 7. Price 15 cents.

This bulletin gives the results of a special investigation into the conditions, extent, and methods of irrigation as practiced among fruit growers on the Pacific coast.

Bulletin No. 113.—Irrigation of Rice in the United States. By Frank Bond and George H. Keeney, Agents and Experts, Irrigation Investigations, under the direction of Elwood Mead, Expert in Charge of Irrigation Investigations, Pp. 77, pls. 28, figs. 10. Price 30 cents.

In this bulletin Mr. Bond describes the rice industry of Louisiana and Texas, and gives measurements of the quantities of water used in irrigating rice. The laws relating to irrigation of the two States dealt with are also discussed. Mr. Keeney's report covers North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and is almost wholly descriptive.

Bulletin No. 118.—Irrigation from Big Thompson River. By John E. Field, assistant State engineer of Colorado. Pp. 75, pls. 5, fig. 1. Price, 10 cents.

This is a study of the water laws of Colorado as illustrated by the irrigation from Big Thompson River. Mr. Field discusses more particularly the "water-loaning" law, a recent enactment which has a tendency to unsettle all existing rights to Colorado streams.

Bulletin No. 119.—Report of Irrigation Investigations for 1901, under the direction of Elwood Mead, chief of irrigation investigations. Containing summary of results by E. P. Teele and reports by W. M. Reed, W. H. Code, A. J. McClatchie, E. W. Hilgard, W. Irving, A. E. Chandler, O. L. Waller, D. W. Ross, Samuel Fortier, A. P. Stover, O. V. P. Stout, H. J. Waters, F. H. King, E. B. Voorhees, and J. C. Nagle. Pp. 413, pls. 64, figs. 12. In press.

This is the third of the annual reports of the irrigation investigations of this Office. It deals chiefly with the duty of water, but contains also reports from four stations in the humid States, where irrigation is not a necessity, but a means of increasing the returns from farm lands; a report on the underground water supply of the San Bernardino Valley, California, and the second progress report on silt measurements.

PUBLICATIONS NO LONGER AVAILABLE.

Bulletin No. 36.—Notes on Irrigation in Connecticut and New Jersey. By C. S. Phelps, B. S., and Edward B. Voorhees, M. A. Pp. 64, figs. 7. Price, 5 cents.

This bulletin discusses the needs, methods, and history of irrigation in Connecticut, irrigation plants in use in Connecticut, experiments on the effects of irrigation on strawberries, and suggestions regarding irrigation; the need of irrigation in New Jersey, amount of water necessary, storage of water, seepage, cost of irrigation, areas capable of being watered by gravity, irrigation by pumping, irrigation by wells, warping, water meadows, total area irrigable, estimated cost of irrigation and suggestions for small plants, use of irrigation in New Jersey, possibility of pumping large quantities of water from wells for irrigating purposes, and irrigation experiments in New Jersey.

Bulletin No. 58.—Water Rights on the Missouri River and Its Tributaries, by Elwood Mead, State Engineer of Wyoming. With papers on the Water Laws of Colorado, by John E. Field, State Engineer, and of Nebraska, by J. M. Wilson, State Engineer. Pp. 80, maps 3, figs. 4. Price, 10 cents.

A discussion of the irrigation laws which control the diversion and use of water from the Missouri River and its tributaries. The region covered in this discussion includes Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and the Northwest Territories of Canada.

Bulletin No. 73.—Irrigation in the Rocky Mountain States. By J. C. Ulrich. Pp. 64, pl. 10. Price, 10 cents.

Explains the agricultural conditions prevailing and the methods of acquiring and using water for irrigation practiced in that portion of the arid region covered more particularly by the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Montana, in which the conditions and methods are somewhat similar.

The division now proposes to undertake the investigation of the questions of water use, water laws, and water rights on the Platte River as affecting appropriation and use in the States of Colorado and Kansas. It is well known that there is now a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States between those two States relative to their respective rights to the waters of the Platte River. It is of the greatest importance that some bureau or department of the Government shall collect and publish the facts as regards the use and the appropriation of water along that stream. The appropriation of \$25,000 here proposed will not enable the Department to undertake that work.

The Government, it will be remembered, has become a party to this suit between the United States and Colorado, in view of the fact that the interests of the Federal Government in this question are greater than the interests of either the State of Kansas or the State of Colorado. And let it be remembered—

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I trust the gentleman will recognize that if we are to have the general irrigation proposition discussed there ought to be arranged some equal division of time.

Mr. MONDELL. I will say to the gentleman that I will try not to impose on the House on this subject. I attempted to discuss the subject before the committee, but I did not get the opportunity

to do so. I asked time this morning under general debate to discuss the subject.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Can the gentleman give us some idea as to how long he expects to speak, so that some arrangement can be made as to a fair division of the time?

Mr. MONDELL. Possibly ten minutes.

Let it be remembered that the Government of the United States is the owner of 535,000,000 acres of land in the arid and semiarid regions of the United States; that the Government itself has a greater interest in the question of irrigation, as a landowner, than anybody and everybody else; that, in addition, the Government has imposed upon it a duty of assisting in safeguarding the rights of all the people in the use of the water in the arid region.

Mr. GROSVENOR. But if the arid land is sold, and the proceeds are to go into the hands of the Government, what is to be done with those proceeds?

Mr. MONDELL. Well, the gentleman has a pretty good idea what is to become of the proceeds. Against his very earnest protest, those proceeds are to be used for the purpose of making homes for people in the arid regions.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Then what interest has the Government in improving the value of that land?

Mr. MONDELL. As the gentleman will recollect, the irrigation bill provides for reimbursement to the Government of all its expenditures made under that bill.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Does the gentleman believe that there will ever be one dollar of reimbursement?

Mr. MONDELL. Well, I do not feel called upon to answer that question. I take it, as the majority of the House voted for the bill, a majority of the House took it for granted that the bill was passed in good faith. Certainly I for one voted for it in good faith. But this is not a question of the irrigation bill. This is a question of the subject of irrigation as related to agriculture and the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. The gentleman does not contend that the proposed amendment, which increases the appropriation over that recommended by the committee, would in any sense, under the irrigation bill passed at the last session, be reimbursed to the United States Government?

Mr. MONDELL. No, sir; this is an appropriation made in the interests of agriculture under the methods of irrigation.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Out of the general Treasury.

Mr. MONDELL. As all the other appropriations for the benefit of the constituents of the gentleman from Indiana under this bill are also from the general Treasury—no more so, certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. But I understood the gentleman to say that there would be reimbursement under the irrigation bill. That would not apply to any proposed appropriation under this bill.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] was discussing the question of the irrigation bill which we passed at the last session.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Yes, sir.

Mr. MONDELL. And I reminded him that the disbursement of the Government under that bill would be reimbursed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. But the irrigation bill passed at the last session of Congress, which the gentleman so ably championed, applied, as I understand, to public lands belonging equally to all the people. Now the gentleman by his amendment, as I understand, would provide for a larger appropriation out of the General Treasury.

Mr. MONDELL. Well, Mr. Chairman, it is not true—though that would have nothing to do with the matter under discussion—it is not true that the people of the arid States received a grant of the public lands in those States. It is true that the people of the United States—the people who shall have the courage to go to the far West and contend with the difficulties there, to undertake the work of irrigation, have, by the legislation of the last session, been given an enlarged opportunity to do so. The men who will be benefited by that bill will be the constituents of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], in much larger proportion than the constituents of any of the members from the arid States, for our people already have their little homes and holdings, and the increase in the irrigated areas of the West must be made by men coming from the States east of us.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is utterly impossible for the division of irrigation investigation to carry on the work that it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the people and of the Government should be carried on under this appropriation of \$25,000. The committee does not seem to understand at all the purpose of the establishment of the division or the work it was intended to accomplish when they say that \$25,000 will be sufficient to maintain a small corps of experts for the purpose of answering questions relative to irrigation.

They have actually appropriated as much money for the pur-

pose of discovering an improved method of making sirup as they have for the purpose of inquiring into and providing for the agricultural needs of the people of one-half of these United States. They are proposing to make inquiries relative to the growth of tea in one or two small sections of the country, and for that purpose appropriate nearly half as much as the entire appropriation they make to investigate the questions of water laws and water rights and water usages throughout half the Union.

Understand, gentlemen, that we have here a problem such as no other people ever had. The Anglo-Saxon inherited the law of riparian rights. No other people ever undertook irrigation development under such a handicap, for the law of all the balance of the wide world, except the British Isles, is the law of appropriation and public control; and after all these years we must amend much that has been done, we must remodel laws now on the statute books, we must improve practices of the past, and we can only do this intelligently after a careful, thorough investigation of present conditions.

Now, \$65,000 is the amount carried in the bill last year. Seventy-five thousand dollars was the amount asked by the Secretary. There is no good reason why this item, affecting a region not represented by the members of the committee, should be reduced by two-thirds when other items of the bill remain practically as they were last year, and in view of the further fact and admission made by the members of the committee that the work done under this appropriation in the past has been in every respect praiseworthy. I shall not at this late hour trespass upon the time of the House further, but shall print as part of my remarks a brief statement of the scope and work of the division of irrigation investigations and also a summary of the work of the past year prepared in the division.

The irrigation of the arid region is a problem of water as well as land, and of the two water is most important, because there is an abundance of land, but only a limited water supply. The economy with which water is used will have much to do, therefore, with the acres irrigated; and the wisdom of the laws governing its ownership will have everything to do with the value of farm lands and the success of the men who cultivate them. All the water laws of the arid States have been passed by the States themselves, and all the water rights thus far acquired have been established either under State laws or through court decisions.

Under these laws claims have been established to more water than the streams furnish, and in many instances the courts have decreed more water than is now used or can ever be furnished. In some of the States, water is by law made personal property, and streams are bought and sold just as coal or corn or any other personal property. It needs no argument to show that these conditions must have a vital effect on future development, and the importance to the whole country of having an accurate knowledge of existing conditions. Congress needs to know this as well as farmers, because of its relation to the success of the national irrigation act passed at the last session of Congress.

One of the objects for which this investigation was begun was to determine the character of existing rights to water as established under State laws and the conditions created by these rights. The first State investigated was California, and Bulletin 100 contains one of the most exhaustive showings of irrigation conditions which has ever been published in this or any other country. A similar investigation has been completed in Utah, and the report on this State is ready for publication. A similar report on water rights in Nevada has been carried on for two years and will be completed during the present summer. These investigations have been partially completed in Montana, Washington, and Colorado, and it is expected that, under the present rate of progress, all of these investigations will be completed and the reports published, or ready for publication, within the next two or three years.

When it has once been done, Congress and the several States will have a knowledge of existing conditions and be in possession of facts which must be had in order to determine the kind of water legislation which should be enacted by the Federal and State governments. Sooner or later the nature of these rights must be ascertained. If this work is curtailed now it will have to be taken up at some subsequent time, and delay will only result in increased expense and added complication. The value of these studies of irrigation laws was referred to by President Roosevelt in his message two years ago. He recommended that they not only be carried on in this country, but that we avail ourselves of the experience of other countries by making a study of their laws and institutions.

Another question which needs to be settled in the West is the method to be employed in the division of water from interstate streams. Many Western rivers are used by irrigators in two or three States. Some of them rise in States where riparian rights have been abrogated and flow into States where riparian rights are recognized. There must be some adjustment of these conflicting doctrines in order that development, whether by the Government or by private parties, can be made without danger of complications and ultimate loss.

The last Congress required the Secretary of Agriculture to report on the rights of riparian proprietors. Under this a study of interstate questions has been taken up. When it has been completed it will practically embrace the water-right situation in Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska. To drop this work now means to extend the uncertainty, apprehension, and anxiety that now exists and which is likely to give rise to harassing and long-continued litigation. (Exhibits showing the interest in this matter: See Water and Forest, pp. 2 and 4; copy of two Montana papers, Bozeman Chronicle, marked article on p. 4, and Rocky Mountain Husbandman, marked article on p. 2.)

PRACTICAL STUDIES OF THIS INVESTIGATION.

The other line of work of this investigation is a study of the practical questions which confront farmers and the answering of inquiries which are received by the Department. These investigations have taken up measurement of the amount of water used in irrigating an acre of land in different parts of the country, in order to determine the requirements of different soils and different crops. This information is needed by courts in determining the amount of water rights; it is needed by ditch companies and farmers in making water-right contracts; it is of great importance to the whole country, because the ultimate acreage which will be watered will depend on the skill and economy with which canals are managed and water applied to crops.

The need of these investigations and of information of this kind is especially great in this country, because the whole subject is strange and new. Nearly all of the present generation of irrigators have gone West from the East and have had to learn how to use water, and at the present time this emigration is greater than ever before. More men will probably attempt to irrigate next spring for the first time than ever before in the history of the country. Nothing can be more wasteful than to have each one of these learn experimentally for himself what has already been found out elsewhere.

The bulletins furnished by this investigation, showing the amount of water used, the extent of losses in canals, the different methods of applying water, are being sought for from all over the country, East as well as West. Farmers who expect to irrigate and those who are already irrigators have equal need of this information. It has already exerted a marked influence in promoting economy in the use of water and increasing the yield of crops. The need of continuing these studies and furnishing this information is greater at present than ever before. The demand for these publications during the past year made it necessary that second editions of some of the bulletins be published, the outlay for printing alone being about \$10,000.

This work is not confined, however, to the arid region. Farmers are beginning to irrigate in the East as well as the West, and the Department of Agriculture receives a large number of letters from farmers asking the amount of water required for irrigation, the cost of pumping, the kind of pumps needed, the crops best suited to irrigation—all questions which need to be answered by men of training and experience and who are in close touch with all of the progress made in this subject. The important benefits which have come from the information furnished the rice growers of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the market gardeners and farmers throughout the South and Middle West would alone justify the entire appropriation asked for by the Secretary. To cut this off, or to give an insufficient amount, means simply that many of these inquiries can not be answered and that the work of the Department will be greatly hampered.

[Extract from report of Dr. A. C. True.]

IRRIGATION INVESTIGATIONS.

During the past year the irrigation investigations of this office embraced the following lines of work:

1. Measurements of the volume of water used and studies of the most efficient methods of applying water to crops in all of the arid States but one. Similar measurements in the rice district of Louisiana and Texas and in four of the humid States of the Mississippi Valley and Atlantic seaboard.

2. Measurements of the losses of water from canals by seepage, and studies of the best means of preventing the destructive rise of the water coming from these canals in the cultivated lands below. These measurements have shown that drainage has a greater importance than has hitherto been realized, and that irrigation in all of the large cultivated districts must be supplemented by drainage. In sections where frost has not to be contended with canals can be cemented and these losses prevented in this way, but in the greater part of the arid region the water which wastes from the canals must either be intercepted by deep drainage ditches and carried away to points where it can be applied to arid areas, or returned to the stream by means of a system of open or tile drains. Studies of the drainage problems were carried on in Colorado, California, and a beginning made in Washington.

3. The studies of the legal and economic questions connected with the appropriation of streams by irrigators were continued by studies of the water-right situation on Carson and Walker rivers in Nevada, Sevier and Virgin rivers in Utah, and the Gallatin River in Montana, and a study of the interstate water-right questions on the Platte River, embracing the rights of appropriators and riparian proprietors, has been begun. The need of some final and definite settlement of the nature of water ownership which shall be recognized and some simple and effective means of establishing the rights of existing users is becoming every year more urgent. Until this has been settled there can be no safe or enduring foundation for future development.

4. The past year has witnessed a considerable extension of irrigation in the humid portions of the United States, and tends to confirm the belief heretofore expressed that this aid to agriculture is destined to have a large field of usefulness in the East as well as in the West. The rapid growth of rice irrigation along the Gulf Coast has been continued, and it has been supplemented in other parts of the South by the installation of pumping machinery for the irrigation of market gardens, and, in some instances, of comparatively large areas of field crops. All of the reports thus far received from these experimental efforts in the South have shown that it was profitable. In the northern and eastern part of the United States the results for the past season were not so conclusive, because of the exceptionally large rainfall of last summer, but reports from Wisconsin and New Jersey are to the effect that even in this season of ample rainfall the lands which were irrigated showed an increase over the unirrigated areas.

The results of the irrigation investigations of this office may be summarized as follows:

1. The measurements of water used in irrigation have shown:

(a) That the losses from canals by seepage are much greater than have generally been supposed, amounting in some instances to one-half of the volume diverted.

(b) This escaping water lessens the effective service of the stream, saturates large areas, rendering them unfit for cultivation through excess of water, excess of alkali, or both.

(c) The average volume of water used in irrigating an acre of land under present practice is greater than has been assumed by the majority of writers on the subject, and less than has been granted in many adjudications of water rights.

(d) The determination of an approximate standard for the duty of water in every important irrigation district is as necessary to the just establishment of titles to water, or the effective division of streams among users, as the establishment of a unit of value in trade or exchange.

(e) The need of increased knowledge of the duty of water has been made more urgent by the passage of the national irrigation act, under which the area of land which a given water supply will irrigate has to be determined in advance of its actual use in apportioning the cost of the work and determining whether these projects may be made to pay.

(f) To provide for the distribution of water among a multitude of users and lay the foundation for future development, these studies of the duty of water should be continued until the approximate volume required in each district where they are made has been ascertained; they should be extended to other important irrigated districts of the arid region until all the varying conditions of soil, climate, and crop have been dealt with.

2. The conservation of the water supply and the area of land which it will irrigate will be largely determined by the economy and skill with which it is used by irrigators. These investigations have shown that much can be done by lessening the loss from seepage in canals, by draining the areas which have been rendered unfit for cultivation by the rise of seepage waters and applying the water carried off by these drains in the reclamation of lands now arid. The improvement of canals and the preparation of plans for the drainage of irrigated areas involves new and complex engineering questions which require expert study in their solution. The demand for information with respect to these matters and the important results already secured leads

to the belief that the studies of the problems of soil water connected with seepage and drainage are among the most important questions committed to this investigation.

3. The studies of the legal and economic problems of irrigation have shown:

(a) That under the lax and imperfect irrigation laws of some of the Western States great uncertainty exists with respect to titles to water, and litigation and controversy have resulted, which have been an obstacle to development and exceedingly expensive and annoying to water users.

(b) Under these laws claims to water have been recorded which amount in the aggregate to many times the volume now in use, and on some streams to far more than the total supply. Owing to lack of information of the actual volume of water required to irrigate an acre of land, many rights have been decreed in excess of actual necessities. The question therefore arises, Are the present rights to water limited to the actual present uses, or do these excessive decrees constitute a valid title to the stream? In some cases their holders have sought to put them to profitable use by selling the surplus. Doing this makes of the water of a stream a private, speculative property.

(c) The larger use of water for cities and towns, for manufacturing, the increasing area of land being brought under irrigation, and the larger number of people depending on streams for the value of their homes and the return for their labors, render it indispensable that some simple, conclusive method of establishing titles to water for all purposes should be established, and that the rights so established should be protected in times of scarcity. The vital importance of this question to the whole country, and the need of guarding against selfishness and greed acquiring unjust rights to this important resource, renders it indispensable that streams should be placed under public control and that no less authority than the public should determine the actual needs of users and supervise the establishment of their rights.

(d) The respective spheres of State and national authority over both State and interstate water supplies should be more clearly defined than they are at present in order that effective legislation for the establishment of titles and protection of rights may be had.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I do not rise to oppose this appropriation, either through the medium of the report of the committee or the amendment proposed thereto. I want to point out merely how rapidly the suggestions which I had the honor to make a year ago are coming true. I said then that the march of this combination, this irrigation trust, would be felt in the Treasury of the United States for a great many years to come, but I did not think it would make its appearance quite at the end of a single year.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman say where he has seen symptoms of this monster.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Oh, yes, I am going to. That is what I am on my feet for. It has organized a sectional party in the United States large enough and strong enough to take from the agricultural colleges of the country all possibility of any support out of the public lands, and has transferred it under the pretense—I use the language not offensively—that some day or other it will be turned back again into the public Treasury. It has moved its great column of political force westward until the picture which we have looked at in our younger days with so much pride, purporting to give the movements of the star of empire, turns out to be a very faint little picture as compared with the mighty progress of this combination. It has gone out into a State and subjugated it, a State with some thirty-odd thousand people, growing smaller, and threatens to create—not exactly nor by any means create as the Lord created things in the beginning of creation, out of nothing—a Senator who will be crowned with the glory of having initiated the successful battle in favor of national irrigation. He earned all the promotion he will get and I congratulate and do not envy him for it.

And I trust other States which I could name will have the wisdom to send the men who organized the irrigation scheme, and will turn over what there may be left of the assets of the Government to this monster of strength—strength alone being included in the word “monster.” It has been able to repeal all the laws known to the English-speaking people touching great guaranties of human rights. It is now proceeding to have the courts of the country, and especially the Supreme Court of the United States, if possible, hold that it is not the province of water to run downstream by any means, but that the purpose of a stream with water flowing in it is only to permit the fellow who gets there first to take the water out of the river and let the fellows who are down below whistle for water. This is called Anglo-Saxon progress.

Mr. Chairman, I fought against the progress of this combination once, but I witnessed the strength of it, and I appreciated it. It is not so strongly represented now as it will doubtless be in the Fifty-ninth Congress, when there will be six more irrigated and irrigation Senators and four more irrigated Members of the House of Representatives. The eastern portion of this country—the people who are paying taxes upon hundred-dollar land—will have but little use to appeal to the Government, for all of the resources of the Government are to be expended for the purpose of taking the public lands of the country, quadrupling them in value and selling them to purchasers, and then giving the money to the combination that has got up this irrigation scheme. It is too large a contest for me. I retire with whatever honors I may have won by an exhibition of more courage than discretion, and I shall never oppose an appropriation for it again until it gets so large that the pay of Congressmen is affected by it, and then I will rebel. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say on behalf of the committee that the reduction which is now being considered was not made in any spirit of hostility, either to irrigation itself or to the gentlemen who have been conducting the investigations provided for by past appropriations. Neither was this recommendation of the committee made without due and careful consideration.

The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] has remarked that the Agricultural Committee pays a great compliment to what has heretofore been done by this division of irrigation in its report wherein it says that the work has been so well done that it is not necessary to continue it in the same degree any longer. We considered ourselves that we were paying a compliment to the work that has been done by this division; and yet from that reason we do not think it necessarily follows that the committee is mistaken in believing that the work has been so well done that it need no longer be continued in the same degree as in the past.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SCOTT. I will.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman understands that up to this time the division has only been able to report conclusively on the water laws, usages, and conditions in two States out of the fifteen States and two Territories in the arid and semiarid regions?

Mr. SCOTT. In regard to the suggestion which has just been made by the gentleman from Wyoming, I will state now, although I should have reached it more logically later on in my remarks, that I regard very much of the work to which the gentleman alludes as being work for lawyers rather than irrigationists, and therefore not necessarily or even properly to be conducted by this division. But in regard to this work of helping the lawyers, perhaps, to reach a determination—

Mr. MONDELL. Right there, will the gentleman allow me to ask, if not properly undertaken by this division, will the gentleman suggest what Department of the Government should take it up or could take it up properly?

Mr. SCOTT. My reply to that suggestion is that the work can be properly taken up and is being taken up in very large measure by the different States which are primarily and particularly interested; and in proof of that assertion I desire to call attention to some remarks which have been made by the expert in charge of these investigations.

In a bulletin which I hold in my hand, Mr. Ellwood Meade, in charge of these investigations, makes this statement:

The fact that the water supply is the source of all agricultural values also emphasizes the need of an efficient system of public control. Some States have realized this need and have provided for it. Colorado has 75 officials, appointed by the governor, whose sole duty is to see that the water supply is properly distributed. Wyoming has a like system, with 48 officials engaged in guarding this water supply.

I wonder if the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] does not consider that the 48 officials in his own State are competent to investigate and report upon this work?

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman wish me to answer that?

Mr. SCOTT. I would rather be allowed to conclude my remarks.

Mr. MONDELL. Well, I did not know but the gentleman wished an answer to that question.

Mr. SCOTT (reading):

Nebraska also has a similar system. Utah and Idaho have also made partial provisions for accomplishing this result.

And in the hearing before the Agricultural Committee, Mr. Meade said also, referring to the legal phase of the question:

There are associations that work on this measure in every one of the States. There is an association in Washington, in Oregon, in Montana, and one in California.

I submit, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that the work which has already been done by the irrigation division of our Department has been of use in stimulating and perhaps in directing to some extent the action of the States themselves, and that the States now are entirely competent to carry on that work to its completion. I submit that it would not be a proper function of the Federal Government, it would be indeed an absolute impossibility for any official of this Government, to go into any State and attempt to dictate the legislation which that State should enact.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT. I ask unanimous consent that I may have five minutes more.

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT. As I have just stated, this work has proceeded to such an extent that in the matter of its legal phases it can now, in the judgment of the committee, be prosecuted entirely successfully by the associations which have undertaken to establish uniform laws and proper local regulations in the arid States.

Now, aside from the legal phases of the question, there are only two or three large questions involved in the matter of agricultural irrigation. The House should remember that this is not a new question; the art of irrigation was old on the North American continent before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. There is no necessity for extensive and expensive experiments and investigations, as there would be if we were entering upon an unex-

plored field. All that we can properly do, it seems to the committee, all there is need to do, is to provide a bureau where information may be obtained, which will keep in touch with the development of new methods and new machinery and give that information to the people as they may request it. And I may say here that the pressure upon this division for information does not appear to be very great. Mr. Meade himself stated before our committee that the inquiries received by his division number about twenty a week. He says they "sometimes reach twenty a week;" from which I understand that is the largest number they are likely to receive in any one week. And it seemed to the committee that the appropriation which they have made will abundantly provide for the corps of experts which may be necessary to furnish this information.

It has been necessary in the past, and some of the most advantageous work that has been done by this division has been to determine the duty of water—that is, the amount of water needed for irrigation. The division has been very useful also in pointing out the loss that might accrue on account of seepage and leakage of the water in the irrigation ditches. But sufficient investigations have already been conducted along these lines to reach a determination of these questions, as far as they can be determined in a wide general way. Investigations in the matter of seepage, for example, have shown that there is a loss of from 15 to 75 per cent in the water between the point where it enters the ditch and the point where it leaves it. Now, the very fact that there is so wide a range of loss is evidence that the question is one of individual cases almost entirely.

The investigations already made have been sufficient to put people who intend to engage in the irrigation business upon their guard and admonish them that they are likely to lose a great deal of water. But when it comes to the question of how much they shall lose, every individual case must be the subject of separate investigation. It depends upon the character of the soil, upon evaporation as affected by locality, and questions of that kind which will be readily suggested by experience and common sense. Now, in view of the fact that the great big problems connected with this matter have already been practically solved and that nothing remains but to apply the knowledge gained to individual cases, it seems to your committee that the appropriation suggested and recommended in this bill will be amply sufficient to meet future needs.

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman wish the House to understand that it is generally conceded that this question has been solved or that it has been largely solved?

Mr. SCOTT. That statement was perhaps a little too broad if I said it was generally conceded.

Mr. MONDELL. I never heard it conceded.

Mr. SCOTT. I will say this, however, that the reports which have been published, comprising 25 separate volumes, aggregating 2,500 pages, and which I have taken pains to carefully examine, certainly demonstrate to me that the great big problems have been solved, so far as they can be applied in a general way, and that by the aid of a small staff of highly trained experts here at Washington the different States will be well able to carry forward the work that remains to be done for the continued development of irrigated agriculture.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I move that all debate upon the pending paragraph and amendment be closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York moves that all debate upon the pending paragraph and amendment be closed.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I move, as an amendment to that, that it be closed in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado moves as an amendment that debate be closed in five minutes. Does the gentleman accept the amendment?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I think we have debated enough on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the amendment offered to the motion of the gentleman from New York—that debate close in five minutes.

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 23, yeas 42.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I call for tellers.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I do not want to be discourteous to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The gentleman represents an arid region, and perhaps it would be discourteous to him were he not given an opportunity to speak.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kentucky insist on the point of no quorum?

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I do.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate close in five minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I object to that request, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment that I want to offer and I do not want to be cut off from it.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my point of no quorum.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Colorado have five minutes and after that all debate close.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Colorado have five minutes and after that debate close. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, it seems peculiar that in an appropriation bill that has carried \$65,000 a year for this work for only a limited number of years, for this branch of the service has not been in existence long, that now, when it seems that there is a strong upward movement in irrigation matters, we should have a proposition here to cut down this bill from one which can be supported by \$65,000 to \$25,000. The very argument the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCOTT] has made with relation to the employees of the States of the arid West ought to impress upon this House the necessity for this appropriation. Whenever you find the States employing large numbers of men, at an expense of thousands of dollars, you may well rely upon the fact that they are accomplishing some good, and that work ought to be availed of by this Bureau itself. If Colorado has its hundreds of distributors of water and pays out of its State funds the expenses, and Wyoming has 48, and other Western States have a large number, they are collecting data, and if formulated and if directed under some general head that may be of great advantage to irrigation in this country, and that can be availed of and is now being availed of by this Bureau. But if you cut it down and cripple it so it can not do this, it is bound to injure the irrigation interests of this country.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Let me ask the gentleman from Colorado if he did not state upon this floor a year ago, when the general irrigation bill was passed, that that would have the tendency to reduce the appropriation from the general Treasury?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I don't know whether I did or not. We are not asked to increase the appropriation, but this is a bureau which it seems to me ought to, and does, avail itself of the information which it collects from State sources. Why is it that we should have this valuable bureau cut off, almost destroyed, because the reduction from \$65,000 to \$25,000 leaves us only a handful of men? Why should we strike that down in view of the large development that has taken place—increasing year after year—in the irrigation of lands and the irrigation questions that arise?

The gentleman from Kansas says these questions are mostly settled. Ah, Mr. Chairman, he would not say that if he lived in an irrigation State. These problems are not settled and can not be for years and years and years, if ever. Still, if you take the theory that there is nothing new under the sun, then you may say that it will stop at some time, but as long as human mind is ingenious we are going to discover new things by which irrigation problems can be made plainer and by which they can be solved.

Now, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] made a very good speech against the general irrigation bill that we had last year, but he made that speech last year, and this House voted by a vote of three-quarters of the majority against the proposition that he presented. He does not claim but what this bureau is doing most excellent work—work recommended by the very committee that reduces this appropriation. They can not say but what this work is valuable, because we know it is important. They can not say but what it is an economical bureau, because it is not attempted to ask the Congress of the United States for men to go out in the field and do actual work which the States are doing, but by reason of its position it has gone in to cooperate with the States, has taken advantage of the fact that the States pay the men, has asked the men to do work which they are not required to do, and which the State government does not require them to do, but which they are willing to do in order to help the general subject of irrigation, to obtain some knowledge on the question. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MONDELL].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MONDELL) there were—ayes 35, noes 52.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert on page 49, after line 6, as follows: "Six thousand dollars for irrigation investigation in the South during the coming fiscal year."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Debate has been closed upon this section and all amendments.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may utter one sentence.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that he may utter one sentence. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Now, Mr. Chairman, this applies to a section of the country in the South for the growing of rice, and an agent of the Government has heretofore been there, and bulletins that have been published by him have been of great value to these people.

The appropriation heretofore for this object has been \$65,000. It is now reduced by this bill to \$25,000. My amendment proposes to make an increase of only \$6,000.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. COOPER of Texas,

The CHAIRMAN. The noes appear to have it.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I call for a division.

The question being again taken, there were—ayes 31, noes 44.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. FEELY rose.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I was going to move that the committee rise.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I had fifteen minutes remaining of the time granted me by unanimous consent. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FEELY].

[Mr. FEELY addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. WADSWORTH. I now move that the committee rise and report the bill to the House as amended, with the recommendation that it pass.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. POWERS of Maine reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having had under consideration the Agricultural appropriation bill, had directed him to report the same back with amendments, and with a recommendation that the bill as amended pass.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. If no separate vote be demanded, the question will be taken upon the amendments in gross. [A pause.] The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is now on the passage of the bill.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. On that question I call for a division.

The question being taken, there were—ayes 79, noes none.

So the bill was passed.

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

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 6983. An act granting an increase of pension to Gilman B. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 6876. An act granting a pension to Lavinia F. Poiron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 6534. An act providing for the construction of a vessel of the first class for the Revenue-Cutter Service, to be stationed with headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 6348. An act granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Stockbridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. WADSWORTH (at 5 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.). I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. According to the order heretofore made, the House stands adjourned until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, with accompanying papers, a recommendation that a new building be authorized for the assay office at New York—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, with a letter from Judge Melville C. Brown, a report as to the needs of the Territory of Alaska in regard to the care of paupers, indigent,

and insane—to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting official reports relating to the claim of the Piper, Aden, Goodall Company—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report as to the probable cost of post-office sites in Honolulu and Hilo, Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. GRAFF, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 3779) for the relief of Thomas J. McGinnis, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 3315); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 17018) to authorize the city of Guthrie, in the Territory of Oklahoma, to sell a lot heretofore reserved as a site for a public building, but not used for that purpose—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 17019) to amend and reenact section 2 of the act passed March 3, 1887, and corrected by an act passed August 13, 1888, respecting the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 17020) providing for the issue and circulation of national-bank notes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 17021) for the extension of Eighth street northeast, otherwise known as Railroad avenue—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MOON (by request): A bill (H. R. 17022) to amend the pension laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLACHLAN: A bill (H. R. 17045) to establish on the coast of the State of California a station for the investigation of problems connected with the marine fishery interests of that region—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 74) for appointment of joint committee of Senate and House of Representatives to inquire into certain conditions of production and the tariff—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JOY: A resolution (H. Res. 406) requesting of the Secretary of the Navy a statement showing number and service of all retired naval officers capable of performing active duty—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 17023) granting an increase of pension to Martha del' Banco Cunningham—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17024) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Mockabee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 17025) granting an increase of pension to John R. Ash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 17026) granting a pension to Jerome W. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 17027) for the relief of the estate of William Lenoir and brothers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 17028) granting a pension to Ann Pritchard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLEARY: A bill (H. R. 17029) granting an increase of pension to Alfred W. Dearborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17030) granting an increase of pension to Martin J. Severance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 17031) granting a pension to Peter Henkel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17032) granting an increase of pension to William Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 17033) granting a pension to D. J. Reber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17034) granting an increase of pension to John Shafer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17035) granting a pension to Sarah H. McJilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17036) granting a pension to Caroline Mortimore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 17037) granting an increase of pension to Jane Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 17038) to protect the rights of Sylvester D. Gaines and his children—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17039) to protect the rights of Ronchali C. Barron, Almeda O. White, Josie L. Literal, and the children of Thomas Jefferson Barron and Travis Barron—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 17040) granting a pension to George S. Spurgeon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17041) granting an increase of pension to Cecillie E. Arrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17042) to remove the charge of desertion against Andrew Luff and granting his widow, Maria, a pension of \$24 per month—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 17043) granting an increase of pension to Martha Maddox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FINLEY: A bill (H. R. 17044) granting a pension to James Lang—to the Committee on 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. BARNEY: Petition of retail druggists of Sheboygan, Wis., in favor of House bill 178, for reduction of tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BULL: Petition of Charles S. Bush Company, Providence, R. I., favoring House bill 178—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Providence (R. I.) Division, No. 35, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, in favor of the passage of Senate bill 3560—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURKETT: Resolutions of stockmen of western Nebraska against the passage of Senate bill 6886, for the leasing of public lands in Nebraska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BURTON: Petition of Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 54, Order of B'rith Abraham, Cleveland, Ohio, relative to immigration and alleged abuses in the deportation of immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CAPRON: Resolutions of Providence (R. I.) Division, No. 35, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, in favor of Senate bill 3560—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Woonsocket Lodge, No. 177, Order of B'rith Abraham, Woonsocket, R. I., relating to methods of the immigration bureau at the port of New York—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CROMER: Resolutions of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Indiana, in favor of House bill 15990, known as the employers' liability bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of memorial committee of Grand Army of the Republic, city of New York, favoring an appropriation of \$5,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Hon. Edward D. Baker, in the national cemetery at Balls Bluff, Virginia—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Marius Olsen and other retail druggists of Melrose, Wis., and vicinity, urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Gloucester, Merchants' Association and Board of Trade of Salem, Mass., in favor of House bill 163, granting pensions to officers and certain enlisted men of the Life-Saving Service and to their widows and minor children—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GIBSON: Paper to accompany bill for a pension to Frank J. Winninger, Knoxville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of J. H. Smith and two other ex-prisoners of war, of Winslow, Ark., favoring pensions to those who were confined in Andersonville and Libby prisons during the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Resolutions of the Union Workingmen's Association, of Allegheny County, Pa., E. E. White, chairman, protesting against the removal of the office of immigrant inspector from Pittsburg to New York City—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of D. G. Davison and others, of Cranbury, N. J., opposing the repeal of the anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOY: Petition of the Mexican Veterans' Association, of

the State of Missouri, urging legislation placing surviving veterans of the Mexican war, and the widows of those deceased, on an equality with soldiers and widows of other wars—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KERN: Resolutions of Maine Lodge, No. 545, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, East St. Louis, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 3560—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of Brotherhood of Bookbinders No. 8, Chicago, Ill., in reference to public lands, and favoring the repeal of the desert-land act—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of retail druggists of the Eighteenth Congressional district of New York, for the enactment of House bill 178, for reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Petition of the heir of William Lowe, deceased, late of Norfolk County, Va., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MCANDREWS: Petition of the Illinois Lumber Dealers' Association, Chicago, Ill., favoring the establishment of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachians—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of Local Union No. 8, Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, of Chicago, Ill., for the repeal of the desert-land law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McCLEARY: Petition of H. S. Wood, of St. Paul, Minn., in opposition to merging the Interstate Commerce Commission with the proposed department of commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of C. A. Portman, of Alpha, and M. Nelson & Co., of Adrian, Minn., asking for reduction of tax on spirituous liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of J. P. White, of East Grand Forks, Minn., opposing the abolishment of the eighth keg of beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOON: Resolution of Typographical Union No. 89, of Chattanooga, Tenn., for the repeal of the desert-land law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolution of Amalgamated Woodworkers' Council, for the repeal of the desert-land law and the commutation clause of the homestead act—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of Ward Brothers' Drug Company and others, in favor of House bill 178, for reduction of tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman, of Albany, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill 3451 and House bill 15990—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Pinchas Lodge, No. 79, Order of B'rith Abraham, Buffalo, N. Y., relating to methods of the immigration bureau at the port of New York—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Petition of G. W. Clutton and other druggists of Newcastle, Pa., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Petition of Ministerial Association of Monroe County, Iowa, favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Petition of R. E. Mayo and other retail druggists of Gardner, Mass., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOODS: Petition of the Hadden Drug Company and other retail druggists of Stockton, Cal., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, January 25, 1903.

The House met at 12 o'clock m., and was called to order by Mr. GROSVENOR, as Speaker pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We come to Thee, Almighty God our Heavenly Father, with gratitude welling up in our hearts for all the disclosures Thou hast made of Thyself unto Thy children; and especially do we thank Thee for that personal revelation in the life and character of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, through whom we are enabled to interpret to some extent the purpose for which we are called into existence. We thank Thee that we may look up to Thee and call Thee Father, realizing that in that name the whole world is akin.

We thank Thee that Thou hast bound us together, through the tenderest and sweetest ties, into families; that Thou hast bound

us together by the ties of friendship, which continually enlarge the circle of fraternity, so that though we come here from widely different sections of our great country, imbued with different political views and religious sentiment, we may lay these all aside on such occasions and see only that which was noble and true and pure and just in those who wrought upon this floor.

We thank Thee for that something in us which tells us we shall never die, for that something which tells us that truth shall outlive the stars; for that something which tells us that love shall finally be satisfied.

Let Thy blessings descend, Heavenly Father, upon the families of those who are in mourning and sorrow over their lost ones. Comfort them, we beseech Thee, by the blessed assurance that by and by they shall meet in another world, where there shall be no more separation.

Help us so to order our lives that we may live each day to prepare us for the next, so that when we shall finish our course in this world we shall be prepared to enter upon the larger, grander life in a fairer world.

Hear us in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore: The House of Representatives is in session pursuant to three special orders of the House, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. BRANDEGEE, by unanimous consent, it was Resolved, That the House meet on Sunday, the 25th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for eulogies upon the life, character, and services of the Hon. CHARLES ADDISON RUSSELL, deceased, late a member of this House.—Order made in the House Thursday, December 11, 1902.

On motion of Mr. BALL of Texas, it was Resolved, That the House meet on Sunday, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for eulogies upon the life, character, and services of the Hon. JOHN L. SHEPPARD and Hon. REESE C. DE GRAFFENREID, deceased, late members of this House from the State of Texas.—Order made in the House Thursday, December 11, 1902.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE RUSSELL, OF CONNECTICUT.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Connecticut offers a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the special order heretofore adopted, the House proceed to pay tribute to the memory of Hon. CHARLES A. RUSSELL, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Connecticut.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a faithful and distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of the memorial proceedings of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be, and is hereby, instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. Speaker, as the successor of Mr. RUSSELL, and in accordance with the time-honored custom of this House, it becomes my melancholy privilege to speak briefly in commemoration of his life and character.

CHARLES ADDISON RUSSELL was born at Worcester, Mass., on March 2, 1852. His parents were Isaiah Dunster Russell and Nancy Maria Wentworth. Through his father he was a descendant of Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College, and on his mother's side he was descended from Benjamin Wentworth, one of the earlier governors of New Hampshire. His great-grandfather, Jason Russell, a patriot of the Revolution, was killed at the battle of Lexington.

Mr. RUSSELL attended the public schools of his native town, those humble New England universities which have shaped the minds and characters of so many illustrious public men, and was prepared for college by the Rev. Harris R. Greene. In 1869 he entered Yale College. He was an apt and diligent student and was popular both with the faculty and with the undergraduates. He graduated with honors in 1873. He immediately entered journalism; was city editor of the Worcester Press for five years, and was also connected with the Worcester Spy, and corresponded with several of the large New York and Boston newspapers.

On May 14, 1879, he was married to Ella Frances Sayles, the daughter of Sabin L. Sayles, of Dayville, in the town of Killingly, Conn., one of the most distinguished citizens of that State, and in that year moved to Killingly and thenceforth resided there. He soon became treasurer of the Sayles Woolen Company, an official of other corporations and institutions, and a member of various benevolent and fraternal organizations.

In 1881 he was appointed by Governor Hobart B. Bigelow an aid-de-camp upon his military staff, with the rank of colonel. In 1883 he was elected a representative in the general assembly, and served with ability both on the floor and as chairman of the important committee on cities and boroughs. In 1885 he was