CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *December 7, 1903.*

The first Monday of December being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. WILLIAM P. FRYE, a Senator from the State of Maine) called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon.

PRAYER.

Rev. F. J. PRETTYMAN, of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou hast touched our poor human life with an infinite purpose. Those who have desired to behold Thy glory have seen it, not in forms of power, but in the face of Jesus Christ, who is the image of the invisible God. In a human face, fashioned like our own, Thou hast shown forth the infinite glories of Thy nature.

We thank Thee for the supreme purpose which comes to us through Thy revelation in Him. We praise Thee that the power and the influence of His life has found a place in all of our civil institutions; that it is the pledge of the permanency of our Government, the standard of our morality, the highest hope and aspiration of the citizenship of this land.

We pray that more and more the influence of Thy divine revelation may be seen and felt in all of our national life, and to this end do Thou breathe the spirit of peace and good will, of wisdom and of power upon Thy servants in places of authority. Where authority is exercised may it have the sanction of divine guidance and wisdom, and where power resides may it be chastened and sweetened and sanctified by divine grace.

Grant, we pray, that all of the work of this session of the Senate may stand the approval of God's law, and may bring to the people increased peace and prosperity. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

SENATORS PRESENT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll of the Senate.

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

From the State of—

Alabama—John T. Morgan and Edmund W. Pettus.
Arkansas—James H. Berry.
California—Thomas R. Bard and George C. Perkins.
Colorado—Thomas M. Patterson and Henry M. Teller.
Connecticut—Orville H. Platt.
Delaware—J. Frank Allee and L. Heisler Ball.
Florida—Stephen R. Mallory.
Georgia—Augustus O. Bacon and Alexander S. Clay.
Idaho—Fred T. Dubois and Weldon B. Heyburn.
Illinois—Shelby M. Cullom.
Indiana—Charles W. Fairbanks.
Iowa—William B. Allison and Jonathan P. Dolliver.
Kansas—Joseph R. Burton and Chester I. Long.
Kentucky—Joseph C. S. Blackburn and James B. McCreary.
Louisiana—Samuel D. McEnery.
Maine—William P. Frye and Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Arthur P. Gorman and Louis E. McComas.
Massachusetts—George F. Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge.
Michigan—Russell A. Alger and Julius C. Burrows.
Missouri—Francis M. Cockrell.
Montana—Paris Gibson.
Nebraska—Joseph H. Millard.
Nevada—Francis G. Newlands and William M. Stewart.
New Hampshire—Henry E. Burnham and Jacob H. Gallinger.
New Jersey—John F. Dryden and John Kean.
New York—Chauncey M. Depew and Thomas C. Platt.
North Carolina—Lee S. Overman and Furnifold McL. Simmons.
North Dakota—Henry C. Hansbrough and Porter J. McCumber.
Ohio—Joseph B. Foraker and Marcus A. Hanna.
Oregon—Charles W. Fulton and John H. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose.
Rhode Island—Nelson W. Aldrich and George P. Wetmore.
South Carolina—Asbury C. Latimer and Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—A. B. Kittredge.
Tennessee—William B. Bate.
Texas—Joseph W. Bailey and Charles A. Culberson.
Vermont—William P. Dillingham and Redfield Proctor.
Virginia—John W. Daniel and Thomas S. Martin.
Washington—Levi Ankeny and Addison G. Foster.
West Virginia—Nathan B. Scott.
Wisconsin—Joseph V. Quarles and John C. Spooner.
Wyoming—Clarence D. Clark and Francis E. Warren.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-three Senators have responded to their names. There is a quorum present.

HOUR OF MEETING.

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

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

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

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the Chair to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed as the committee Mr. HALE and Mr. COCKRELL.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF SENATE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting a full and complete account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 7th day of December, 1903; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

REPORTS OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, transmitting a statement of the receipts from the sale of condemned property in his possession since December 1, 1902; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, giving a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in his possession December 7, 1903; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year ended October 31, 1903; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Printer on the operations of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Petitions and memorials are in order.

Mr. MALLORY. Mr. President——

Mr. HOAR. I desire to inquire if it is customary to transact business of any kind until the President has had an opportunity to send in his message?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts is as familiar with the custom as the Chair can be. Will he inform the Chair as to that?

Mr. HOAR. I had supposed that it was the almost unbroken custom of the Senate from the beginning to transact no business until the President of the United States has had an opportunity to send in his message and that that act of respect has always obtained toward the executive department of the Government. We have not yet heard from the other House that they are organized, and my impression (subject to the better recollection of the Chair) is very strong that it has been our universal custom to transact no business under such circumstances.

Mr. BERRY. We can not hear the Senator on this side of the Chamber.

Mr. HOAR. I move that the Senate take a recess for one hour.

Mr. TELLER. We do not in this part of the Chamber hear a word the Senator is saying.

Mr. HOAR. Perhaps the Senator from Colorado will correct me if I am wrong. My impression is that it is the unbroken custom of the Senate to transact no business whatever at the beginning of a regular session until the President has had an opportunity to make his communication.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator from Massachusetts allow me a moment?

Mr. HOAR. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. I should not attempt to correct the Senator from Massachusetts if I knew he was wrong, but he is not wrong in this particular, I am very sure.

RECESS.

Mr. HOAR. I move that the Senate take a recess for one hour.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate take a further recess until 1.40 p. m.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BROWNING, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared below the bar of the Senate and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has appeared and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

I am further directed to inform the Senate that the House has passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed on the part of the House, to join the committee appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

I am also directed to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed Mr. HEPBURN of Iowa, Mr. HEMENWAY of Indiana, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi as the committee on the part of the House.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HALE and Mr. COCKRELL, the committee appointed in conjunction with a similar committee of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared at the bar, and

Mr. HALE said: Mr. President, the committee appointed by the Senate to join a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of each House of Congress is in session and ready to receive any communication from him, have attended to that duty, and have been advised by the President that he will shortly communicate in writing to Congress.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Mr. B. F. BARNES, one of the secretaries of the President of the United States, appeared below the bar and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate several messages in writing.

The messages were received from the Secretary and handed to the President pro tempore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the annual message of the President of the United States, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read the message, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The country is to be congratulated on the amount of substantial achievement which has marked the past year both as regards our foreign and as regards our domestic policy.

With a nation as with a man the most important things are those of the household, and therefore the country is especially to be congratulated on what has been accomplished in the direction of providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations and combinations of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The Congress has created the Department of Commerce and Labor, including the Bureau of Corporations, with for the first time authority to secure proper publicity of such proceedings of these great corporations as the public has the right to know. It has provided for the expediting of suits for the enforcement of the Federal antitrust law; and by another law it has secured equal treatment to all producers in the transportation of their goods, thus taking a long stride forward in making effective the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Corporations.

The establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, with the Bureau of Corporations thereunder, marks a real advance in the direction of doing all that is possible for the solution of the questions vitally affecting capitalists and wage-workers. The act creating the Department was approved on February 14, 1903, and two days later the head of the Department was nominated and confirmed by the Senate. Since then the work of organization has been pushed as rapidly as the initial appropriations permitted, and with due regard to thoroughness and the broad purposes which the Department is designed to serve. After the transfer of the various bureaus and branches to the Department at the beginning of the current fiscal year, as provided for in the act, the personnel comprised 1,289 employees in Washington and 8,836 in the country at large. The scope of the Department's duty and authority embraces the commercial and industrial interests of the Nation. It is not designed to restrict or control the fullest liberty of legitimate business action, but to secure exact and authentic information which will aid the Executive in enforcing existing laws, and which will enable the Congress to enact additional legislation, if any should be found necessary, in order to prevent the few from obtaining privileges at the expense of diminished opportunities for the many.

Department of Commerce and Labor.

The preliminary work of the Bureau of Corporations in the Department has shown the wisdom of its creation. Publicity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance, and will afford facts upon which intelligent action may be taken. Systematic, intelligent investigation is already developing facts the knowledge of which is essential to a right understanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The corporation which is honestly and fairly organized, whose managers in the conduct of its business recognize their obligation to deal squarely with their stockholders, their competitors, and the public, has nothing to fear from such supervision. The purpose of this Bureau is not to embarrass or assail legitimate business, but to aid in bringing about a better industrial condition—a condition under which there shall be obedience to law and recognition of public obligation by all corporations, great or small. The Department of Commerce and Labor will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the Nation, but the executive arm of the Government to aid in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities, in building up our merchant marine, in preventing the entrance of undesirable immigrants, in improving commercial and industrial conditions, and in bringing together on common ground those necessary partners in industrial progress—capital and labor. Commerce between the nations is steadily growing in volume, and the tendency of the times is toward closer trade relations. Constant watchfulness is needed to secure to Americans the chance to participate to the best advantage in foreign trade; and we may confidently expect that the new Department will justify the expectation of its creators by the exercise of this watchfulness, as well as by the businesslike administration of such laws relating to our internal affairs as are intrusted to its care.

Bureau of Corporations.

Functions of new Department.

In enacting the laws above enumerated the Congress proceeded on sane and conservative lines. Nothing revolutionary was attempted; but a common-sense and successful effort was made in

the direction of seeing that corporations are so handled as to subserve the public good. The legislation was moderate. It was characterized throughout by the idea that we were not attacking corporations, but endeavoring to provide for doing away with any evil in them; that we drew the line against misconduct, not against wealth; gladly recognizing the great good done by the capitalist who alone, or in conjunction with his fellows, does his work along proper and legitimate lines. The purpose of the legislation, which purpose will undoubtedly be fulfilled, was to favor such a man when he does well, and to supervise his action only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation. The only corporation that has cause to dread it is the corporation which shrinks from the light, and about the welfare of such corporations we need not be oversensitive. The work of the Department of Commerce and Labor has been conditioned upon this theory, of securing fair treatment alike for labor and for capital.

Capital and labor.

The consistent policy of the National Government, so far as it has the power, is to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee; but to refuse to weaken individual initiative or to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country. We recognize that this is an era of federation and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centers. Hearty recognition is given the far-reaching, beneficent work which has been accomplished through both corporations and unions, and the line as between different corporations, as between different unions, is drawn as it is between different individuals; that is, it is drawn on conduct, the effort being to treat both organized capital and organized labor alike; asking nothing save that the interest of each shall be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and that the conduct of each shall conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing towards all. Whenever either corporation, labor union, or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then where the Federal Government has jurisdiction, it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped, paying not the slightest heed to the position or power of the corporation, the union or the individual, but only to one vital fact—that is, the question whether or not the conduct of the individual or aggregate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right; not asked as a favor.

We have cause as a nation to be thankful for the steps that have been so successfully taken to put these principles into effect. The progress has been by evolution, not by revolution. Nothing radical has been done; the action has been both moderate and resolute. Therefore the work will stand. There shall be no backward step. If in the working of the laws it proves desirable that they shall at any point be expanded or amplified, the amendment can be made as its desirability is shown. Meanwhile they are being administered with judgment, but with insistence upon obedience to them; and their need has been emphasized in signal fashion by the events of the past year.

Government receipts and expenditures.

From all sources, exclusive of the postal service, the receipts of the Government for the last fiscal year aggregated $560,396,674. The expenditures for the same period were $506,099,007, the surplus for the fiscal year being $54,297,667. The indications are that the surplus for the present fiscal year will be very small, if indeed there be any surplus. From July to November the receipts from customs were, approximately, nine million dollars less than the receipts from the same source for a corresponding portion of last year. Should this decrease continue at the same ratio throughout the fiscal year, the surplus would be reduced by, approximately, thirty million dollars. Should the revenue from customs suffer much further decrease during the fiscal year, the surplus would vanish. A large surplus is certainly undesirable. Two years ago the war taxes were taken off with the express intention of equalizing the governmental receipts and expenditures, and though the first year thereafter still showed a surplus, it now seems likely that a substantial equality of revenue and expenditure will be attained. Such being the case it is of great moment both to exercise care and economy in appropriations, and to scan sharply any change in our fiscal revenue system which may reduce our income. The need of strict economy in our expenditures is emphasized by the fact that we can not afford to be parsimonious in providing for what is essential to our national well-being. Careful economy wherever possible will alone prevent our income from falling below the point required in order to meet our genuine needs.

Needs of financial situation.

The integrity of our currency is beyond question, and under present conditions it would be unwise and unnecessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monetary system. The same liberty should be granted the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit customs receipts as is granted him in the deposit of receipts from other sources. In my Message of December 2, 1902, I called attention to certain needs of the financial situation, and I again ask the consideration of the Congress for these questions.

Conference between gold-standard and silver-standard countries.

During the last session of the Congress, at the suggestion of a joint note from the Republic of Mexico and the Imperial Government of China, and in harmony with an act of the Congress appropriating $25,000 to pay the expenses thereof, a commission was appointed to confer with the principal European countries in the hope that some plan might be devised whereby a fixed rate of exchange could be assured between the gold-standard countries and the silver-standard countries. This commission has filed its preliminary report, which has been made public. I deem it important that the commission be continued, and that a sum of money be appropriated sufficient to pay the expenses of its further labors.

Merchant marine.

A majority of our people desire that steps be taken in the interests of American shipping, so that we may once more resume our former position in the ocean carrying trade. But hitherto the differences of opinion as to the proper method of reaching this end have been so wide that it has proved impossible to secure the adoption of any particular scheme. Having in view these facts, I recommend that the Congress direct the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, associated with such a representation from the Senate and House of Representatives as the Congress in its wisdom may designate, to serve as a commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the Congress at its next session what legislation is desirable or necessary for the development of the American merchant marine and American commerce, and incidentally of a national ocean mail service of adequate auxiliary naval cruisers and naval reserves. While such a measure is desirable in any event, it is especially desirable at this time, in view of the fact that our present governmental contract for ocean mail with the American Line will expire in 1905. Our ocean mail act was passed in 1891. In 1895 our 20-knot transatlantic mail line was equal to any foreign line. Since then the Germans have put on 23-knot steamers, and the British have contracted for 24-knot steamers. Our service should equal the best. If it does not, the commercial public will abandon it. If we are to stay in the business it ought to be with a full understanding of the advantages to the country on one hand, and on the other with exact knowledge of the cost and proper methods of carrying it on. Moreover, lines of cargo ships are of even more importance than fast mail lines; save so far as the latter can be depended upon to furnish swift auxiliary cruisers in time of war. The establishment of new lines of cargo ships to South America, to Asia, and elsewhere would be much in the interest of our commercial expansion.

Immigration.

We can not have too much immigration of the right kind, and we should have none at all of the wrong kind. The need is to devise some system by which undesirable immigrants shall be kept out entirely, while desirable immigrants are properly distributed throughout the country. At present some districts which need immigrants have none; and in others, where the population is already congested, immigrants come in such numbers as to depress the conditions of life for those already there. During the last two years the immigration service at New York has been greatly improved, and the corruption and inefficiency which formerly obtained there have been eradicated. This service has just been investigated by a committee of New York citizens of high standing, Messrs. Arthur v. Briesen, Lee K. Frankel, Eugene A. Philbin, Thomas W. Hynes, and Ralph Trautman. Their report deals with the whole situation at length, and concludes with certain recommendations for administrative and legislative action. It is now receiving the attention of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Investigation of Immigration Service at New York.

Naturalization frauds.

The special investigation of the subject of naturalization under the direction of the Attorney-General, and the consequent prosecutions, reveal a condition of affairs calling for the immediate attention of the Congress. Forgeries and perjuries of shameless and flagrant character have been perpetrated, not only in the dense centers of population, but throughout the country; and it is established beyond doubt that very many so-called citizens of the United States have no title whatever to that right, and are asserting and

enjoying the benefits of the same through the grossest frauds. It is never to be forgotten that citizenship is, to quote the words recently used by the Supreme Court of the United States, an "inestimable heritage," whether it proceeds from birth within the country or is obtained by naturalization; and we poison the sources of our national character and strength at the fountain, if the privilege is claimed and exercised without right, and by means of fraud and corruption. The body politic can not be sound and healthy if many of its constituent members claim their standing through the prostitution of the high right and calling of citizenship. It should mean something to become a citizen of the United States; and in the process no loophole whatever should be left open to fraud.

The methods by which these frauds—now under full investigation with a view to meting out punishment and providing adequate remedies—are perpetrated, include many variations of procedure by which false certificates of citizenship are forged in their entirety; or genuine certificates fraudulently or collusively obtained in blank are filled in by the criminal conspirators; or certificates are obtained on fraudulent statements as to the time of arrival and residence in this country; or imposition and substitution of another party for the real petitioner occur in court; or certificates are made the subject of barter and sale and transferred from the rightful holder to those not entitled to them; or certificates are forged by erasure of the original names and the insertion of the names of other persons not entitled to the same.

It is not necessary for me to refer here at large to the causes leading to this state of affairs. The desire for naturalization is heartily to be commended where it springs from a sincere and permanent intention to become citizens, and a real appreciation of the privilege. But it is a source of untold evil and trouble where it is traceable to selfish and dishonest motives, such as the effort by artificial and improper means, in wholesale fashion to create voters who are ready-made tools of corrupt politicians, or the desire to evade certain labor laws creating discriminations against alien labor. All good citizens, whether naturalized or native born, are equally interested in protecting our citizenship against fraud in any form, and, on the other hand, in affording every facility for naturalization to those who in good faith desire to share alike our privileges and our responsibilities.

The Federal grand jury lately in session in New York City dealt with this subject and made a presentment which states the situation briefly and forcibly and contains important suggestions for the consideration of the Congress. This presentment is included as an appendix to the report of the Attorney-General.

In my last annual Message, in connection with the subject of the due regulation of combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public, I recommended a special appropriation for the better enforcement of the antitrust law as it now stands, to be extended under the direction of the Attorney-General. Accordingly (by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of February 25, 1903, 32 Stat., 854, 904), the Congress appropriated, for the purpose of enforcing the various Federal trust and interstate-commerce laws, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in the employment of special counsel and agents in the Department of Justice to conduct proceedings and prosecutions under said laws in the courts of the United States. I now recommend, as a matter of the utmost importance and urgency, the extension of the purposes of this appropriation, so that it may be available, under the direction of the Attorney-General, and until used, for the due enforcement of the laws of the United States in general and especially of the civil and criminal laws relating to public lands and the laws relating to postal crimes and offenses and the subject of naturalization. Recent investigations have shown a deplorable state of affairs in these three matters of vital concern.

Extension recommended of purposes of appropriation for enforcing trust and interstate-commerce laws.

By various frauds and by forgeries and perjuries, thousands of acres of the public domain, embracing lands of different character and extending through various sections of the country, have been dishonestly acquired. It is hardly necessary to urge the importance of recovering these dishonest acquisitions, stolen from the people, and of promptly and duly punishing the offenders. I speak in another part of this Message of the widespread crimes by which the sacred right of citizenship is falsely asserted and that "inestimable heritage" perverted to base ends. By similar means—that is, through frauds, forgeries, and perjuries, and by shameless briberies—the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general and to the due administration of the Post-Office Department have been notoriously violated, and many indictments have been found, and the consequent prosecutions are in course of hearing or on the eve thereof. For the reasons thus indicated, and so that the Government may be prepared to enforce promptly and with the greatest effect the due penalties for such violations of law, and to this end may be furnished with sufficient instrumentalities and competent legal assistance for the investigations and trials which will be necessary at many different points of the country, I urge upon the Congress the necessity of making the said appropriation available for immediate use for all such purposes, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General.

Public-land frauds.

Postal frauds.

Steps have been taken by the State Department looking to the making of bribery an extraditable offense with foreign powers. The need of more effective treaties covering this crime is manifest. The exposures and prosecutions of official corruption in St. Louis, Mo., and other cities and States have resulted in a number of givers and takers of bribes becoming fugitives in foreign lands. Bribery has not been included in extradition treaties heretofore, as the necessity for it has not arisen. While there may have been as much official corruption in former years, there has been more developed and brought to light in the immediate past than in the preceding century of our country's history. It should be the policy of the United States to leave no place on earth where a corrupt man fleeing from this country can rest in peace. There is no reason why bribery should not be included in all treaties as extraditable. The recent amended treaty with Mexico, whereby this crime was put in the list of extraditable offenses, has established a salutary precedent in this regard. Under this treaty the State Department has asked, and Mexico has granted, the extradition of one of the St. Louis bribe givers.

Need for treaties making bribery extraditable.

There can be no crime more serious than bribery. Other offenses violate one law while corruption strikes at the foundation of all law. Under our form of Government all authority is vested in the people and by them delegated to those who represent them in official capacity. There can be no offense heavier than that of him in whom such a sacred trust has been reposed, who sells it for his own gain and enrichment; and no less heavy is the offense of the bribe giver. He is worse than the thief, for the thief robs the individual, while the corrupt official plunders an entire city or State. He is as wicked as the murderer, for the murderer may only take one life against the law, while the corrupt official and the man who corrupts the official alike aim at the assassination of the commonwealth itself. Government of the people, by the people, for the people will perish from the face of the earth if bribery is tolerated. The givers and takers of bribes stand on an evil preeminence of infamy. The exposure and punishment of public corruption is an honor to a nation, not a disgrace. The shame lies in toleration, not in correction. No city or State, still less the Nation, can be injured by the enforcement of law. As long as public plunderers when detected can find a haven of refuge in any foreign land and avoid punishment, just so long encouragement is given them to continue their practices. If we fail to do all that in us lies to stamp out corruption we can not escape our share of responsibility for the guilt. The first requisite of successful self-government is unflinching enforcement of the law and the cutting out of corruption.

For several years past the rapid development of Alaska and the establishment of growing American interests in regions theretofore unsurveyed and imperfectly known brought into prominence the urgent necessity of a practical demarcation of the boundaries between the jurisdictions of the United States and Great Britain. Although the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, the provisions of which were copied in the treaty of 1867, whereby Russia conveyed Alaska to the United States, was positive as to the control, first by Russia and later by the United States, of a strip of territory along the continental mainland from the western shore of Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias, following and surrounding the indentations of the coast and including the islands to the westward, its description of the landward margin of the strip was indefinite, resting on the supposed existence of a continuous ridge or range of mountains skirting the coast, as figured in the charts of the early navigators. It had at no time been possible for either party in interest to lay down, under the authority of the treaty, a line so obviously exact according to its provisions as to command the assent of the other. For nearly three-fourths of a century the absence of tangible local interests demanding the exercise of positive jurisdiction on either side of the border left the question dormant. In 1878 questions of revenue administration on the Stikine River led to the establishment of a provisional demarcation, crossing the channel between two high peaks on either side about twenty-four miles above the river mouth. In 1899 similar questions growing out of the extraordinary development of mining interests in the region about the head of Lynn Canal brought about a temporary *modus vivendi*, by which a convenient separation was made at the watershed divides of the White and Chilkoot passes and to the north of Klukwan, on the Klehini River. These partial and tentative adjustments could not, in the very nature of things, be satisfactory or lasting. A permanent disposition of the matter became imperative.

Alaskan boundary.

After unavailing attempts to reach an understanding through a Joint High Commission, followed by prolonged negotiations, conducted in an amicable spirit, a convention between the United States and Great Britain was signed, January 24, 1903, providing for an examination of the subject by a mixed tribunal of six members, three on a side, with a view to its final disposition. Ratifications were exchanged on March 3 last, whereupon the two Governments appointed their respective members. Those on behalf of the United States were Elihu Root, Secretary of War, Henry Cabot Lodge, a Senator of the United States, and George Turner, an ex-Senator of the United States, while Great Britain named the Right Honourable Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Louis Amable Jetté, K. C. M. G., retired judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec, and A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., of Toronto. This Tribunal met in London on September 3, under the Presidency of Lord Alverstone. The proceedings were expeditious, and marked by a friendly and conscientious spirit. The respective cases, counter cases, and arguments presented the issues clearly and fully. On the 20th of October a majority of the Tribunal reached and signed an agreement on all the questions submitted by the terms of the Convention. By this award the right of the United States to the control of a continuous strip or border of the mainland shore, skirting all the tide-water inlets and sinuosities of the coast, is confirmed; the entrance to Portland Canal (concerning which legitimate doubt appeared) is defined as passing by Tongass Inlet and to the northwestward of Wales and Pearse islands; a line is drawn from the head of Portland Canal to the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude; and the interior border line of the strip is fixed by lines connecting certain mountain summits lying between Portland Canal and Mount St. Elias, and running along the crest of the divide separating the coast slope from the inland watershed at the only part of the frontier where the drainage ridge approaches the coast within the distance of ten marine leagues stipulated by the treaty as the extreme width of the strip around the heads of Lynn Canal and its branches.

While the line so traced follows the provisional demarcation of 1878 at the crossing of the Stikine River, and that of 1899 at the summits of the White and Chilkoot passes, it runs much farther inland from the Klehini than the temporary line of the later *modus vivendi*, and leaves the entire mining district of the Porcupine River and Glacier Creek within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The result is satisfactory in every way. It is of great material advantage to our people in the Far Northwest. It has removed from the field of discussion and possible danger a question liable to become more acutely accentuated with each passing year. Finally, it has furnished a signal proof of the fairness and good will with which two friendly nations can approach and determine issues involving national sovereignty and by their nature incapable of submission to a third power for adjudication.

The award is self-executing on the vital points. To make it effective as regards the others it only remains for the two Governments to appoint, each on its own behalf, one or more scientific experts, who shall, with all convenient speed, proceed together to lay down the boundary line in accordance with the decision of the majority of the Tribunal. I recommend that the Congress make adequate provision for the appointment, compensation, and expenses of the members to serve on this joint boundary commission on the part of the United States.

Claims against Venezuela.

It will be remembered that during the second session of the last Congress Great Britain, Germany, and Italy formed an alliance for the purpose of blockading the ports of Venezuela and using such other means of pressure as would secure a settlement of claims due, as they alleged, to certain of their subjects. Their employment of force for the collection of these claims was terminated by an agreement brought about through the offices of the diplomatic representatives of the United States at Caracas and the Government at Washington, thereby ending a situation which was bound to cause increasing friction, and which jeoparded the peace of the continent. Under this agreement Venezuela agreed to set apart a certain percentage of the customs receipts of two of her ports to be applied to the payment of whatever obligations might be ascertained by mixed commissions appointed for that purpose to be due from her, not only to the three powers already mentioned, whose proceedings against her had resulted in a state of war, but also to the United States, France, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, and Mexico, who had not employed force for the collection of the claims alleged to be due to certain of their citizens.

A demand was then made by the so-called blockading powers that the sums ascertained to be due to their citizens by such mixed commissions should be accorded payment in full before anything was paid upon the claims of any of the so-called peace powers. Venezuela, on the other hand, insisted that all her creditors should be paid upon a basis of exact equality. During the efforts to adjust this dispute it was suggested by the powers in interest that it should be referred to me for decision, but I was clearly of the opinion that a far wiser course would be to submit the question to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. It seemed to me to offer an admirable opportunity to advance the practice of the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations and to secure for the Hague Tribunal a memorable increase of its practical importance. The nations interested in the controversy were so numerous and in many instances so powerful as to make it evident that beneficent results would follow from their appearance at the same time before the bar of that august tribunal of peace.

Claims submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Our hopes in that regard have been realized. Russia and Austria are represented in the persons of the learned and distinguished jurists who compose the Tribunal, while Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Mexico, the United States, and Venezuela are represented by their respective agents and counsel. Such an imposing concourse of nations presenting their arguments to and invoking the decision of that high court of international justice and international peace can hardly fail to secure a like submission of many future controversies. The nations now appearing there will find it far easier to appear there a second time, while no nation can imagine its just pride will be lessened by following the example now presented. This triumph of the principle of international arbitration is a subject of warm congratulation and offers a happy augury for the peace of the world.

Advancement of cause of international arbitration.

There seems good ground for the belief that there has been a real growth among the civilized nations of a sentiment which will permit a gradual substitution of other methods than the method of war in the settlement of disputes. It is not pretended that as yet we are near a position in which it will be possible wholly to prevent war, or that a just regard for national interest and honor will in all cases permit of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; but by a mixture of prudence and firmness with wisdom we think it is possible to do away with much of the provocation and excuse for war, and at least in many cases to substitute some other and more rational method for the settlement of disputes. The Hague Court offers so good an example of what can be done in the direction of such settlement that it should be encouraged in every way.

Further steps should be taken. In President McKinley's annual Message of December 5, 1898, he made the following recommendation:

"The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire, in common with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. It is true we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehension into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercial world. It should be our object, therefore, to minimize, so far as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably best be accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. The United States Government has for many years advocated this humane and beneficent principle, and is now in a position to recommend it to other powers without the imputation of selfish motives. I therefore suggest for your consideration that the Executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers."

Exemption of private property at sea from capture by belligerent powers.

I cordially renew this recommendation.

The Supreme Court, speaking on December 11, 1899, through Peckham, J., said:

"It is, we think, historically accurate to say that this Government has always been, in its views, among the most advanced of the governments of the world in favor of mitigating, as to all noncombatants, the hardships and horrors of war. To accomplish that object it has always advocated those rules which would in most cases do away with the right to capture the private property of an enemy on the high seas."

I advocate this as a matter of humanity and morals. It is anachronistic when private property is respected on land that it should not be respected at sea. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that shipping represents, internationally speaking, a much more generalized species of private property than is the case with ordinary property on land—that is, property found at sea is much

less apt than is the case with property found on land really to belong to any one nation. Under the modern system of corporate ownership the flag of a vessel often differs from the flag which would mark the nationality of the real ownership and money control of the vessel; and the cargo may belong to individuals of yet a different nationality. Much American capital is now invested in foreign ships; and among foreign nations it often happens that the capital of one is largely invested in the shipping of another. Furthermore, as a practical matter, it may be mentioned that while commerce destroying may cause serious loss and great annoyance, it can never be more than a subsidiary factor in bringing to terms a resolute foe. This is now well recognized by all of our naval experts. The fighting ship, not the commerce destroyer, is the vessel whose feats add renown to a nation's history, and establish her place among the great powers of the world.

Meeting of Interparliamentary Union for International Arbitration.

Last year the Interparliamentary Union for International Arbitration met at Vienna, six hundred members of the different legislatures of civilized countries attending. It was provided that the next meeting should be in 1904 at St. Louis, subject to our Congress extending an invitation. Like the Hague Tribunal, this Interparliamentary Union is one of the forces tending towards peace among the nations of the earth, and it is entitled to our support. I trust the invitation can be extended.

Relations with Turkey.

Early in July, having received intelligence, which happily turned out to be erroneous, of the assassination of our vice-consul at Beirut, I dispatched a small squadron to that port for such service as might be found necessary on arrival. Although the attempt on the life of our vice-consul had not been successful, yet the outrage was symptomatic of a state of excitement and disorder which demanded immediate attention. The arrival of the vessels had the happiest result. A feeling of security at once took the place of the former alarm and disquiet; our officers were cordially welcomed by the consular body and the leading merchants, and ordinary business resumed its activity. The Government of the Sultan gave a considerate hearing to the representations of our minister; the official who was regarded as responsible for the disturbed condition of affairs was removed. Our relations with the Turkish Government remain friendly; our claims founded on inequitable treatment of some of our schools and missions appear to be in process of amicable adjustment.

Relations with China.

The signing of a new commercial treaty with China, which took place at Shanghai on the 8th of October, is a cause for satisfaction. This act, the result of long discussion and negotiation, places our commercial relations with the great Oriental Empire on a more satisfactory footing than they have ever heretofore enjoyed. It provides not only for the ordinary rights and privileges of diplomatic and consular officers, but also for an important extension of our commerce by increased facility of access to Chinese ports, and for the relief of trade by the removal of some of the obstacles which have embarrassed it in the past. The Chinese Government engages, on fair and equitable conditions, which will probably be accepted by the principal commercial nations, to abandon the levy of "liken" and other transit dues throughout the Empire, and to introduce other desirable administrative reforms. Larger facilities are to be given to our citizens who desire to carry on mining enterprises in China. We have secured for our missionaries a valuable privilege, the recognition of their right to rent and lease in perpetuity such property as their religious societies may need in all parts of the Empire. And, what was an indispensable condition for the advance and development of our commerce in Manchuria, China, by treaty with us, has opened to foreign commerce the cities of Mukden, the capital of the province of Manchuria, and Antung, an important port on the Yalu River, on the road to Korea. The full measure of development which our commerce may rightfully expect can hardly be looked for until the settlement of the present abnormal state of things in the Empire; but the foundation for such development has at last been laid.

Reduction in cost of maintaining Consular Service.

I call your attention to the reduced cost in maintaining the consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as shown in the annual report of the Auditor for the State and other Departments, as compared with the year previous. For the year under consideration the excess of expenditures over receipts on account of the consular service amounted to $26,125.12, as against $96,972.50 for the year ending June 30, 1902, and $147,040.16 for the year ending June 30, 1901. This is the best showing in this respect for the consular service for the past fourteen years, and the reduction in the cost of the service to the Government has been made in spite of the fact that the expenditures for the year in question were more than $20,000 greater than for the previous year.

Rural Free-delivery Service.

The rural free-delivery service has been steadily extended. The attention of the Congress is asked to the question of the compensation of the letter carriers and clerks engaged in the postal service, especially on the new rural free-delivery routes. More routes have been installed since the first of July last than in any like period in the Department's history. While a due regard to economy must be kept in mind in the establishment of new routes, yet the extension of the rural free-delivery system must be continued, for reasons of sound public policy. No governmental movement of recent years has resulted in greater immediate benefit to the people of the country districts. Rural free delivery, taken in connection with the telephone, the bicycle, and the trolley, accomplishes much toward lessening the isolation of farm life and making it brighter and more attractive. In the immediate past the lack of just such facilities as these has driven many of the more active and restless young men and women from the farms to the cities; for they rebelled at loneliness and lack of mental companionship. It is unhealthy and undesirable for the cities to grow at the expense of the country; and rural free delivery is not only a good thing in itself, but is good because it is one of the causes which check this unwholesome tendency towards the urban concentration of our population at the expense of the country districts. It is for the same reason that we sympathize with and approve of the policy of building good roads. The movement for good roads is one fraught with the greatest benefit to the country districts.

Good roads.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

I trust that the Congress will continue to favor in all proper ways the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This Exposition commemorates the Louisiana purchase, which was the first great step in the expansion which made us a continental nation. The expedition of Lewis and Clark across the continent followed thereon, and marked the beginning of the process of exploration and colonization which thrust our national boundaries to the Pacific. The acquisition of the Oregon country, including the present States of Oregon and Washington, was a fact of immense importance in our history; first giving us our place on the Pacific seaboard, and making ready the way for our ascendency in the commerce of the greatest of the oceans. The centennial of our establishment upon the western coast by the expedition of Lewis and Clark is to be celebrated at Portland, Oregon, by an exposition in the summer of 1905, and this event should receive recognition and support from the National Government.

Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Development of Alaska.

I call your special attention to the Territory of Alaska. The country is developing rapidly, and it has an assured future. The mineral wealth is great and has as yet hardly been tapped. The fisheries, if wisely handled and kept under national control, will be a business as permanent as any other, and of the utmost importance to the people. The forests if properly guarded will form another great source of wealth. Portions of Alaska are fitted for farming and stock raising, although the methods must be adapted to the peculiar conditions of the country. Alaska is situated in the far north; but so are Norway and Sweden and Finland; and Alaska can prosper and play its part in the New World just as those nations have prospered and played their parts in the Old World. Proper land laws should be enacted; and the survey of the public lands immediately begun. Coal-land laws should be provided whereby the coal-land entryman may make his location and secure patent under methods kindred to those now prescribed for homestead and mineral entrymen. Salmon hatcheries, exclusively under Government control, should be established. The cable should be extended from Sitka westward. Wagon roads and trails should be built, and the building of railroads promoted in all legitimate ways. Light-houses should be built along the coast. Attention should be paid to the needs of the Alaska Indians; provision should be made for an officer, with deputies, to study their needs, relieve their immediate wants, and help them adapt themselves to the new conditions.

Alaskan salmon fisheries.

The commission appointed to investigate, during the season of 1903, the condition and needs of the Alaskan salmon fisheries, has finished its work in the field, and is preparing a detailed report thereon. A preliminary report reciting the measures immediately required for the protection and preservation of the salmon industry has already been submitted to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for his attention and for the needed action.

Hawaii.

I recommend that an appropriation be made for building lighthouses in Hawaii, and taking possession of those already built. The Territory should be reimbursed for whatever amounts it has already expended for lighthouses. The governor should be empowered to suspend or remove any official appointed by him, without submitting the matter to the legislature.

Of our insular possessions the Philippines and Porto Rico it is gratifying to say that their steady progress has been such as to make it unnecessary to spend much time in discussing them.

The Philippines and Porto Rico.

Yet the Congress should ever keep in mind that a peculiar obligation rests upon us to further in every way the welfare of these communities. The Philippines should be knit closer to us by tariff arrangements. It would, of course, be impossible suddenly to raise the people of the islands to the high pitch of industrial prosperity and of governmental efficiency to which they will in the end by degrees attain; and the caution and moderation shown in developing them have been among the main reasons why this development has hitherto gone on so smoothly. Scrupulous care has been taken in the choice of governmental agents, and the entire elimination of partisan politics from the public service. The condition of the islanders is in material things far better than ever before, while their governmental, intellectual, and moral advance has kept pace with their material advance. No one people ever benefited another people more than we have benefited the Filipinos by taking possession of the islands.

The cash receipts of the General Land Office for the last fiscal year were $11,024,743.65, an increase of $4,762,816.47 over the preceding year. Of this sum, approximately, $8,461,493 will go to the credit of the fund for the reclamation of arid land, making the total of this fund, up to the 30th of June, 1903, approximately, $16,191,836.

Receipts of General Land Office.

A gratifying disposition has been evinced by those having unlawful inclosures of public land to remove their fences. Nearly two million acres so inclosed have been thrown open on demand. In but comparatively few cases has it been necessary to go into court to accomplish this purpose. This work will be vigorously prosecuted until all unlawful inclosures have been removed.

Removal of fences about unlawful inclosures of public lands.

Experience has shown that in the western States themselves, as well as in the rest of the country, there is widespread conviction that certain of the public-land laws and the resulting administrative practice no longer meet the present needs. The character and uses of the remaining public lands differ widely from those of the public lands which Congress had especially in view when these laws were passed. The rapidly increasing rate of disposal of the public lands is not followed by a corresponding increase in home building. There is a tendency to mass in large holdings public lands, especially timber and grazing lands, and thereby to retard settlement. I renew and emphasize my recommendation of last year that so far as they are available for agriculture in its broadest sense, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home builder. The attention of the Congress is especially directed to the timber and stone law, the desert-land law, and the commutation clause of the homestead law, which in their operation have in many respects conflicted with wise public-land policy. The discussions in the Congress and elsewhere have made it evident that there is a wide divergence of opinions between those holding opposite views on these subjects; and that the opposing sides have strong and convinced representatives of weight both within and without the Congress; the differences being not only as to matters of opinion but as to matters of fact. In order that definite information may be available for the use of the Congress, I have appointed a commission composed of W. A. Richards, Commissioner of the General Land Office; Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, and F. H. Newell, Chief Hydrographer of the Geological Survey, to report at the earliest practicable moment upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws and on the use, condition, disposal, and settlement of the public lands. The commission will report especially what changes in organization, laws, regulations, and practice affecting the public lands are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build permanent homes upon them, and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands; and it will make such other reports and recommendations as its study of these questions may suggest. The commission is to report immediately upon those points concerning which its judgment is clear; on any point upon which it has doubt it will take the time necessary to make investigation and reach a final judgment.

Necessity for revision of public-land laws.

The work of reclamation of the arid lands of the West is progressing steadily and satisfactorily under the terms of the law setting aside the proceeds from the disposal of public lands. The corps of engineers known as the Reclamation Service, which is conducting the surveys and examinations, has been thoroughly organized, especial pains being taken to secure under the civil-service rules a body of skilled, experienced, and efficient men. Surveys and examinations are progressing throughout the arid States and Territories, plans for reclaiming works being prepared and passed upon by boards of engineers before approval by the Secretary of the Interior. In Arizona and Nevada, in localities where such work is preeminently needed, construction has already been begun. In other parts of the arid West various projects are well advanced towards the drawing up of contracts, these being delayed in part by necessities of reaching agreements or understanding as regards rights of way or acquisition of real estate. Most of the works contemplated for construction are of national importance, involving interstate questions or the securing of stable, self-supporting communities in the midst of vast tracts of vacant land. The Nation as a whole is of course the gainer by the creation of these homes, adding as they do to the wealth and stability of the country, and furnishing a home market for the products of the East and South. The reclamation law, while perhaps not ideal, appears at present to answer the larger needs for which it is designed. Further legislation is not recommended until the necessities of change are more apparent.

Irrigation.

The study of the opportunities of reclamation of the vast extent of arid land shows that whether this reclamation is done by individuals, corporations, or the State, the sources of water supply must be effectively protected and the reservoirs guarded by the preservation of the forests at the headwaters of the streams. The engineers making the preliminary examinations continually emphasize this need and urge that the remaining public lands at the headwaters of the important streams of the West be reserved to insure permanency of water supply for irrigation. Much progress in forestry has been made during the past year. The necessity for perpetuating our forest resources, whether in public or private hands, is recognized now as never before. The demand for forest reserves has become insistent in the West, because the West must use the water, wood, and summer range which only such reserves can supply. Progressive lumbermen are striving, through forestry, to give their business permanence. Other great business interests are awakening to the need of forest preservation as a business matter. The Government's forest work should receive from the Congress hearty support, and especially support adequate for the protection of the forest reserves against fire. The forest-reserve policy of the Government has passed beyond the experimental stage and has reached a condition where scientific methods are essential to its successful prosecution. The administrative features of forest reserves are at present unsatisfactory, being divided between three Bureaus of two Departments. It is therefore recommended that all matters pertaining to forest reserves, except those involving or pertaining to land titles, be consolidated in the Bureau of Foresty of the Department of Agriculture.

Preservation of forests.

The cotton-growing States have recently been invaded by a weevil that has done much damage and threatens the entire cotton industry. I suggest to the Congress the prompt enactment of such remedial legislation as its judgment may approve.

Cotton weevil.

In granting patents to foreigners the proper course for this country to follow is to give the same advantages to foreigners here that the countries in which these foreigners dwell extend in return to our citizens; that is, to extend the benefits of our patent laws on inventions and the like where in return the articles would be patentable in the foreign countries concerned—where an American could get a corresponding patent in such countries.

Patents to foreigners.

The Indian agents should not be dependent for their appointment or tenure of office upon considerations of partisan politics; the practice of appointing, when possible, ex-army officers or bonded superintendents to the vacancies that occur is working well. Attention is invited to the widespread illiteracy due to lack of public schools in the Indian Territory. Prompt heed should be paid to the need of education for the children in this Territory.

Indian affairs.

In my last annual Message the attention of the Congress was called to the necessity of enlarging the safety-appliance law, and it is gratifying to note that this law was amended in important respects. With the increasing railway mileage of the country, the greater number of men employed, and the use of larger and heavier equipment, the urgency for renewed effort to prevent the loss of life and limb upon the railroads of the country, particularly to employees, is apparent. For the inspection of water craft and the Life-Saving Service upon the water the Congress has built up an elaborate body of protective legislation and a thorough method of inspection and is annually spending large sums of money. It is encouraging to observe that the Congress is alive to the interests of those who are employed upon our wonderful arteries of commerce—the railroads—who so safely transport millions of passengers and billions of tons of freight. The Federal inspection

Safety-appliance law.

of safety appliances, for which the Congress is now making appropriations, is a service analogous to that which the Government has upheld for generations in regard to vessels, and it is believed will prove of great practical benefit, both to railroad employees and the traveling public. As the greater part of commerce is interstate and exclusively under the control of the Congress the needed safety and uniformity must be secured by national legislation.

No other class of our citizens deserves so well of the Nation as those to whom the Nation owes its very being, the veterans of the civil war. Special attention is asked to the excellent work of the Pension Bureau in expediting and disposing of pension claims. During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1903, the Bureau settled 251,982 claims, an average of 825 claims for each working day of the year. The number of settlements since July 1, 1903, has been in excess of last year's average, approaching 1,000 claims for each working day, and it is believed that the work of the Bureau will be current at the close of the present fiscal year.

Pensions.

During the year ended June 30 last 25,566 persons were appointed through competitive examinations under the civil-service rules. This was 12,672 more than during the preceding year, and 40 per cent of those who passed the examinations. This abnormal growth was largely occasioned by the extension of classification to the rural free-delivery service and the appointment last year of over 9,000 rural carriers. A revision of the civil-service rules took effect on April 15 last, which has greatly improved their operation. The completion of the reform of the civil service is recognized by good citizens everywhere as a matter of the highest public importance, and the success of the merit system largely depends upon the effectiveness of the rules and the machinery provided for their enforcement. A very gratifying spirit of friendly cooperation exists in all the Departments of the Government in the enforcement and uniform observance of both the letter and spirit of the civil-service act. Executive orders of July 3, 1902; March 26, 1903, and July 8, 1903, require that appointments of all unclassified laborers, both in the Departments at Washington and in the field service, shall be made with the assistance of the United States Civil Service Commission, under a system of registration to test the relative fitness of applicants for appointment or employment. This system is competitive, and is open to all citizens of the United States qualified in respect to age, physical ability, moral character, industry, and adaptability for manual labor; except that in case of veterans of the civil war the element of age is omitted. This system of appointment is distinct from the classified service and does not classify positions of mere laborer under the civil-service act and rules. Regulations in aid thereof have been put in operation in several of the Departments and are being gradually extended in other parts of the service. The results have been very satisfactory, as extravagance has been checked by decreasing the number of unnecessary positions and by increasing the efficiency of the employees remaining.

Extension of civil-service rules.

The Congress, as the result of a thorough investigation of the charities and reformatory institutions in the District of Columbia, by a joint select committee of the two Houses which made its report in March, 1898, created in the act approved June 6, 1900, a board of charities for the District of Columbia, to consist of five residents of the District, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, each for a term of three years, to serve without compensation. President McKinley appointed five men who had been active and prominent in the public charities in Washington, all of whom upon taking office July 1, 1900, resigned from the different charities with which they had been connected. The members of the board have been reappointed in successive years. The board serves under the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The board gave its first year to a careful and impartial study of the special problems before it, and has continued that study every year in the light of the best practice in public charities elsewhere. Its recommendations in its annual reports to the Congress through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia "for the economical and efficient administration of the charities and reformatories of the District of Columbia," as required by the act creating it, have been based upon the principles commended by the joint select committee of the Congress in its report of March, 1898, and approved by the best administrators of public charities, and make for the desired systematization and improvement of the affairs under its supervision. They are worthy of favorable consideration by the Congress.

Reports of Board of Charities for District of Columbia.

The effect of the laws providing a General Staff for the Army and for the more effective use of the National Guard has been excellent. Great improvement has been made in the efficiency of our Army in recent years. Such schools as those erected at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley and the institution of fall maneuver work accomplish satisfactory results. The good effect of these maneuvers upon the National Guard is marked, and ample appropriation should be made to enable the guardsmen of the several States to share in the benefit. The Government should as soon as possible secure suitable permanent camp sites for military maneuvers in the various sections of the country. The service thereby rendered not only to the Regular Army, but to the National Guard of the several States, will be so great as to repay many times over the relatively small expense. We should not rest satisfied with what has been done, however. The only people who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are contented with the triumph of mediocrity over excellence. On the other hand, a system which encouraged the exercise of social or political favoritism in promotions would be even worse. But it would surely be easy to devise a method of promotion from grade to grade in which the opinion of the higher officers of the service upon the candidates should be decisive upon the standing and promotion of the latter. Just such a system now obtains at West Point. The quality of each year's work determines the standing of that year's class, the man being dropped or graduated into the next class in the relative position which his military superiors decide to be warranted by his merit. In other words, ability, energy, fidelity, and all other similar qualities determine the rank of a man year after year in West Point, and his standing in the Army when he graduates from West Point; but from that time on, all effort to find which man is best or worst, and reward or punish him accordingly, is abandoned; no brilliancy, no amount of hard work, no eagerness in the performance of duty, can advance him, and no slackness or indifference that falls short of a court-martial offense can retard him. Until this system is changed we can not hope that our officers will be of as high grade as we have a right to expect, considering the material upon which we draw. Moreover, when a man renders such service as Captain Pershing rendered last spring in the Moro campaign, it ought to be possible to reward him without at once jumping him to the grade of brigadier-general.

The Army.

Shortly after the enunciation of that famous principle of American foreign policy now known as the "Monroe Doctrine," President Monroe, in a special Message to Congress on January 30, 1824, spoke as follows: "The Navy is the arm from which our Government will always derive most aid in support of our * * * rights. Every power engaged in war will know the strength of our naval power, the number of our ships of each class, their condition, and the promptitude with which we may bring them into service, and will pay due consideration to that argument."

The Navy.

I heartily congratulate the Congress upon the steady progress in building up the American Navy. We can not afford a let-up in this great work. To stand still means to go back. There should be no cessation in adding to the effective units of the fighting strength of the fleet. Meanwhile the Navy Department and the officers of the Navy are doing well their part by providing constant service at sea under conditions akin to those of actual warfare. Our officers and enlisted men are learning to handle the battle ships, cruisers, and torpedo boats with high efficiency in fleet and squadron formations, and the standard of marksmanship is being steadily raised. The best work ashore is indispensable, but the highest duty of a naval officer is to exercise command at sea.

The establishment of a naval base in the Philippines ought not to be longer postponed. Such a base is desirable in time of peace; in time of war it would be indispensable, and its lack would be ruinous. Without it our fleet would be helpless. Our naval experts are agreed that Subig Bay is the proper place for the purpose. The national interests require that the work of fortification and development of a naval station at Subig Bay be begun at an early date; for under the best conditions it is a work which will consume much time.

It is eminently desirable, however, that there should be provided a naval general staff on lines similar to those of the General Staff lately created for the Army. Within the Navy Department itself the needs of the service have brought about a system under which the duties of a general staff are partially performed; for the Bureau of Navigation has under its direction the War College, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Board of Inspection, and has been in close touch with the General Board of the Navy. But though under the excellent officers at their head, these boards and bureaus do good work, they have not the authority of a general staff, and have not sufficient scope to insure a proper readiness for emergencies. We need the establishment by law of a body of trained officers, who shall exercise a systematic control of the military affairs of the Navy, and be authorized advisers of the Secretary concerning it.

By the act of June 28, 1902, the Congress authorized the President to enter into treaty with Colombia for the building of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama; it being provided that in the event of failure to secure such treaty after the lapse of a rea-

sonable time, recourse should be had to building a canal through Nicaragua. It has not been necessary to consider this alternative, as I am enabled to lay before the Senate a treaty providing for the building of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama. This was the route which commended itself to the deliberate judgment of the Congress, and we can now acquire by treaty the right to construct the canal over this route. The question now, therefore, is not by which route the isthmian canal shall be built, for that question has been definitely and irrevocably decided. The question is simply whether or not we shall have an isthmian canal.

Isthmian Canal.

When the Congress directed that we should take the Panama route under treaty with Colombia, the essence of the condition, of course, referred not to the Government which controlled that route, but to the route itself; to the territory across which the route lay, not to the name which for the moment the territory bore on the map. The purpose of the law was to authorize the President to make a treaty with the power in actual control of the Isthmus of Panama. This purpose has been fulfilled.

In the year 1846 this Government entered into a treaty with New Granada, the predecessor upon the Isthmus of the Republic of Colombia and of the present Republic of Panama, by which treaty it was provided that the Government and citizens of the United States should always have free and open right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama by any modes of communication that might be constructed, while in turn our Government guaranteed the perfect neutrality of the above-mentioned Isthmus with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea might not be interrupted or embarrassed. The treaty vested in the United States a substantial property right carved out of the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada then had and possessed over the said territory. The name of New Granada has passed away and its territory has been divided. Its successor, the Government of Colombia, has ceased to own any property in the Isthmus. A new Republic, that of Panama, which was at one time a sovereign state, and at another time a mere department of the successive confederations known as New Granada and Colombia, has now succeeded to the rights which first one and then the other formerly exercised over the Isthmus. But as long as the Isthmus endures, the mere geographical fact of its existence, and the peculiar interest therein which is required by our position, perpetuate the solemn contract which binds the holders of the territory to respect our right to freedom of transit across it, and binds us in return to safeguard for the Isthmus and the world the exercise of that inestimable privilege. The true interpretation of the obligations upon which the United States entered in this treaty of 1846 has been given repeatedly in the utterances of Presidents and Secretaries of State. Secretary Cass in 1858 officially stated the position of this Government as follows:

Review of relations of United States Government to matter of transit across Isthmus of Panama.

"The progress of events has rendered the interoceanic route across the narrow portion of Central America vastly important to the commercial world, and especially to the United States, whose possessions extend along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and demand the speediest and easiest modes of communication. While the rights of sovereignty of the states occupying this region should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of Eastern isolation, to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them, or, what is almost equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust relations as would prevent their general use."

Seven years later, in 1865, Mr. Seward in different communications took the following position:

"The United States have taken and will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the State of Panama, or any State of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain a perfect neutrality in connection with such domestic altercations. The United States will, nevertheless, hold themselves ready to protect the transit trade across the Isthmus against invasion of either domestic or foreign disturbers of the peace of the State of Panama. * * * Neither the text nor the spirit of the stipulation in that article by which the United States engages to preserve the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, imposes an obligation on this Government to comply with the requisition [of the President of the United States of Colombia for a force to protect the Isthmus of Panama from a body of insurgents of that country]. The purpose of the stipulation was to guarantee the Isthmus against seizure or invasion by a foreign power only."

Attorney-General Speed, under date of November 7, 1865, advised Secretary Seward as follows:

"From this treaty it can not be supposed that New Granada invited the United States to become a party to the intestine troubles of that Government, nor did the United States become bound to take sides in the domestic broils of New Granada. The United States did guarantee New Granada in the sovereignty and property over the territory. This was as against other and foreign governments."

For four hundred years, ever since shortly after the discovery of this hemisphere, the canal across the Isthmus has been planned. For two score years it has been worked at. When made it is to last for the ages. It is to alter the geography of a continent and the trade routes of the world. We have shown by every treaty we have negotiated or attempted to negotiate with the peoples in control of the Isthmus and with foreign nations in reference thereto our consistent good faith in observing our obligations; on the one hand to the peoples of the Isthmus, and on the other hand to the civilized world whose commercial rights we are safeguarding and guaranteeing by our action. We have done our duty to others in letter and in spirit, and we have shown the utmost forbearance in exacting our own rights.

Last spring, under the act above referred to, a treaty concluded between the representatives of the Republic of Colombia and of our Government was ratified by the Senate. This treaty was entered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia and after a body of experts appointed by our Government especially to go into the matter of the routes across the Isthmus had pronounced unanimously in favor of the Panama route. In drawing up this treaty every concession was made to the people and to the Government of Colombia. We were more than just in dealing with them. Our generosity was such as to make it a serious question whether we had not gone too far in their interest at the expense of our own; for in our scrupulous desire to pay all possible heed, not merely to the real but even to the fancied rights of our weaker neighbor, who already owed so much to our protection and forbearance, we yielded in all possible ways to her desires in drawing up the treaty. Nevertheless the Government of Colombia not merely repudiated the treaty, but repudiated it in such manner as to make it evident by the time the Colombian Congress adjourned that not the scantiest hope remained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them. The Government of Colombia made the treaty, and yet when the Colombian Congress was called to ratify it the vote against ratification was unanimous. It does not appear that the Government made any real effort to secure ratification.

Repudiation of treaty by Colombia.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Congress a revolution broke out in Panama. The people of Panama had long been discontented with the Republic of Colombia, and they had been kept quiet only by the prospect of the conclusion of the treaty, which was to them a matter of vital concern. When it became evident that the treaty was hopelessly lost, the people of Panama rose literally as one man. Not a shot was fired by a single man on the Isthmus in the interest of the Colombian Government. Not a life was lost in the accomplishment of the revolution. The Colombian troops stationed on the Isthmus, who had long been unpaid, made common cause with the people of Panama, and with astonishing unanimity the new Republic was started. The duty of the United States in the premises was clear. In strict accordance with the principles laid down by Secretaries Cass and Seward in the official documents above quoted, the United States gave notice that it would permit the landing of no expeditionary force, the arrival of which would mean chaos and destruction along the line of the railroad and of the proposed canal, and an interruption of transit as an inevitable consequence. The de facto Government of Panama was recognized in the following telegram to Mr. Ehrman:

Revolution in Panama.

Course of United States.

"The people of Panama have, by apparently unanimous movement, dissolved their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their independence. When you are satisfied that a de facto government, republican in form and without substantial opposition from its own people, has been established in the State of Panama, you will enter into relations with it as the responsible government of the territory and look to it for all due action to protect the persons and property of citizens of the United States and to keep open the isthmian transit, in accordance with the obligations of existing treaties governing the relations of the United States to that territory."

The Government of Colombia was notified of our action by the following telegram to Mr. Beaupré:

"The people of Panama having, by an apparently unanimous movement, dissolved their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their independence, and having adopted a Government of their own, republican in form, with which the

Government of the United States of America has entered into relations, the President of the United States, in accordance with the ties of friendship which have so long and so happily existed between the respective nations, most earnestly commends to the Governments of Colombia and of Panama the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them. He holds that he is bound not merely by treaty obligations, but by the interests of civilization, to see that the peaceful traffic of the world across the Isthmus of Panama shall not longer be disturbed by a constant succession of unnecessary and wasteful civil wars."

When these events happened, fifty-seven years had elapsed since the United States had entered into its treaty with New Granada. During that time the Governments of New Granada and of its successor, Colombia, have been in a constant state of flux. The following is a partial list of the disturbances on the Isthmus of Panama during the period in question as reported to us by our consuls. It is not possible to give a complete list, and some of the reports that speak of "revolutions" must mean unsuccessful revolutions.

Disturbances on Isthmus since 1846.

May 22, 1850.—Outbreak; two Americans killed. War vessel demanded to quell outbreak.

October, 1850.—Revolutionary plot to bring about independence of the Isthmus.

July 22, 1851.—Revolution in four southern provinces.

November 14, 1851.—Outbreak at Chagres. Man-of-war requested for Chagres.

June 27, 1853.—Insurrection at Bogota, and consequent disturbance on Isthmus. War vessel demanded.

May 23, 1854.—Political disturbances; war vessel requested.

June 28, 1854.—Attempted revolution.

October 24, 1854.—Independence of Isthmus demanded by provincial legislature.

April, 1856.—Riot, and massacre of Americans.

May 4, 1856.—Riot.

May 18, 1856.—Riot.

June 3, 1856.—Riot.

October 2, 1856.—Conflict between two native parties. United States forces landed.

December 18, 1858.—Attempted secession of Panama.

April, 1859.—Riots.

September, 1860.—Outbreak.

October 4, 1860.—Landing of United States forces in consequence.

May 23, 1861.—Intervention of the United States forces required by intendente.

October 2, 1861.—Insurrection and civil war.

April 4, 1862.—Measures to prevent rebels crossing Isthmus.

June 13, 1862.—Mosquera's troops refused admittance to Panama.

March, 1865.—Revolution, and United States troops landed.

August, 1865.—Riots; unsuccessful attempt to invade Panama.

March, 1866.—Unsuccessful revolution.

April, 1867.—Attempt to overthrow Government.

August, 1867.—Attempt at revolution.

July 5, 1868.—Revolution; provisional government inaugurated.

August 29, 1868.—Revolution; provisional government overthrown.

April, 1871.—Revolution; followed apparently by counter revolution.

April, 1873.—Revolution and civil war which lasted to October, 1875.

August, 1876.—Civil war which lasted until April, 1877.

July, 1878.—Rebellion.

December, 1878.—Revolt.

April, 1879.—Revolution.

June, 1879.—Revolution.

March, 1883.—Riot.

May, 1883.—Riot.

June, 1884.—Revolutionary attempt.

December, 1884.—Revolutionary attempt.

January, 1885.—Revolutionary disturbances.

March, 1885.—Revolution.

April, 1887.—Disturbance on Panama Railroad.

November, 1887.—Disturbance on line of canal.

January, 1889.—Riot.

January, 1895.—Revolution which lasted until April.

March, 1895.—Incendiary attempt.

October, 1899.—Revolution.

February, 1900, to July, 1900.—Revolution.

January, 1901.—Revolution.

July, 1901.—Revolutionary disturbances.

September, 1901.—City of Colon taken by rebels

March, 1902.—Revolutionary disturbances.

July, 1902.—Revolution.

The above is only a partial list of the revolutions, rebellions, insurrections, riots, and other outbreaks that have occurred during the period in question; yet they number 53 for the 57 years. It will be noted that one of them lasted for nearly three years before it was quelled; another for nearly a year. In short, the experience of over half a century has shown Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order on the Isthmus. Only the active interference of the United States has enabled her to preserve so much as a semblance of sovereignty. Had it not been for the exercise by the United States of the police power in her interest, her connection with the Isthmus would have been sundered long ago. In 1856, in 1860, in 1873, in 1885, in 1901, and again in 1902, sailors and marines from United States war ships were forced to land in order to patrol the Isthmus, to protect life and property, and to see that the transit across the Isthmus was kept open. In 1861, in 1862, in 1885, and in 1900, the Colombian Government asked that the United States Government would land troops to protect its interests and maintain order on the Isthmus. Perhaps the most extraordinary request is that which has just been received and which runs as follows:

"Knowing that revolution has already commenced in Panama [an eminent Colombian] says that if the Government of the United States will land troops to preserve Colombian sovereignty, and the transit, if requested by Colombian chargé d'affaires, this Government will declare martial law; and, by virtue of vested constitutional authority, when public order is disturbed, will approve by decree the ratification of the canal treaty as signed; or, if the Government of the United States prefers, will call extra session of the Congress—with new and friendly members—next May to approve the treaty. [An eminent Colombian] has the perfect confidence of vice-president, he says, and if it became necessary will go to the Isthmus or send representative there to adjust matters along above lines to the satisfaction of the people there."

Latest proposition of Colombian Government.

This dispatch is noteworthy from two standpoints. Its offer of immediately guaranteeing the treaty to us is in sharp contrast with the positive and contemptuous refusal of the Congress which has just closed its sessions to consider favorably such a treaty; it shows that the Government which made the treaty really had absolute control over the situation, but did not choose to exercise this control. The dispatch further calls on us to restore order and secure Colombian supremacy in the Isthmus from which the Colombian Government has just by its action decided to bar us by preventing the construction of the canal.

The control, in the interest of the commerce and traffic of the whole civilized world, of the means of undisturbed transit across the Isthmus of Panama has become of transcendent importance to the United States. We have repeatedly exercised this control by intervening in the course of domestic dissension, and by protecting the territory from foreign invasion. In 1853 Mr. Everett assured the Peruvian minister that we should not hesitate to maintain the neutrality of the Isthmus in the case of war between Peru and Colombia. In 1864 Colombia, which has always been vigilant to avail itself of its privileges conferred by the treaty, expressed its expectation that in the event of war between Peru and Spain the United States would carry into effect the guaranty of neutrality. There have been few administrations of the State Department in which this treaty has not, either by the one side or the other, been used as a basis of more or less important demands. It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the Department of State had reason to believe that an attack upon Colombian sovereignty on the Isthmus had, on several occasions, been averted by warning from this Government. In 1886, when Colombia was under the menace of hostilities from Italy in the Cerruti case, Mr. Bayard expressed the serious concern that the United States could not but feel, that a European power should resort to force against a sister republic of this hemisphere, as to the sovereign and uninterrupted use of a part of whose territory we are guarantors under the solemn faith of a treaty.

Importance to United States of control of means of undisturbed transit across Isthmus.

The above recital of facts establishes beyond question: First, that the United States has for over half a century patiently and in good faith carried out its obligations under the treaty of 1846; second, that when for the first time it became possible for Colombia to do anything in requital of the services thus repeatedly rendered to it for fifty-seven years by the United States, the Colombian Government peremptorily and offensively refused thus to do its part, even though to do so would have been to its advantage and immeasurably to the advantage of the State of Panama, at that time under its jurisdiction; third, that throughout this period revolutions, riots, and factional disturbances of every kind have occurred one after the other in almost uninterrupted succession, some of them lasting for months and even for years, while the central government was unable to put them down or to make peace with the rebels; fourth, that these disturbances instead of showing any sign of abating have tended to grow more numerous and more serious in the immediate past; fifth, that the control of

Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama could not be maintained without the armed intervention and assistance of the United States. In other words, the Government of Colombia, though wholly unable to maintain order on the Isthmus, has nevertheless declined to ratify a treaty the conclusion of which opened the only chance to secure its own stability and to guarantee permanent peace on, and the construction of a canal across, the Isthmus.

Under such circumstances the Government of the United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness, amounting in their sum to a crime against the Nation, had it acted otherwise than it did when the revolution of November 3 last took place in Panama. This great enterprise of building the interoceanic canal can not be held up to gratify the whims, or out of respect to the governmental impotence, or to the even more sinister and evil political peculiarities, of people who, though they dwell afar off, yet, against the wish of the actual dwellers on the Isthmus, assert an unreal supremacy over the territory. The possession of a territory fraught with such peculiar capacities as the Isthmus in question carries with it obligations to mankind. The course of events has shown that this canal can not be built by private enterprise, or by any other nation than our own; therefore it must be built by the United States.

Every effort has been made by the Government of the United States to persuade Colombia to follow a course which was essentially not only to our interests and to the interests of the world, but to the interests of Colombia itself. These efforts have failed; and Colombia, by her persistence in repulsing the advances that have been made, has forced us, for the sake of our own honor, and of the interest and well-being, not merely of our own people, but of the people of the Isthmus of Panama and the people of the civilized countries of the world, to take decisive steps to bring to an end a condition of affairs which had become intolerable. The new Republic of Panama immediately offered to negotiate a treaty with us. This treaty I herewith submit. By it our interests are better safeguarded than in the treaty with Colombia which was ratified by the Senate at its last session. It is better in its terms than the treaties offered to us by the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. At last the right to begin this great undertaking is made available. Panama has done her part. All that remains is for the American Congress to do its part, and forthwith this Republic will enter upon the execution of a project colossal in its size and of well-nigh incalculable possibilities for the good of this country and the nations of mankind.

Submission of treaty with new Republic of Panama.

By the provisions of the treaty the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama. There is granted to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of a strip ten miles wide and extending three nautical miles into the sea at either terminal, with all lands lying outside of the zone necessary for the construction of the canal or for its auxiliary works, and with the islands in the Bay of Panama. The cities of Panama and Colon are not embraced in the canal zone, but the United States assumes their sanitation and, in case of need, the maintenance of order therein; the United States enjoys within the granted limits all the rights, power, and authority which it would possess were it the sovereign of the territory to the exclusion of the exercise of sovereign rights by the Republic. All railway and canal property rights belonging to Panama and needed for the canal pass to the United States, including any property of the respective companies in the cities of Panama and Colon; the works, property, and personnel of the canal and railways are exempted from taxation as well in the cities of Panama and Colon as in the canal zone and its dependencies. Free immigration of the personnel and importation of supplies for the construction and operation of the canal are granted. Provision is made for the use of military force and the building of fortifications by the United States for the protection of the transit. In other details, particularly as to the acquisition of the interests of the New Panama Canal Company and the Panama Railway by the United States and the condemnation of private property for the uses of the canal, the stipulations of the Hay-Herran treaty are closely followed, while the compensation to be given for these enlarged grants remains the same, being ten millions of dollars payable on exchange of ratifications; and, beginning nine years from that date, an annual payment of $250,000 during the life of the convention.

Provisions of treaty.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 7, 1903.*

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAIRBANKS in the chair). The message will be printed, and lie on the table.

LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith, with my approval thereof, rules and regulations for the lease, sale, or other disposition of the public lands, other than timber or mineral lands, in the Philippine Islands, made by the government of said islands, pursuant to the provisions of section 13 of the act entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902.

I also transmit therewith a letter from the Secretary of War, dated December 5, 1903, with inclosures.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 7, 1903.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of War for the year 1903; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for the year 1903; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Attorney-General for the year 1903; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the year 1903; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. COCKRELL. These reports will be printed with the President's message?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. They will be printed with the message.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1903; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate House bill 1921, known as the Cuban bill. It will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 1921) to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the 11th day of December, in the year 1902.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CULLOM. I have agreed to yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] to secure the adoption of a resolution, if there is no controversy about it, and I understand there will be none. I yield to allow the Senator to call it up.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. PENROSE. I ask unanimous consent to call up for present consideration the resolution reported this morning from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, in reference to an investigation of the Post-Office Department.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of a resolution which will be read at length.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. PENROSE on the 1st instant and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, in view of the charges of corruption, extravagance, and violations of law in the administration of the affairs of the Post-Office Department, is hereby authorized and instructed to request the Postmaster-General to send to the committee all papers connected with the recent investigation of his Department, and, if necessary, to make further inquiry into the administration of the said Department, and to make report thereon to Congress upon completion of said investigation.

Resolved, That said committee shall have power to send for persons, books, and papers, examine witnesses under oath, employ a stenographer, and sit, by subcommittee or otherwise, during the sessions of the Senate or during the periods of its adjournment, at such times and places as the committee may determine; and the actual and necessary expenses of said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate with an amendment, on page 1, line 14, after the word "Senate," to strike out "or during the periods of its adjournment."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. I offer the amendments to the resolution which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments proposed by the Senator from Maryland will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed, on page 1, line 4, after the word "hereby," to strike out the words "authorized and;" in line 7, after the word "and," to strike out the words "if necessary to" and to insert "said committee shall;" in line 8, after the word "administration," to insert "and expenditures;" in line 9, after the word "to," to strike out "Congress" and insert "the Senate," and at the end of line 10 to insert "on or before the 1st day of May, 1904."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will put the question on the first amendment proposed by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN], which will be again stated.

Mr. PENROSE. I desire to say that I am perfectly willing to accept the amendments proposed by the Senator from Maryland and hope that they will be adopted by the Senate without objection.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, if I understand the amendments, I am not disposed to accept them, and I should like to have the resolution read as it would be if so amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read as proposed to be amended by the Senator from Maryland.

The Secretary read the resolution as proposed to be amended, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, in view of the charges of corruption, extravagance, and violations of law in the administration of the affairs of the Post-Office Department, is hereby instructed to request the Postmaster-General to send to the committee all papers connected with the recent investigation of his Department, and said committee shall make further inquiry into the administration and expenditures of the said Department, and to make report thereon to the Senate upon completion of said investigation on or before the 1st day of May, 1904.

Resolved, That said committee shall have power to send for persons, books, and papers, examine witnesses under oath, employ a stenographer, and sit, by subcommittee or otherwise, during the sessions of the Senate, at such times and places as the committee may determine; and the actual and necessary expenses of said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, if I understand the effect of these proposed amendments it is that the Senate shall now decide, and so declare, that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads is instructed to institute an investigation into what have been termed the "scandals" in the Post-Office Department. The resolution as it came from the committee provided that the papers connected with the investigation, or the report, as it has been called, of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, should be sent to the committee, and then, upon perusal of that report, if they found it was necessary or proper, they might institute further proceedings. I think that resolution was just right.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator permit me to ask him to which committee he refers when he says the resolution came from the committee?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I refer to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BACON. I think the Senator from Connecticut is mistaken. I do not think the resolution was ever referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. It came from another committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The resolution was introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. To that extent it is supposed to represent the conclusions of that committee. It was then referred, as it called for the expenditure of money, to the Committee on Contingent Expenses and has been reported back by that committee. But my statement was that the resolution as introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads called for the papers to be sent to the Senate, and, of course, to the committee, and then instructed the committee, if it found it necessary or proper upon a perusal of that report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, as we all understand it to be, to go further in the matter and to institute further inquiry and investigation.

The effect of the proposed amendments, therefore, is to ask the Senate now, without that report having been laid before it, without knowing to what extent the investigation has already gone and whether there is really any occasion for further investigation, to decide that a further legislative Senatorial investigation of the affairs of the Post-Office Department shall be made.

Mr. President, I am not in favor of that. This is not the time to determine that question. It will be time to determine that question when the papers have been sent to the committee and the whole scope and extent of the investigation is before the Senate and the committee. To say now that a legislative investigation of this subject shall be had is, as it seems to me, acting in the dark—acting without knowing whether there is any occasion to pursue the matter further than it has already been pursued by the investigation set on foot in the Post-Office Department by the direction of the Postmaster-General and with the approval of the President. It seems to me entirely out of order and out of character that we should at this time determine that there should be a further, and, indeed, an original, investigation of this matter by this branch of Congress.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to the question whether this resolution pursues the usual course in such matters. As I understand it, the two Houses of Congress have the right to require any Department of the Government to lay before them the public records and papers in their archives which are needed for the information of the Legislature. The only exception we make to that is in cases where it is supposed the public interests may be harmed by making such things public, and then we address a request to the President to have the proper information conveyed if, in his judgment, it be not inconsistent with the public interests.

If I understand this resolution correctly, it directs a committee of the Senate to request the Postmaster-General to do so and so. I do not think that puts us in quite the proper relation to that Department. We should direct the Postmaster-General to send in such papers; or, if there is any doubt, because of some legal proceedings which are pending or otherwise, we should ask the President for the information, if, in his judgment, it be not inconsistent with the public interests.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, when I gave way to allow this resolution to be considered I was led to understand that there would be no opposition whatever to it and that the chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads was anxious to get to work. I yielded with that expectation. If there is going to be any further discussion about the resolution, I hope it will be either referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads or laid over until some other day.

Mr. PENROSE. I do not understand that there will be any discussion. There is no opposition to the resolution. It is simply a matter of altering the wording here and there. I hope the Senator from Illinois will permit the matter to be disposed of now. It will not take long.

Mr. CULLOM. I am perfectly willing to allow the Senate to vote upon the resolution if it is ready to do so.

Mr. PENROSE. I think the Senate is ready to vote upon the resolution now. So far as I am concerned, as the author of the resolution, I am perfectly willing to accept the amendments which have been proposed, altering the wording. If the Senator from Massachusetts feels better satisfied with the use of the word "direct" instead of "request," I shall cheerfully accept such an amendment.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest that the resolution be amended so as to read that the Postmaster-General be directed to send to the Senate so and so, and that the committee do so and so.

Mr. PENROSE. I accept that amendment, and I ask for a vote on the resolution as proposed to be amended by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN].

Mr. NELSON. I object to that without having an opportunity to say something about the resolution.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope the resolution will be recommitted to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, if it came from that committee.

Mr. BACON. It has never been referred to that committee.

Mr. NELSON. I will move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. I understand from the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] that the resolution has not been considered by that committee. Unless it is so referred, I shall ask the privilege of submitting a few remarks upon this question before it passes.

Mr. BATE. The amendments proposed by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] should be acted upon before the resolution is referred to the committee.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I merely want to say that, although I accepted the statement of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] that there was no opposition to this resolution, I still maintain in my own mind that there is opposition of at least one Senator to the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] moves that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I do not know that there is any use in referring the resolution to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. If the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] desires to be heard on the resolution, I am willing that it shall go over until he can have an opportunity to do so.

Mr. NELSON. If the resolution has not been considered by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads I think it is highly appropriate that it should be referred to that committee and considered by them. I was under the impression to-day, when the resolution was reported, that it had come from that committee, but it seems that it has only been referred to another committee

which has to deal with the expenses incident to such investigations.

Mr. CLAY. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly.

Mr. CLAY. It is true this resolution was referred, if I remember correctly, to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and was reported back to the Senate. This is simply a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to make an investigation. I can not see why a resolution of this kind ought to be referred to a committee at all. It is a resolution by the Senate instructing a certain committee to investigate a branch of the Government with which it deals. It does seem to me that if we want to discuss the resolution we ought to let it go over and discuss it, and then act upon it. I can not see the need of referring it to any committee.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope the Senator from Pennsylvania will allow the resolution to go over until to-morrow.

Mr. ALLISON. A motion to refer is always in order, and the Senator from Minnesota can make that motion to-morrow as well as to-day.

Mr. NELSON. Very well; I have no objection to the resolution going over until to-morrow.

Mr. CULLOM. I believe, Mr. President, that the resolution is out of the way for the time being.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution has gone over.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1921) to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the 11th day of December, in the year 1902.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I desire, in pursuance of the understanding which was reached during the last called session of Congress, to proceed to the discussion of the bill known as the "Cuban bill," I wish to say in the outset that there seems to be no occasion for a discussion of the constitutional questions which may be involved in it. I shall not, therefore, take up any question of that kind, but simply direct the few remarks that I shall make as a beginning of this discussion to the merits of the question of the ratification of the treaty and the passage of the pending bill.

The bill to carry into effect the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, having passed the House, has been favorably reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations and is now before the Senate for consideration.

This bill in terms authorizes the President, after receiving evidence that Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the reciprocity treaty between the two countries, to issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, and thereafter the products of Cuba now admitted free of duty by the United States shall continue to be so admitted, and all other products of the Republic of Cuba shall during the life of said convention be admitted at a reduction of 20 per cent.

That is the real substance of the bill, although it undertakes to recite all the provisions of the treaty in which the United States, on its part, makes concessions to the Republic of Cuba.

The only clause in the bill which is not found in the treaty is that provision which says:

And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as an admission on the part of the House of Representatives that customs duties can be changed otherwise than by an act of Congress originating in said House.

This clause was inserted in the bill, as appears from the report of the committee of the other branch of Congress, because the treaty says that no sugar the product of any other foreign country shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States, while this convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the Dingley Act. This provision being inserted in the bill, it was thought by the other branch that it by implication advanced the idea that by treaty or convention tariff duties could be changed, and the committee having the matter in charge desired that if the question should ever come before the Supreme Court it should not go to that court with the admission on the part of the House that, even by implication, the House admitted that the President and Senate could by treaty change the tariff law.

I do not desire at this time, at least, to discuss the constitutional question whether the President and Senate have the power to make and ratify reciprocity treaties which of their own force, without Congressional action, repeal revenue laws in conflict with them. That is a question on which there is a grave difference of opinion even among Senators, and on which the authorities are in conflict. However, a discussion of that important constitutional question is made unnecessary by the fact that the Senate itself, in order to facilitate the ratification of the treaty, in order to avoid controversy, and in view of the fact that similar provision had been inserted in our previous reciprocity treaties with Canada, with Hawaii, with Mexico, adopted an amendment to the Cuban treaty which provided that it should not take effect until approved by the Congress.

I will only say in passing that the declaration in the bill under consideration that "nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as an admission on the part of the House of Representatives that customs duties can be changed otherwise than by an act of Congress" is in no way binding upon the Senate. It is only a declaration of the views of the other branch of Congress. It is only a declaration which in different forms that branch of Congress has been resolving upon, and which it has maintained for the past one hundred years, but which has never received the sanction of the Senate or perhaps of the Executive.

Now, in reference to the form of the bill, which substantially reenacts the treaty in the form of a law: In my opinion a bill or resolution simply approving the treaty in so many words, without reciting its various provisions, would have been sufficient. However, the form of the approval is immaterial. An enactment of the various terms of the treaty is probably a sufficient approval of it, though not in terms.

I believe, Mr. President, that is all I desire to say in reference to the bill itself. Now, a few words in reference to our trade with Cuba and the treaty which the passage of this bill will carry into effect.

As Senators fully appreciate, Congress has now but a negative action over the treaty. The treaty having been ratified by both Governments, it can hardly now be amended or changed in the slightest particular. It must be approved as it stands or rejected as a whole. If this bill is not passed, the treaty, according to its terms, will never go into effect.

Statistics very clearly demonstrate that the products of the United States must be given special concessions in the ports of Cuba or we can not hope to secure a fair proportion of the Cuban market. The fact is that England, Germany, and European countries are underselling us in the Cuban market. Our products must have special concessions. The result has been that the balance of trade between the United States and Cuba is now in favor of Cuba. We purchase her entire crop of sugar and a large part of her tobacco and cigars, as well as of every other article which she exports, and yet we do not supply one-half of Cuba's imports. Situated within a few miles of our own coast, we should control the Cuban market. England and European countries generally are making great efforts to secure that market. These efforts were commenced immediately after Cuba was recognized as an independent government.

Illustrating the methods which are used to place the products of England and Europe in Cuba at a lower price than the United States can afford to do, it has been authoritatively stated that the carrying rates between European ports and Habana are lower than they are between New York, or even Mobile, and Habana. European ships can afford to carry the goods to Cuba at a sacrifice, because they are reimbursed by carrying the Cuban sugar and tobacco to New York and by charging comparatively high rates for carrying American products to the European market.

The late statistics show that while Cuba is constantly sending to the United States more of her sugar she is buying less of our products. Spain has lost most of her large trade with Cuba, but that trade has gone to Great Britain, France, and Germany, and not to the United States.

During the year 1902 the total imports of Cuba were $62,135,000, of which but a little over $26,000,000 worth were supplied by the United States. Other American countries supplied over eight million; Germany supplied nearly four million; Spain, ten million; France, two million; England, over nine million, and other European countries about a million and a half.

Our consul-general at Habana says that, comparing the trade of Cuba in the first three months of the year 1899 with that of the first three months of 1903, the loss and gains in supplying the imports of Cuba are as follows: United States, loss of 16 per cent; England, gain of 24 per cent; France, gain of 14 per cent; Germany, a gain of 146 per cent. That great gain of Germany resulted from the fact that she had until recently very little trade with Cuba.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, Cuba's total imports amounted to $62,620,279, of which amount the United States supplied but $21,769,572. During the previous fiscal year, 1902, Cuba's total imports were about the same, and we supplied $26,623,000. In other words, we sold to Cuba during the last fiscal year, 1903, nearly $5,000,000 less than we sold her during the fiscal year 1902, and at the same time Cuba's imports have not decreased, but she has purchased more from England and Europe.

These figures speak for themselves, and certainly show that we are rapidly losing even the small part of the Cuban market which

we formerly controlled. If our exports to Cuba continue to decrease as rapidly in the next few years as they have decreased since 1899, it will be but a few years when the United States will have lost the entire Cuban market, assuming, of course, that we fail to make a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. We must enter into reciprocal relations with Cuba or we will lose the greater part of the 21,000,000 worth of merchandise we are now selling her.

Now, as to Cuba's exports to the United States. During the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1903, Cuba's exports to the United States amounted to $62,341,000, as against $34,695 for the previous fiscal year, 1902. Cuba sent us, therefore, over $27,000,000 worth of her product during the year 1903 more than she sent us during the year 1902. It is not probable or possible that there will be such an enormous increase in the exports of Cuba to the United States in the next few years as there was during the past fiscal year. The increase during the past fiscal year is caused by the fact that during that year Cuba sold us forty-two and a half million dollars' worth of raw sugar, while in 1902 she sold us but a little over $18,000,000 worth. Cuba did not double her crop of sugar in one year. While she substantially increased that crop, the fact is that much of the sugar which she sent us last year was sugar which had been held in Cuba from the crops of previous years, waiting for better prices and perhaps for the ratification of a treaty of reciprocity between the two countries. The price of sugar for the past two or three years has been very low, and naturally the Cuban planter held his sugar just as long as he possibly could, hoping to obtain the benefit of the reduction provided for in this treaty. Therefore Cuba, during the past fiscal year, sent us several hundred millions of pounds more of sugar than she actually produced.

It is true, of course, that the production of sugar in Cuba has very largely increased within the last few years, and it is probable that it will increase in the years to come. But that can not be used as an argument against the treaty at this time. Our consumption of sugar is enormous, and we last year imported from foreign countries, strictly speaking, over $70,000,000 worth, of which Cuba supplied last year more than one-half.

What the United States desires by this reciprocity treaty is to secure the great Cuban market for the products of our farms and factories. We want to supply the forty or fifty million dollars' worth of merchandise which Cuba is now buying from Europe.

For a few minutes I will talk about the treaty itself, especially the concessions on the part of Cuba, discussing those concessions in the light of the latest statistics.

General Bliss, collector of the port of Habana during the American occupation, negotiated this treaty. Thoroughly versed in all the details of the Cuban market and the Cuban trade, he obtained from Cuba concessions on our products varying from 20 to 40 per cent, with the end in view of obtaining the highest concessions on the imports of Cuba now supplied by European countries, being satisfied with small concessions where we are already supplying the Cuban market. In other words, the object which General Bliss had in view in negotiating this treaty was to obtain the most he could from Cuba in return for the least concessions on our part. With General Bliss it was a cold business proposition. He wanted to negotiate a treaty that would expand the trade of the United States, not having in view particularly the benefit which such a treaty might prove to Cuba.

Article I of the treaty provides that everything now on the free lists of both countries shall remain on the free lists of both countries.

During the last year Cuba admitted from the United States articles free of duty to the value of $4,000,000, which included $1,294,000 worth of coal and nearly a million and a half dollars' worth of pine lumber.

During the last fiscal year the United States admitted from Cuba free of duty articles to the value of $3,114,807, which included over a million dollars' worth of cabinet woods, mahogany, as well as a large amount of such articles as cocoa, bananas, cocoanuts, etc., which are not raised in this country.

So by this first article Cuba agrees to continue to admit into her ports from the United States, free of duty, articles which last year amounted to $4,000,000; and the United States agrees to admit into our ports, free of duty, from Cuba articles which last year amounted to a little over three million.

Article II of the treaty contains the principal concession on the part of the United States, we by that article agreeing to admit all of the products of Cuba not now admitted free at a reduction of 20 per cent. Last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1903, we obtained from Cuba $59,827,000 worth of dutiable merchandise, upon which we collected $49,998,067 in duties. Upon these articles, principally sugar and tobacco, we will make a 20 per cent reduction.

Our concession, therefore, based on last year's imports, would amount to nearly $10,000,000.

But the last fiscal year is hardly a year upon which to make a fair basis, as Cuba so very largely increased her sales of sugar and tobacco to the United States, selling us very much more than she actually produced—that is, sending us a large quantity of sugar and tobacco which she had been holding in store.

Based on our imports of Cuban products for the fiscal year 1902, our concessions in revenue would amount to hardly $6,000,000.

And then, again, it must be remembered that our duty on both sugar and tobacco is very high, amounting to 102 per cent ad valorem on refined sugar and 97 per cent on raw sugar; being on leaf tobacco over 78 per cent; on cigars over 100 per cent ad valorem.

Cuba in return for this concession of 20 per cent gives us concessions of 20, 25, 30, and 40 per cent, respectively, on the products of the United States. An examination of that treaty will show that she actually gives us a concession on every single product which we send her, except those on the free list, because she gives us a concession of 20 per cent on everything on which she does not give us a greater concession.

Some of the articles on which we will obtain a 20 per cent concession, together with Cuba's import of those articles during the last fiscal year, are: Oils, over $700,000; manufactures of wood, nearly $800,000; machinery and apparatus, $1,733,000; meats and meat products, $1,688,746; lard, $3,175,000; coffee, over a million dollars; oats, beans, pease, potatoes, as well as a large number of other articles.

Some of the articles on which we obtain a 25 per cent concession, together with Cuba's import of those articles during the last fiscal year, are: Cast iron, wrought iron and steel, the trade of Cuba in which last year amounted to $2,968,519, of which the United States supplied one-half.

Brandies; the trade amounts to half a million dollars, of which we supply one-fifth.

In fish the trade last year was $927,739, of which we supplied $237,000.

Some of the articles on which the United States obtains a 30 per cent concession, together with Cuba's trade in those articles, are:

Butter. We supplied but $30,000 worth out of $125,000. We ought to supply all the butter they consume.

Flour of wheat. We supply the entire Cuban market, amounting to $2,231,000. We supply also her entire import of corn, amounting to a million dollars.

So far as obtaining a greater part of the Cuban market in flour and corn is concerned, it was unnecessary to have any concession at all; but this 30 per cent concession will go into the pockets of our millers.

In beer we have but a small proportion of the trade, amounting to a half million dollars.

In chemical and pharmaceutical products, on which we obtain a 30 per cent concession, we supplied in 1902 a little over $600,000 worth out of a total of $1,455,000.

But the most important article in the whole treaty upon which we get a concession from Cuba is our concession of 30 per cent on cotton and manufactures thereof, which includes all kinds of cotton goods except knit goods. This concession of 30 per cent will enable us to control the Cuban market in the cheaper and medium-priced cotton goods, of which the great bulk of the trade consists. The trade in cotton goods is a constantly increasing trade, amounting last year to $6,178,645, of which the United States supplies but $319,983.

Another important concession of 30 per cent is the concession on boots and shoes. Last year Cuba imported $1,791,000 worth of boots and shoes and we supplied less than $600,000 worth. This concession will enable us to control the Cuban market if our manufacturers of shoes will show some regard for the particular needs of the Cuban people. They will not wear and will not buy such shoes as are manufactured for use in the United States.

Another important 30 per cent concession obtained from Cuba is the concession on wines. Last year the Cubans imported $1,698,031 worth of wines, of which we supplied but a little over $3,000 worth. Our California wine manufacturers should be able to supply Cuba with a large part of the cheap wine which is consumed on the island.

On knitted goods Cuba gives us a 40 per cent concession, her trade in those goods amounting to $600,000, of which we supplied $16,000.

She gives us a 40 per cent concession on wool and manufactures, her trade in these articles amounting to $674,748, of which we supplied but $30,000. This concession should give us that trade.

Cuba gives us a 40 per cent concession on rice. Last year she imported $3,126,000 worth of rice, of which we supplied but a couple of hundred dollars' worth. If we can raise sufficient rice here in order to be able to export, the 40 per cent concession will afford us a great market in Cuba for our rice. I desire to say, Mr. President, that of late I have been getting letters from Americans showing an interest in this matter, and a purpose to go into the

rice business, and I hope they will enter upon it and carry it on to such an extent that they will be able to export to Cuba and other countries.

But I can not go into more of these figures. I will only say that on all of the articles on which Cuba gives us concessions it will increase our trade, and in many of them it will give us the entire Cuban market in those particular articles.

During the last year the United States sent to Cuba $18,352,532 worth of dutiable merchandise, upon which Cuba collected $5,006,147. Under the terms of the treaty her revenue concessions, based on last year's import, would amount to $1,109,337.

The respective revenue concessions would appear to be unequal, based on last year's trade, and they will continue to be, in my judgment, unless we pass the pending bill, carrying into effect the treaty, and in that way control the markets of that country as against Germany, Great Britain, and France. But there are a number of causes why Cuba's revenue concessions are so small and ours so large. In the first place her tariff is very much lower than ours. In fact, as soon as this treaty goes into effect she must raise her tariff on a great many articles, of course the United States retaining our 20 to 40 per cent lower rates of duty than any other nation in the world. Illustrating the difference in the two tariffs, our average ad valorem duty on Cuban products amounts to over 84 per cent. Cuba's average ad valorem duty on American products amounts to but 30 per cent.

Cuba's revenue concessions will very largely increase. The more trade we obtain the greater her concessions will be. When she raises her tariff they will of course be considerably greater.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. In amount.

Mr. CULLOM. Of course, in the amount; in the aggregate.

But the important thing which we obtain by this treaty is the great market for our products, including farm and manufacture. The Cuban market will, with prosperity, continue to increase. Conservative authorities estimate that the Cuban imports will amount to $100,000,000 in a few years. If these estimates are nearly correct, if our manufacturers, our producers succeed in obtaining the Cuban market, the concessions in revenue on the part of the United States will be amply repaid.

From the investigation and examination of our situation with reference to Cuba, our trade relations, etc., which I have been able to make, I state without hesitation that this treaty is the most advantageous one to the United States which we could ask or expect, considering our small 20 per cent concession.

Reciprocity with Cuba will not be a new experiment. In 1892, under the reciprocity section of the McKinley Act, we entered into a reciprocity treaty with Cuba which remained in force for three years. It resulted in the greatest benefit both to Cuba and the United States. After that treaty went into effect our exports to Cuba increased almost 70 per cent.

The subject of reciprocity with Cuba has been before Congress for three years or more. Earnestly supported by that great protectionist, the late President McKinley, it has been no less ardently advocated by his successor, President Roosevelt.

While it is true that the United States desire to and will expand our trade and increase our markets by the ratification of this treaty, yet, as has been submitted to us, when the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the Congress of the United States this Government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country.

No other nation in the world stands in the close relation to us that the Republic of Cuba does. She has consented to our imposing limitations upon some of her powers as an independent government. She has leased to us coaling stations on her island. Under these circumstances we can afford to and will treat Cuba as we treat no other nation in the world. If by the ratification of this treaty we give to Cuba permanent prosperity I am sure it will meet with the unanimous approval of the people of the United States. The treaty will not injure in the least the United States or any portion of our people, but on the contrary will help us, and at the same time it will prove of benefit to Cuba.

In the language of President Roosevelt:

> We gave Cuba liberty; we are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who served her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward, and in helping her we shall help ourselves. A failure to enact this legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

Mr. President, I do not care to say anything more at the present time. As Senators are aware, under the arrangement in reference to the treatment of this subject, the bill is to be brought before the Senate after the morning business every day, if anybody desires to speak on it, until the 16th instant, when it will be voted upon.

Mr. TELLER. I desire to take the floor on the bill and to submit some remarks upon it.

Mr. CLAY. I wish to ask the Senator from Colorado whether he would like to go on to-night?

Mr. TELLER. I will do whatever the Senate thinks best about it.

Mr. CLAY. It is late, Mr. President, and I suggest that the Senator from Colorado go on to-morrow.

Mr. TELLER. I am quite willing that the Senate should go on with any other business. I will retain the floor.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE HENRY BURK.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. HENRY BURK, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

Mr. PENROSE. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives relative to the death of the late Representative BURK.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 7, 1903.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. HENRY BURK, a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a committee of seventeen Members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk, and ask for their present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania submits resolutions which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. HENRY BURK, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join a committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The resolutions were considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed, under the second resolution, as the committee on the part of the Senate, Mr. PENROSE, Mr. QUAY, Mr. BALL, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. LATIMER, Mr. NEWLANDS, and Mr. CARMACK.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of our late colleague, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 8, 1903, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *December 7, 1903.*

This being the day designated by the Constitution for the annual meeting of Congress, the Members of the House of Representatives assembled in their Hall for the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, and at 12 o'clock m. were called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER.

Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., Chaplain of the House, offered the following prayer:

Father of life, and light, and love, mercy, truth, and justice! Pour out, we beseech Thee, upon these Thy servants, plenteously of Thy spirit, that the issues of this House to-day and always may be to the uplifting of humanity and redound to Thy glory. Remember, O Lord, the colleagues, friends, and sorely bereaved family in the removal, by death, of one of the Members of this House, honored, respected, and beloved by all who knew him. Comfort them, we beseech Thee, by the blessed hope of immortality in Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce that Hon. John M. Pinckney, Member-elect from the Eighth district of Texas, is present and desires to be sworn in.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection the Chair will lay before the House a telegram which he has received from the governor of Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

AUSTIN, TEX., *December 6, 1903.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

I am reliably informed that at a special election held in the Eighth Congressional district of Texas on the 17th of November last Hon. J. M. Pinckney was elected as Member of Congress to succeed Hon. Thomas Ball, resigned. I am also advised that Pinckney's election is conceded by his opponents. Under our laws, the official returns can not be opened and counted until forty days after the election.

S. W. T. LANHAM, *Governor of Texas.*

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. STEPHENS] asks unanimous consent that his colleague, Judge Pinckney, may now take the oath of office.

There being no objection, Mr. Pinckney came forward and was duly qualified by taking the oath of office prescribed by law.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

The SPEAKER directed that the roll be called, when the following-named Members and Delegates responded:

ALABAMA.

George W. Taylor.
Henry D. Clayton.
Sydney J. Bowie.
John H. Bankhead.
William Richardson.

ARKANSAS.

Robert Bruce Macon.
Stephen Brundidge, jr.
Hugh A. Dinsmore.
John S. Little.
Joseph T. Robinson.
Robert M. Wallace.

CALIFORNIA.

James N. Gillett.
Theodore A. Bell.
Victor H. Metcalf.
Edward J. Livernash.
William J. Wynn.
James C. Needham.
James McLachlan.
Milton J. Daniels.

COLORADO.

Franklin E. Brooks.
John F. Shafroth.
Herschel M. Hogg.

CONNECTICUT.

Nehemiah D. Sperry.
Frank B. Brandegee.
Ebenezer J. Hill.

FLORIDA.

Stephen M. Sparkman.
Robert W. Davis.
William B. Lamar.

GEORGIA.

Rufus E. Lester.
Elijah B. Lewis.
William C. Adamson.
Leonidas F. Livingston.
Charles L. Bartlett.
John W. Maddox.
Farish Carter Tate.
Thomas W. Hardwick.
William G. Brantley.

IDAHO.

Burton L. French.

ILLINOIS.

Martin Emerich.
James R. Mann.
William W. Wilson.
Philip Knopf.
Henry S. Boutell.
George E. Foss.
Howard M. Snapp.
Charles E. Fuller.
Benjamin F. Marsh.
George W. Prince.
Joseph V. Graff.
John A. Sterling.
Joseph G. Cannon.
Vespasian Warner.
Henry T. Rainey.
Ben F. Caldwell.
William A. Rodenberg.
Joseph B. Crowley.
James R. Williams.
George W. Smith.

INDIANA.

James A. Hemenway.
William T. Zenor.
Francis M. Griffith.
Jesse Overstreet.
Charles B. Landis.
Edgar D. Crumpacker.
James M. Robinson.

IOWA.

Thomas Hedge.
Martin J. Wade.
Benjamin P. Birdsall.
Robert G. Cousins.
John F. Lacey.
John A. T. Hull.
William P. Hepburn.
Walter I. Smith.
James P. Conner.
Lot Thomas.

KANSAS.

Charles F. Scott.
Charles Curtis.
Justin D. Bowersock.
Philip P. Campbell.
Wm. A. Calderhead.
Victor Murdock.

KENTUCKY.

Ollie M. James.
Augustus O. Stanley.
John S. Rhea.
David H. Smith.
Swagar Sherley.
George G. Gilbert.
James N. Kehoe.
W. Godfrey Hunter.

LOUISIANA.

Robert C. Davey.

MAINE.

Amos L. Allen.
Edwin C. Burleigh.
Llewellyn Powers.

MARYLAND.

Frank C. Wachter.
James W. Denny.
Sydney E. Mudd.
George A. Pearre.

MASSACHUSETTS.

George P. Lawrence.
Frederick H. Gillett.
Charles Q. Tirrell.
Butler Ames.
Augustus P. Gardner.
Ernest W. Roberts.
Samuel W. McCall.
William S. McNary.
John A. Sullivan.
William C. Lovering.

MICHIGAN.

Alfred Lucking.
Charles C. Townsend.
Washington Gardner.
Edward L. Hamilton.
Wm. Alden Smith.
Samuel W. Smith.
Henry McMorran.
Joseph W. Fordney.
Roswell P. Bishop.
George A. Loud.
H. Olin Young.

MINNESOTA.

James T. McCleary.
Charles R. Davis.
John Lind.
Andrew J. Volstead.
J. Adam Bede.
Halvor Steenerson.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ezekiel S. Candler, jr.
Thomas Spight.
Benjamin G. Humphreys.
Wilson S. Hill.
Frank A. McLain.
John S. Williams.

MISSOURI.

James T. Lloyd.
William W. Rucker.
John Dougherty.
William S. Cowherd.
David A. De Armond.
Courtney W. Hamlin.
Champ Clark.
Richard Bartholdt.
John T. Hunt.
Edward Robb.
Mæcenas E. Benton.
Robert Lamar.

MONTANA.

Joseph M. Dixon.

NEBRASKA.

Elmer J. Burkett.
Gilbert M. Hitchcock.
John J. McCarthy.
Edmund H. Hinshaw.
George W. Norris.
Moses P. Kinkaid.

NEVADA.

Clarence D. Van Duzer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cyrus A. Sulloway.
Frank D. Currier.

NEW JERSEY.

Henry C. Loudenslager.
John J. Gardner.
Benjamin F. Howell.
William M. Lanning.
Charles N. Fowler.
William Hughes.
Richard Wayne Parker.
William H. Wiley.
Allan Benny.
Allan L. McDermott.

NEW YORK.

Townsend Scudder.
George H. Lindsay.
Charles T. Dunwell.
Frank E. Wilson.
Edward M. Bassett.
Robert Baker.
John J. Fitzgerald.
Timothy D. Sullivan.
Henry M. Goldfogle.
William Sulzer.
George B. McClellan.
Francis B. Harrison.
Ira Edgar Rider.
William H. Douglas.
Jacob Ruppert, jr.
Frank E. Shober.
Joseph A. Goulden.
Norton P. Otis.
Thomas W. Bradley.
John H. Ketcham.
William H. Draper.
George N. Southwick.
George J. Smith.
Lucius N. Littauer.
James S. Sherman.
Charles L. Knapp.
John W. Dwight.
Sereno E. Payne.
James Breck Perkins.
Charles W. Gillet.
William H. Ryan.
Edward B. Vreeland.

NORTH CAROLINA.

John H. Small.
Claude Kitchin.
Charles R. Thomas.
William W. Kitchin.
Robert N. Page.
Theodore F. Kluttz.
Edwin Y. Webb.
James M. Gudger, jr.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Thomas F. Marshall.
Burleigh F. Spalding.

OHIO.

Nicholas Longworth.
Herman P. Goebel.
Robert M. Nevin.
Harvey C. Garber.
John S. Snook.
Charles Q. Hildebrant.
Thomas B. Kyle.
William R. Warnock.
James H. Southard.
Charles H. Grosvenor.
DeWitt C. Badger.
Amos H. Jackson.
William W. Skiles.
Henry C. Van Voorhis.
Capell L. Weems.
John W. Cassingham.
James Kennedy.
Jacob A. Beidler.
Theodore E. Burton.

OREGON.

Binger Hermann.
John N. Williamson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry H. Bingham.
Robert Adams, jr.
Reuben O. Moon.
George D. McCreary.
Thomas S. Butler.
Irving P. Wanger.
H. Burd Cassel.
George Howell.
Henry W. Palmer.
Marcus C. L. Kline.
Elias Deemer.
Charles H. Dickerman.
Thaddeus M. Mahon.
Marlin E. Olmsted.
Alvin Evans.
Daniel F. Lafean.
George F. Huff.
Allen F. Cooper.
Ernest F. Acheson.
Arthur L. Bates.
Joseph H. Shull.
William O. Smith.
Joseph C. Sibley.
George Shiras III.
John Dalzell.
Henry Kirke Porter.
James W. Brown.

RHODE ISLAND.

David L. D. Granger.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

George S. Legare.
George W. Croft.
Wyatt Aiken.
Joseph T. Johnson.
A. F. Lever.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Charles H. Burke.
Eben W. Martin.

TENNESSEE.

Henry R. Gibson.
John A. Moon.
Morgan C. Fitzpatrick.
James D. Richardson.
John W. Gaines.
Lemuel P. Padgett.
Thetus W. Sims.
Rice A. Pierce.
Malcolm R. Patterson.

TEXAS.

Morris Sheppard.
Gordon Russell.
Choice B. Randell.
Jack Beall.
Scott Field.
Alexander W. Gregg.
George F. Burgess.
Albert S. Burleson.
Oscar W. Gillespie.
John H. Stephens.
James L. Slayden.
John N. Garner.
William R. Smith.

VERMONT.

David J. Foster.
Kittredge Haskins.

VIRGINIA.

William A. Jones.
John Lamb.
Robert G. Southall.
Claude A. Swanson.
Carter Glass.
James Hay.
John F. Rixey.
Campbell Slemp.
Henry D. Flood.

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones.
Francis W. Cushman.
William E. Humphrey.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Blackburn B. Dovener.
Alston G. Dayton.
Joseph Holt Gaines.
Harry C. Woodyard.
James A. Hughes.

WISCONSIN.

Henry A. Cooper.
Henry C. Adams.
Joseph W. Babcock.
Theobald Otjen.
William H. Stafford.
Charles H. Weisse.
John J. Esch.
Edward S. Minor.
Webster E. Brown.
John J. Jenkins.

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell.

NEW MEXICO.

Bernard S. Rodey.

OKLAHOMA.

Bird S. McGuire.

HAWAII.

Jonah Kalanianaole.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the presence of 306 Members—a quorum.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

Also—

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of two Senators, be appointed by the Chair to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

And that in compliance with the foregoing the Presiding Officer had appointed as said committee Mr. HALE and Mr. COCKRELL.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HEPBURN offered the following resolution; which was read, considered, and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed on the part of the House, to join the committee appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. HEPBURN, Mr. HEMENWAY, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi as the committee on the part of the House, under the resolution just adopted.

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE.

Mr. PAYNE offered the following resolution; which was read, considered, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has appeared, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

ELECTION CONTESTS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Clerk of the House; which was read, as follows:

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before the House of Representatives a list of contests for seats in the House of Representatives for the Fifty-eighth Congress of the United States, notices of which have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the House, and also transmit therewith all original testimony, papers, and documents relating thereto, as follows, to wit:

State of California, Fourth district.
State of Colorado, First district.
State of Illinois, Sixth district.
State of Massachusetts, Ninth district.
State of Missouri, Eleventh and Twelfth districts.
State of North Carolina, Tenth district.
Territory of Oklahoma.
State of Pennsylvania, Tenth district.
State of South Carolina, First and Seventh districts.
State of Tennessee, Eighth district.

The Clerk has opened and printed the testimony in all of the above cases excepting the Sixth district of Illinois.

In compliance with the act approved March 2, 1897, entitled "An act relating to contested elections," such portions of the testimony in the above cases (with the exceptions referred to) as the parties in interest agreed upon or as seemed proper to the Clerk after giving the requisite notices, have been printed and indexed, together with the notices of contest and the answers thereto, and such portions of the testimony as were not printed with the original papers have been sealed up and are ready to be laid before the Committee on Elections.

Two copies of the printed testimony in each case have been mailed to the contestant and the same number to the contestee. The law in reference to the briefs of both the contestant and contestee in each case has been complied with as far as possible upon receipt by the Clerk of said briefs.

In the case of the Sixth district of Illinois, the testimony has not been printed because the testimony for contestant was not filed with the Clerk until October 26, 1903, and no testimony has yet been filed by contestee.

In the case of the Tenth district of North Carolina, Hon. James M. Moody died before taking of testimony was completed, but the case was continued by attorneys for contestant.

So far as the briefs have been furnished to the Clerk, they are ready to be laid before the Committee on Elections upon the order of the House, together with a tabulated statement which has been prepared by the Clerk, showing the number of pages of testimony and the present status of each contested election case and all papers in connection therewith.

Very respectfully,
A. MCDOWELL,
Clerk House of Representatives.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Speaker House of Representatives.

District.	Contestant.	Contestee.	Testimony opened.	Testimony printed.	Printed pages of testimony and briefs.			Contestant notified to file brief.	Contestant's brief filed.	Contestee notified to file brief.	Contestee's brief filed.	Contestee's brief sent to contestant.	Contestant's reply brief filed.
					Testimony.	Briefs.	Total.						
			1903.	1903.				1903.	1903.	1903.	1903.	1903.	1903.
Fourth California	Julius Kahn	Edward J. Livernash.	June 11	June 25	365	68	433	June 25	July 25	July 25	Sept. 4	Sept. 4	Oct. 7
First Colorado	Robert W. Bonynge.	John F. Shafroth	do	July 18	1,752	562	2,314	July 18	Aug. 17	Aug. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Oct. 41
Sixth Illinois	Allen C. Durborow.	William Lorimer											
Ninth Massachusetts.	Joseph A. Conry.	John A. Keliher	June 8	Aug. 22	364	44	408	Aug. 22	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	
Eleventh Missouri	Charles F. Joy	John F. Hunt											
Twelfth Missouri	George D. Reynolds.	James J. Butler	June 9	Sept. 29	1,071	70	1,141	Sept. 29	Nov. 9	Nov. 10			
Tenth North Carolina.	James M. Moody.	James M. Gudger, jr.	do	July 6	643	81	724		Aug. 8		Sept. 25		
Territory of Oklahoma.	William Cross	Bird S. Maguire	June 12	July 23	155	127	282	July 23	Aug. 22	Aug. 24	Oct. 3	Oct. 3	
Tenth Pennsylvania	William Connell.	George Howell	June 30	July 7	3,824	557	4,381	Aug. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 25	Oct. 28	Oct. 28	
First South Carolina.	Aaron P. Prioleau	George S. Legare	June 12	June 27	126	121	247	June 27	Aug. 24	Aug. 24	Oct. 2	Oct. 2	Nov. 2
Seventh South Carolina.	A. D. Dantzler	Asbury F. Lever	do	June 25	100	88	188	June 25	July 29	July 29	Aug. 24	Aug. 24	
Eighth Tennessee	F. M. Davis	T. W. Sims	June 7	June 20	161	162	323	June 20	July 21	July 22	Aug. 19	Aug. 20	Sept. 19
							10,441						

The SPEAKER announced the reference of the election contests in the following cases to the committees designated:

To the Committee on Elections No. 1: Kahn *v.* Livernash, from the Fourth district of California; Dantzler *v.* Lever, from the Seventh district of South Carolina; Conry *v.* Keliher, from the Ninth district of Massachusetts; Moody *v.* Gudger, from the Tenth district of North Carolina.

To the Committee on Elections No. 2: Bonynge *v.* Shafroth, from the First district of Colorado; Reynolds *v.* Butler, from the Twelfth district of Missouri; Davis *v.* Sims, from the Eighth dis-

trict of Tennessee; Durborow *v.* Lorimer from the Sixth district of Illinois.

To the Committee on Elections No. 3: Connell *v.* Howell, from the Tenth district of Pennsylvania; Joy *v.* Hunt, from the Eleventh district of Missouri; Prioleau *v.* Legare, from the First district of South Carolina; Cross *v.* Maguire, from the Territory of Oklahoma.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

BUSINESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 2.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read:

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections No. 2 be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House and to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary in the transaction of its business.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania what printing will likely be necessary for the use of a Committee on Elections. I understand the records are already printed.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Speaker, we sometimes have printed the rules for the use of the members of the committee and of counsel and contestants, and on occasion, in important cases, the printing of the arguments of counsel.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. Is the adoption of a resolution like this for the benefit of a Committee on Elections usual?

Mr. OLMSTED. It is the customary resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I have no objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] to include the printing of the arguments of counsel. My understanding of the law is that the contestants and contestees are compelled to print the arguments of counsel, and I do not think that the House ought to be called upon or requested to permit the printing of the arguments of counsel at the expense of the Government. I never before heard of such a thing, and I happen to have served on a Committee on Elections for three Congresses.

Mr. OLMSTED. The only printing that is usually done by a committee is in important cases to have reported and printed the verbal arguments of counsel, which course has often been found of great assistance to the House itself.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to object to any usual resolutions, and it is not my purpose to object to this, but the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in answer to a question by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SMITH], stated that one of the purposes of the resolution was to print the arguments of counsel as made before the committee. I never before heard of that being done.

Mr. OLMSTED. I will state that it was done at the last session, and this resolution has been introduced every year for the last twenty years or more, probably for half a century.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 1.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections No. 1 be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House and to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST-OFFICE AND POST-ROADS.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business during this Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to sit during sessions of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 3.

Mr. HASKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections No. 3 be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House, and to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the resolution will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a resolution, for the consideration of which I ask unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, or such subcommittee as may be designated by it, shall have leave to sit during the sessions of the House for the Fifty-eighth Congress, and during the recess.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the resolution will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

Mr. BURTON. Also another resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rivers and Harbors be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business during the Fifty-eighth Congress.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the resolution will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries be, and the same is, authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary for the transaction of the business coming before it.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That leave is hereby given to the Committee on Banking and Currency to have matter pertaining to the business of the committee printed on order of the chairman.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee, for thirty days, on account of important business.

To Mr. BROWNLOW, for this day, on account of sickness.

To Mr. DARRAGH, indefinitely, on account of important business.

To Mr. KELIHER, for ten days, on account of important business.

To Mr. MILLER, for six days, on account of sickness.

To Mr. DRESSER, indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. COOPER of Texas, for ten days, on account of important business.

To Mr. BOWERS, for ten days, on account of important business.

To Mr. TALBOTT, for one week, on account of important business.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in connection with my remarks on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a ground plan and bird's-eye view of the exposition.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to have printed in connection with the remarks that he made at a former sitting of the House a ground plan and bird's-eye view of the exposition grounds at St. Louis. Is there objection?

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I do not care to make any objection, but I understand the law to be that these matters can only be printed after they have been submitted to the House Committee on Printing. That committee has to pass upon the matter before it is authorized to be printed, under the rule.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I think it ought to go to the Committee on Printing, and I shall object if the gentleman from Georgia does not.

The SPEAKER. There is objection.

Mr. BARTLETT. Not by me, sir; but by some one else.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, I want to make an explanation.

Mr. BARTLETT. I do not desire to object captiously to anything, but I know it to be the rule of the House, and that heretofore Members who have desired to have these things printed in the RECORD have been obliged to submit them to the Committee on Printing of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York objects. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent——

Mr. PAYNE. I will withhold the objection for a moment if the gentleman from Missouri wants to make an explanation.

The SPEAKER. One moment. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to submit a statement to the House. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I ask unanimous consent for the purpose of having this ground plan printed at my expense—not at the expense of the Government, but at my expense—and it is merely to secure the franking privilege, that the plan be inclosed in the envelope with my remarks, that I ask this privilege.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest——

Mr. PAYNE. Why, Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Printing has already been appointed, with the privilege of reporting at any time. Their reports are privileged when they come into the House, and I must insist on my objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York objects.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that the House do now take a recess until thirty minutes after 1 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the House take a recess until thirty minutes after 1 o'clock.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

And accordingly (at 1 o'clock p. m.) the House was declared in recess.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the House to act with a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of each House was now present and Congress was ready to receive any communication he might have to make have performed that duty, and report that the President will speedily communicate to the House of Representatives in writing.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk, and ask unanimous consent that it may now be considered.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be agreed to. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I present the following resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its consideration:

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required for the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be agreed to. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Several messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. BARNES, one of his secretaries.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual message from the President, which was read.

[For text of message see proceedings of Senate, p. 2.]

[Loud applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message and the accompanying documents be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith, with my approval thereof, rules and regulations for the lease, sale, or other disposition of the public lands, other than timber or mineral lands, in the Philippine Islands, made by the government of said islands, pursuant to the provisions of section 13 of the act entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902.

I also transmit therewith a letter from the Secretary of War, dated December 5, 1903, with inclosures.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 7, 1903.*

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will announce the following change of reference.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5513) granting increase of pensions to soldiers and widows of the Indian wars under act of July 27, 1892, and act approved June 27, 1902—from the Committee on Invalid Pensions to the Committee on Pensions.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS, for six days, on account of important business.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE BURK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk, and ask for its present consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. HENRY BURK, from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a committee of seventeen Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania, Mr. MORRELL, Mr. MCCLEARY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DEEMER, Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SIBLEY, Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts, Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, Mr. GAINES of West Virginia, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. DICKERMAN, Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana, and Mr. FLOOD.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

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 Clerk of the House, transmitting a report of the names of clerks and other persons employed, the time of their actual employment, the sums paid to each, a detailed statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund, the cost of stationery, etc.—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting his annual report for the year ended October 31, 1903—to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, transmitting a list of property in his charge on December 7, 1903—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a statement of the expenditures for International Exchanges, American Ethnology, National Museum, Astrophysical Observatory, and National Zoological Park—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, submitting a statement of the sums of money drawn and disbursed by him under the law—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5348) for the relief of Franklin Buchanan Sullivan—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5361) granting an increase of pension to Lucilius C. Moss—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 5751) providing for a coastwise canal in Texas—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 5752) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase State, city, or county bonds—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 5753) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of North Platte, State of Nebraska—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5754) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Kearney, State of Nebraska—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RODEY: A bill (H. R. 5755) for the relief of small-holding settlers within the limits of the grant of land to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company in the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 5756) to provide for the medical examination of pensioners and claimants for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 5757) granting the use of water privileges in the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals to N. F. Thompson and associates—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5758) to pension widows of officers and enlisted men in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 5759) to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company, to define the powers thereof, and to facilitate interstate commerce—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5760) granting pensions to soldiers and sailors confined in so-called Confederate prisons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5761) to authorize the Charleroi and Monessen Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the Monongahela River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JACKSON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5762) providing for a survey, plan, and estimate of the cost of improving the Sandusky (Ohio) River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5763) to further amend section 3 of the act for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico, approved March 2, 1889—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 5764) for the erection of a public building at Belvidere, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CASSEL: A bill (H. R. 5765) to provide for the erection of a public building at Columbia, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 5766) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the salaries of the deputy collectors of customs at the subports of Tacoma and Seattle, in the State of Washington, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5767) giving the consent of Congress to the removal of the restrictions on the sale of Puyallup allotted lands, and confirming and legalizing sales thereof since March 3, 1903—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5768) to establish a dwelling for keeper of fog signal at Robinson Point, State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5769) authorizing the construction of new buildings at the New Dungeness light station, State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5770) making an appropriation for the improvement of the Puyallup Indian School plant at Tacoma, Wash.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5771) to establish a mint of the United States at Tacoma, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5772) providing for the establishment of a life-saving station in the vicinity of Cape Flattery, or Flattery Rocks, on the coast of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5773) making an appropriation for the administration and improvement of the Mount Rainier National Park, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5774) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Aberdeen, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5775) providing a public building at Olympia, State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5776) increasing limit of cost for public building at Spokane, Wash.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5777) increasing limit of cost for public building at Tacoma, Wash.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5778) providing for the election of a Delegate from the Territory of Alaska to the House of Representatives of the United States, and defining citizenship and the qualifications of electors in said Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5779) providing for the election of a Delegate from the Territory of Alaska to the House of Representatives—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5780) to appropriate $150,000 for the promotion of salmon culture in Alaska—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5781) to prohibit location of placer-mining claims by power of attorney in Alaska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 5782) for the promotion and retirement of noncommissioned officers of the United States Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5783) providing for the adjustment and payment of the accounts of letter carriers arising under the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOWIE: A bill (H. R. 5784) granting certain lands belonging to the United States and situated in the State of Alabama

to the State of Alabama for the use and benefit of the common schools of that State—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 5785) for improving, repairing, and the erection of an addition to the public building at Peoria, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 5786) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the salary of the deputy collector of customs at Seattle, Wash.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUCKING: A bill (H. R. 5787) for temporary relief of the overcrowded accommodations in the post-office building at Detroit, Mich., by the erection of a one-story addition—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 5788) to provide for site and public building at Chambersburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 5789) for the extension of Seventeenth street northwest from Florida avenue to Columbia road—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 5790) to provide for the erection of a public building at Grand Rapids, in the State of Michigan—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5791) to establish a steam fog-signal station at the entrance to Holland Harbor, Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5792) making the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5793) to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5794) creating a national board of pardons—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5795) to determine and fix the necessary proof and procedure to be required of claimants for pensions, and to establish the proper officers to determine the rating thereof—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5796) to determine the term of service of all soldiers, sailors, and marines serving in the war of the rebellion for a period of ninety days or more—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5797) making the anniversary of William McKinley's birthday a legal holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5798) to increase the pension of totally deaf soldiers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 5799) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox at Thomaston, Me.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 5800) for the erection of a public building at Calais, Me.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 5801) for the erection of a public building at Bar Harbor, State of Maine—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BARTLETT: A bill (H. R. 5802) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Griffin, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KLUTTZ: A bill (H. R. 5803) to provide for the erection of a public building at Salisbury, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 5804) for the extension of M street east of Bladensburg road, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5805) for the opening of R street northeast to Twenty-eighth street and of Twenty-eighth street northeast from R street to M street—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 5806) authorizing the Secretary of War to sell stone from quarries on Fort Sill Reservation—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 5807) to extend the privilege of immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise to various subports in customs collection district of Puget Sound, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DWIGHT (by request): A bill (H. R. 5808) to establish a system of postal currency—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 5809) for the erection of a public building at Pittsburg, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 5810) authorizing certain extensions to be made in the lines of the City and Suburban Railway, of Washington, and of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 5811) to authorize the Norfolk and Western Railway Company to bridge the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River at certain points where the same forms the boundary line between the States of West Virginia and Kentucky or the boundary line between the States of West Virginia and Virginia—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 5812) increasing the rate of pension under the act of June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5813) granting pensions to ex-prisoners of war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY: A bill (H. R. 5814) for the enlargement of the post-office building at Youngstown, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: A bill (H. R. 5815) fixing the rate of pension for persons eligible under section 2, act of June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 5816) granting a pension of $12 per month to Union soldiers who served ninety days or more—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLEARY of Minnesota: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 53) making appropriation for the opening and improvement of streets in connection with the construction of the union railroad station in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 54) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 55) providing for the publication of the reports of the Board of Managers and Inspectors of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. ACHESON: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 56) providing for a survey of the Ohio River from the mouth of the Big Miami to the mouth of the Ohio—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FOWLER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 57) authorizing George H. Bridgman to accept from the British Government a silver inkstand, in recognition of his services to British interests while minister of the United States to Bolivia—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 14) providing for the printing and binding of 40,000 copies of the revised edition of the American Library Association Catalogue of Five Thousand Best Books—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A resolution (H. Res. 42) that the Select Committee on the Examination and Disposition of Documents of the Fifty-seventh Congress be continued—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A resolution (H. Res. 43) that the rules of the House be amended and House committees be enlarged—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A resolution (H. Res. 60) authorizing the chairman of Committee on Private Land Claims to appoint a clerk of said committee—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A resolution (H. Res. 61) authorizing the chairman of Committee on Indian Affairs to appoint an assistant clerk—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. FULLER: A resolution (H. Res. 62) for the appointment of a standing committee on expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A resolution (H. Res. 63) authorizing the chairman of Committee on Pacific Railroads to appoint a clerk—to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 64) concerning constructions of war vessels on the Great Lakes—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A resolution (H. Res. 65) concerning clerk and messenger to minority room—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 5817) granting an increase of pension to James Bane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5818) granting an increase of pension to Philip Snow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5819) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Herrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 5820) granting a pension to Delia White—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5821) granting a pension to Mary A. Johns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5822) granting an increase of pension to Eveline V. Ferguson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5823) for the relief of Nathan Van Beil, of Philadelphia, and others—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 5824) granting an increase of pension to Casper J. Schoer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5825) granting an increase of pension to William F. Gibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 5826) granting an honorable discharge to William Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5827) granting an honorable discharge to J. C. Ponceler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5828) for the relief of Charles Flanders—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5829) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Ellmaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5830) granting an increase of pension to James M. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5831) granting an increase of pension to John Tyler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5832) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5833) granting an increase of pension to Susan P. Tarrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5834) granting a pension to Charles E. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5835) granting a pension to Lucy A. Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5836) granting a pension to Jessie M. Beadell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 5837) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Melvin Green—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5838) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John W. Terwilliger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5839) for the relief of Zilla A. Ingerick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5840) for the relief of David W. Robbins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5841) for the relief of Abram Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5842) for the relief of Frances G. Elderkin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5843) for the relief of Isaac D. Knickerbocker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5844) for the relief of John King—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5845) for the relief of Michael McCormick—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5846) granting a pension to Carrie K. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5847) granting a pension to Patrick Doyle—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5848) granting a pension to Nancy McAvoy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5849) granting an increase of pension to Catharine R. Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5850) to reimburse Charlotte E. Brennan, widow of D. D. Brennan, for expenses incurred in travel from Yokohama, Japan, to Haverstraw, N. Y., after the summary discharge of said D. D. Brennan as paymaster's clerk in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5851) to refer the claim of Louis A. Guerber to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE: A bill (H. R. 5852) for the relief of the estate of Eliza A. White—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 5853) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mary Counts—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5854) granting an increase of pension to Charles Wedelstedt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 5855) granting an increase of pension to Herbert M. Blackwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5856) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5857) granting a pension to Martha J. Fleming—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5858) granting a pension to Pembroke S. Staples—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5859) for the relief of Pacific Pearl Mullett, administratrix of the estate of the late Alfred B. Mullett—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5860) for the relief of Pay Clerk Charles Blake, United States Navy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5861) for the relief of Henry E. Rhoades, assistant engineer United States Navy, retired—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 5862) granting an increase of pension to John Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5863) granting a pension to Zora Hagerty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5864) granting a pension to Lavina Schryver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: A bill (H. R. 5865) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Harlan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 5866) granting an increase of pension to John B. Colby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5867) granting a pension to Ina D. Burdick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CROFT: A bill (H. R. 5868) granting an increase of pension to William Simmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 5869) granting an increase of pension to John C. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5870) granting an increase of pension to Daniel D. V. Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5871) granting an increase of pension to William H. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5872) granting a pension to Mary L. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5873) granting a pension to William E. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5874) granting a pension to Edward McQueen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5875) for the relief of St. Genevieve Talifaro, alias Neat—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 5876) granting an increase of pension to Elijah S. Carleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 5877) granting an increase of pension to Eli Avery—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5878) granting an increase of pension to J. C. Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5879) granting an increase of pension to Bennett Putnam—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5880) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Dunn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5881) granting an increase of pension to William Cary—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5882) granting an increase of pension of Thomas Fern—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5883) granting an increase of pension to David Warentz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5884) granting an increase of pension to S. K. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5885) granting an increase of pension to George W. Sheldon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5886) granting an increase of pension to John W. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5887) granting an increase of pension to William H. Swinney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5888) granting an increase of pension to Mary Irene Rosenthal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5889) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Reilly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5890) granting an increase of pension to John H. Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5891) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Reasoner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5892) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester G. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5893) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5894) granting an increase of pension to Theophilus W. Milligan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5895) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Lawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5896) granting an increase of pension to William Kent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5897) granting an increase of pension to John W. Ijams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5898) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Heldey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5899) granting an increase of pension to William L. Hurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5900) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Hull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill H. R. 5901) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel Grewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5902) granting an increase of pension to Amos B. Ferguson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5903) granting an increase of pension to James B. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5904) granting an increase of pension to Albert G. Cluck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5905) granting an increase of pension to James Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5906) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. P. Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5907) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus W. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5908) granting an increase of pension to Luther L. L. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5909) granting an increase of pension to William H. Beck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5910) granting an increase of pension to J. H. Beatty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5911) granting an increase of pension to William G. Brooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5912) granting an increase of pension to Alexander S. Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5913) granting a pension to Mrs. John B. Waldrupe—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5914) granting a pension to Agnes Reilly—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5915) granting a pension to James Mathew—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5916) granting a pension to Mrs. Samuel Myers—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5917) granting a pension to Perry Abbett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5918) granting a pension to Allen Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5919) granting a pension to Mary A. Wampler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5920) granting a pension to Sina Underwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5921) granting a pension to Eliza P. Targert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5922) granting a pension to Luke Morrissey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5923) granting a pension to Isaac C. Hogue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5924) granting a pension to J. S. Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5925) granting a pension to J. H. Frantz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5926) granting a pension to Betty Elmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5927) granting a pension to Jane Cowan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5928) granting a pension to Daniel W. Boutwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5929) granting a pension to Mrs. John S. Branner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5930) to restore the pension of Oliver H. Grubbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5931) for the relief of Henry D. Macomber—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5932) for the relief of John S. Crites—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5933) for the relief of John Brewer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5934) for the relief of J. Ware Butterfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5935) for the relief of Eric E. Walgren—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5936) for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Ratchford—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5937) for the relief of James Farrell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5938) for the relief of Byron E. Sheffield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5939) for the relief of J. W. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5940) for the relief of Zelma Michael—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5941) for the relief of Elijah T. Hurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5942) for the relief of Catherine Greelish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5943) for the relief of William F. Denmuer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5944) for the relief of Curtis M. Benton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5945) for the relief of L. H. Boyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5946) for the relief of William Hayes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 5947) granting an increase of pension to John G. P. Eberhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5948) granting an increase of pension to William H. Cummins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5949) granting an increase of pension to Robert Bruce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5950) granting an increase of pension to Mason H. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5951) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5952) granting an increase of pension to William H. Kent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5953) granting an increase of pension to Marcel Gagnon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5954) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5955) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Sanford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5956) granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5957) granting an increase of pension to George A. Tyler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5958) granting a pension to Mrs. James Griffin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5959) granting a pension to Rudolph Kals—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5960) granting a pension to Charles W. Kyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5961) granting a pension to Jerome M. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5962) to reimburse Royal L. Sweany, late deputy collector of internal revenue at Tacoma, Wash.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5963) for the relief of George Jennings, alias George Fish—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 5964) granting an increase of pension to E. H. Brady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5965) for the relief of Hyland C. Kirk and others, assignees of Addison C. Fletcher—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5966) granting an increase of pension to Martin Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND (by request): A bill (H. R. 5967) granting an increase of pension to Albert Sriver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEEMER: A bill (H. R. 5968) granting a pension to Charles B. Chestnut—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5969) granting an increase of pension to Alexander W. Holley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5970) granting an increase of pension to George M. Whittier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5971) granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. Satterly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5972) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Wilbur—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5973) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Potter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5974) granting an increase of pension to Robert T. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5975) granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Marble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENNY: A bill (H. R. 5976) for the relief of Louisa Lindenstruth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5977) for the relief of Jose J. Valdivia and wife, authorizing the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission to take jurisdiction of their claim now on file in the Department of State—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5978) granting an increase of pension to Myers Uhlfelder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 5979) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5980) granting a pension to Jacob Piles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5981) for the relief of Francis M. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 5982) granting an honorable discharge to Galen E. Green—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 5983) granting an increase of pension to John W. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5984) granting an increase of pension to Edward La Fuley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5985) granting an increase of pension to James M. Staples—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5986) granting an increase of pension to Frances Cowie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5987) granting an increase of pension to Philip Deremer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5988) granting an increase of pension to Evaline S. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5989) for the relief of Margrett Underhill and Mary Clark—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5990) for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel Schiffer—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 5991) granting an increase of pension to Clara E. Daniels—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET of New York: A bill (H. R. 5992) to remove the charge of desertion against David T. Hayton, Company F, Fourteenth Uuited States Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOEBEL: A bill (H. R. 5993) to remove charge of desertion and grant honorable discharge to John De Witt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 5994) for the relief of Commander Augustus G. Kellogg, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5995) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Fulton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 5996) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Howser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5997) granting an increase of pension to James Hammonds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDWICK: A bill (H. R. 5998) for the relief of Capt. Archibald W. Butt, quartermaster, United States Army—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HEDGE: A bill (H. R. 5999) granting an increase of pension to Ann J. Whitney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERMANN: A bill (H. R. 6000) to pension John B. Salzman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILDEBRANT: A bill (H. R. 6001) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles Mitchell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6002) granting an increase of pension to James H. D. Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6003) granting an increase of pension to John Heitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6004) granting an increase of pension to William C. Lyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6005) granting an increase of pension to George B. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6006) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Supinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6007) granting a pension to James H. Berryman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6008) granting a pension to Cleo Grady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6009) granting a pension to Peter O. Benham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6010) granting a pension to Irene Pennington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6011) granting a pension to Elizabeth Thomason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6012) granting a pension to Margaret E. Colvin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6013) granting a pension to Lovina Helser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6014) granting a pension to William N. Witham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 6015) granting a pension to Mary A. Viel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6016) granting a pension to Magdalena Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUFF: A bill (H. R. 6017) granting an increase of pension to William Ralston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6018) for the relief of the Vulcan Iron Works, of Seattle, Wash.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6019) to provide for the payment to the heirs of Darius B. Randall, deceased, for certain improvements relinquished to the United States for use of the Nez Perce Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 6020) granting an increase of pension to William P. Conner—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 6021) granting a pension to Mary Florence Davenport—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 6022) granting an increase of pension to George W. Travis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6023) granting an increase of pension to Charles Wigert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6024) granting an increase of pension to Calistro Castro—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6025) granting an increase of pension to John Herzog—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MADDOX: A bill (H. R. 6026) for the relief of Lieut. James B. Fowler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 6027) granting an increase of pension to Martin Flich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6028) granting an increase of pension to Anton Heffron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6029) for the relief of Thomas H. Carpenter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 6030) granting an increase of pension to W. S. Addington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 6031) granting an increase of pension to John V. Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6032) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Bellows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6033) granting an increase of pension to Siloam Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6034) granting an increase of pension to Oscar S. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6035) granting an increase of pension to John V. Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6036) granting an increase of pension to John Shafer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6037) granting an increase of pension to W. T. Parrham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6038) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin George—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6039) granting a pension to Franklin Bannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6040) granting a pension to Turner Holcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6041) granting a pension to Caroline Mortimore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6042) granting a pension to Teressa Jane Hoyt—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6043) granting a pension to Sarah Burch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6044) granting a pension to Anna C. Walquist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6045) granting a pension to Emily Hayes—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6046) granting a pension to Anna Lenk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6047) granting a pension to D. J. Reber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6048) granting a pension to William Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6049) granting a pension to Peter B. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6050) granting a pension to D. W. Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6051) granting a pension to Maggie Dawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6052) for the relief of E. N. Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6053) for the relief of John S. Friend, of Eldorado, State of Kansas—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6054) for the relief of Lizzie Lieurance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McMORRAN: A bill (H. R. 6055) granting a pension to Moses Joyce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 6056) granting an increase of pension to Blanche L. Chunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6057) granting an increase of pension to Marcena C. S. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6058) directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to refund certain moneys received by the collector of taxes of the said District—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6059) authorizing the Court of Claims to hear and pass upon the claim of Thomas P. Gray for property taken and used by the troops of the United States during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6060) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Douglas, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 6061) granting an increase of pension to Alphus D. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6062) granting an increase of pension to Alvin Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H. R. 6063) for the relief of Stephen S. Staring—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 6064) granting an increase of pension to William R. Glisan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6065) granting a pension to David P. Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6066) for the relief of the heirs of John D. Clemson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBB: A bill (H. R. 6067) for the relief of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 6068) for the relief of J. E. Caldwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 6069) granting an increase of pension to George W. Sorrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6070) granting an increase of pension to Ferguson M. Carnahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6071) granting an increase of pension to Abraham C. Null—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCUDDER: A bill (H. R. 6072) authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust the claim of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company and making an appropriation of $1,800, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to satisfy such claim—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6073) authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust the claim of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company and making an appropriation to satisfy such claim of $237.36 or so much thereof as may be necessary—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6074) to reimburse Henry B. Bristol for money paid to the United States for certain real estate at Little Rock, Ark.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 6075) granting a pension to Thomas B. Roark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6076) for the relief of Jesse M. Blue—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6077) granting an increase of pension to John Keys—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6078) granting an increase of pension to James M. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6079) granting an increase of pension to Uriah J. Loop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6080) granting an increase of pension to Orla E. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6081) granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Jenkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6082) granting an increase of pension to John F. Mohn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHULL: A bill (H. R. 6083) for the relief of Isaac Sutton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6084) for the relief of Emanuel Peck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6085) granting a pension to Anna M. Maier-Moyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6086) granting a pension to David Everett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6087) granting an increase of pension to Anthony F. Bracklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6088) granting an increase of pension to Marshall Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6089) granting an increase of pension to Emma Louisa Nagle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SKILES: A bill (H. R. 6090) granting an increase of pension to F. C. Wickham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 6091) granting an increase of pension to John W. Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6092) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6093) granting an increase of pension to Alford A. Fulford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6094) granting an increase of pension to Robert C. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 6095) granting a pension to Rhoda A. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNOOK: A bill (H. R. 6096) to remove charge of desertion from the record of Hezekiah Thompson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 6097) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Dugger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 6098) granting a pension to Hugh Reid—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 6099) to remove charge of desertion from record of Henry Fuller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6100) to reimburse Nelson H. Walbridge—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6101) for the reimbursement of the heirs of James Anderson for transportation and expenses in recruiting troops for service in the Union Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6102) granting to Sumner H. Tarbell pay for bearing military dispatches for headquarters of the District of Minnesota, St. Paul, during the Sioux outbreak of 1862—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6103) to correct the military record of Henry Harris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6104) to correct the military record of Dayton S. Peck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6105) to correct the military record of Harvey Cluff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6106) to correct the military record of Fremont C. Downing—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6107) granting a pension to Henry Stockford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6108) granting a pension to Josephine Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6109) granting a pension to Maggie Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6110) granting a pension to Aaron M. Dalrymple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6111) granting a pension to Edward A. Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6112) granting a pension to Dellamarr Wade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6113) granting a pension to Henry G. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6114) granting a pension to James F. Baker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6115) granting a pension to Benjamin S. Whitman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6116) granting a pension to Frank W. Morton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6117) granting a pension to Addaile C. Morse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6118) granting a pension to Adrian Musty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6119) granting a pension to Emma L. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6120) granting a pension to Abraham Geiser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6121) granting a pension to Anna E. Warden—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6122) granting a pension to William H. Cline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6123) granting a pension to Henry Hull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6124) granting a pension to James Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6125) granting a pension to Perry C. Older—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6126) granting a pension to Lillie Mancha—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6127) granting a pension to Louis H. Leland—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6128) granting a pension to Birdie M. Wedge—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6129) granting a pension to Edwin M. Raymond—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6130) granting a pension to John Van Horn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6131) granting a pension to Emily M. Lowing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6132) granting a pension to Samuel B. Tibbets—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6133) granting a pension to Mary A. Lossing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6134) granting a pension to Peter Weber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6135) granting a pension to Charles M. Tibbetts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6136) granting a pension to Susan Weiderwax—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6137) granting a pension to George Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6138) granting a pension to Mercy Cluff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6139) granting a pension to Dolly Burger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6140) granting a pension to Sarah Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6141) granting a pension to Charles H. Van Etten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6142) granting a pension to Hannah C. Rich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6143) granting a pension to Ellen E. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6144) granting a pension to Charles E. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6145) granting a pension to Adelaide C. Morse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6146) granting a pension to Mary B. Jennings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6147) granting a pension to Phila A. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6148) granting a pension to Electa McLean French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6149) granting a pension to Jane C. Cornell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6150) granting a pension to William Choate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6151) granting a pension to Sylvia H. Lamoreaux—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6152) granting a pension to William A. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6153) granting a pension to Phœbe B. Beebe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6154) granting a pension to Eliza Burcaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6155) granting a pension to Henry Cook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6156) granting a pension to Elizabeth Yates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6157) granting a pension to Raynor H. Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6158) granting a pension to Mary A. Everhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6159) granting a pension to Harriet Mesecas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6160) granting a pension to Margaret A. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6161) granting a pension to Lucinda J. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6162) granting a pension to Frank Hiler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6163) granting a pension to Walter S. Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6164) granting a pension to Elizabeth Fitzpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6165) granting a pension to Mary Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6166) granting a pension to Levi Goodrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6167) granting a pension to Caroline Draper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6168) granting a pension to Sarah Robertson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6169) granting a pension to Martin J. Painter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6170) granting a pension to Elizabeth F. Champlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6171) granting a pension to J. P. Livermore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6172) granting a pension to Thomas Scarvell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6173) granting a pension to Ann Lynch—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6174) granting a pension to Henry Fuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6175) granting a pension to Alanson Beebe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6176) granting a pension to Ralph Steffens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6177) granting a pension to Stephen T. Wilcox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6178) granting a pension to John R. Wyckoff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6179) granting a pension to Charles F. Ballard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6180) granting a pension to Decatur Harmon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6181) granting a pension to Benjamin Holben—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6182) granting a pension to J. C. Horton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6183) granting a pension to Lucinda J. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6184) granting a pension to Henry Star—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6185) granting a pension to Julia A. Rosenberger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6186) granting an increase of pension to James M. Travis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6187) granting a pension to George Eckles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6188) granting a pension to Hattie Ballou—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6189) granting a pension to George W. Heator—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6190) granting a pension to Lester Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6191) granting a pension to General M. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6192) for the relief of Lucas P. Retterstonf, alias Joseph Gray—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6193) for the relief of Mary J. Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6194) for the relief of F. E. Rosenkrans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6195) for the relief of Walter Culver—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6196) for the relief of William Leech—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6197) for the relief of Charles W. Irwin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6198) for the relief of Lebens G. Landon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6199) for the relief of Rodman Hart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6200) for the relief of Silas Guernsey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6201) for the relief of Clark S. Frazier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6202) for the relief of William Barber—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6203) for the relief of W. R. Barrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6204) for the relief of John Gracy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6205) for the relief of Eli W. Marble—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6206) for the relief of William O'Donnell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6207) for the relief of George W. Lindley, alias George W. La Pratte—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6208) for the relief of Matthew Bier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6209) for the relief of Augustus Dudley Hubbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6210) for the relief of Warren Shepard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6211) for the relief of Richard S. Gill—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6212) for the relief of George W. Hathaway—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6213) for the relief of James Conway, late of Company I, Tenth New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6214) for the relief of John Shields—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6215) for the relief of John J. Waters—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6216) for the relief of Alfred H. Van Vliet, late adjutant Eleventh Michigan Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6217) for the relief of William Leech—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6218) for the relief of Mary E. Wilkinson, widow of Mortimer Wilkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6219) for the relief of Adrian Yates—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6220) for the relief of L. W. Bon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6221) for the relief of William Henry Stapleton, alias William Henry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6222) for the relief of Carlton Neal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6223) for the relief of Lemon Barnes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6224) for the relief of Hiram Winas, late of Company G, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6225) for the relief of David Houk—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6226) for the relief of Persons T. Carpenter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6227) for the relief of George W. Bannan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6228) for the relief of James F. Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6229) for the relief of Jacob Black—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6230) for the relief of Chauncey Boyce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6231) for the relief of Warren P. Wood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6232) for the relief of Frances E. Childs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6233) for the relief of James Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6234) for the relief of James K. Davie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6235) for the relief of George W. Blakeslee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6236) for the relief of Frank B. Crosthwaite—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6237) for the relief of John W. Beatty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6238) for the relief of A. E. Tower, late captain Company E, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, now of Ionia, Mich.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6239) for the relief of Jane Ann Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6240) for the relief of William H. H. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6241) for the relief of George W. Zanty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6242) for the relief of Elizabeth Fortier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6243) for the relief of Z. E. Allen and C. C. Allen or heirs—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6244) for the relief of Peter Duchane—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6245) for the relief of Samuel H. Keifer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6246) for the relief of Cæsar Dixon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6247) for the relief of Chester Narragan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6248) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Forbes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6249) granting an increase of pension to Frederick J. Fairbrass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6250) granting an increase of pension to Harriet V. Gridley—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6251) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Sherry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6252) granting an increase of pension to R. Randall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6253) granting an increase of pension to Morris M. Comstock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6254) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus M. Burgess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6255) granting an increase of pension to Waldo W. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6256) granting an increase of pension to Albert Guernsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6257) granting an increase of pension to John Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6258) granting an increase of pension to Theodore C. Putnam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6259) granting an increase of pension to Magnus D. Slack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6260) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Bellinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6261) granting an increase of pension to Phebe Tate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6262) granting an increase of pension to Morris M. Comstock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 6263) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 6264) granting an increase of pension to Hylas S. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6265) to correct the military record of John Walsh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 6266) granting a pension to Nancy J. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensons.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6267) granting a pension to John T. Cotton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6268) granting an increase of pension to William A. Cover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6269) for the relief of James J. Bennett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: A bill (H. R. 6270) granting an increase of pension to John Foley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6271) granting a pension to Catherine Wonderly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 6272) granting an increase of pension to Zadock McBee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BINGHAM: Papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Mary A. Johns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Delia White—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, resolution of the standing committees of the National Business League, urging the enlargement of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Post B, Pennsylvania Division, Travelers' Protective Association of America, relative to a 35-foot channel for the Delaware River, port of Philadelphia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Resolution of the standing committees of the National Business League, favoring enlargement of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Sunday-school editors and publishing societies, protesting against increase of postal rates on Sunday-school periodicals—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the American Beet Sugar Association, protesting against the enactment of Senate bill 21—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, letter of San Luis Obispo County (Cal.) Board of Trade, favoring Nacimiento ranch as a site for a military post—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the executive committee of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association, urging amendment to Senate bill 1261—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Resolution of the executive committee of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association, offering an amendment to Senate bill 1261—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of John Brown Post, No. 44, Belleville, Department of Kansas, favoring the passage of a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNER: Petition of citizens of Fort Dodge, Iowa, urging amendment to Constitution of United States prohibiting polygamy and polygamous marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAYTON: Papers to accompany bill to increase pension of Martin Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOVENER: Papers to accompany bill to increase pension of Henry B. Harries—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill to pension Jacob Piles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill H. R. 2979, to pension Mary E. Radcliffe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill to pension Francis M. Bennet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill H. R. 2973, granting pension to Eliza J. Davidson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill H. R. 940, to pension Oscar M. Parsons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Resolution of the board of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, favoring waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the standing committees of the National Business League, favoring enlargement of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, favoring reduction of rate on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, favoring the appointment by the President of a permanent nonpartisan tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Rochester (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, asking cooperation of the Federal Government with New York State for deep waterways through New York State—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Sunday-school editors and publishing societies, protesting against increase of postal rates on Sunday-school periodicals—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ESCH: Resolution of the Board of Trade of La Crosse, Wis., favoring the revival of the American over-sea marine by legislation—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution of the board of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, favoring a waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the standing committees of the National Business League, urging enlargement of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Sunday-school editors and publishing societies, protesting against increase of postal rates on Sunday-school periodicals—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the city of New York, for the reimbursement of certain moneys expended in equipping military forces for the civil war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: Papers to accompany bill to pension Clara E. Daniels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAFF: Petition of business men of Varna, Ill., protesting against passage of a parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of business men of Washington, Ill., protesting against the passage of parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HITT: Petition of Henry Sauer and 32 other business men of Morrison, Ill., against the passage of the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HUFF: Paper to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to William Ralston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: Resolution of the United Presbyterian Synod of Iowa, favoring the passage of the Hepburn bill relating to liquor traffic—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: Resolution of Baker Post, No. 20, Grand Army of the Republic, Goldendale, Department of Washington, favoring passage of service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Custer Post, No. 6, Department of Washington and Alaska, favoring passage of bill H. R. 90, known as the "service-pension bill"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINKAID: Petition of J. A. Wood and 205 others, favoring the passage of a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANNING: Resolution of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America, urging an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: Papers to accompany concurrent resolution No. 14—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. PEARRE: Paper to accompany bill to pension David R. Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolution of New York State Pharmaceutical Association, favoring reduction of tax on alcohol from $1.10 to 70 cents per proof gallon—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Rochester (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, asking national cooperation with New York State for a 21-foot canal from the Great Lakes to New York—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the executive committee of the National German-American Alliance, against the interstate liquor bill, known as the "Hepburn bill"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: Paper to accompany bill to pension Lester Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNOOK: Paper to accompany bill H. R. 4044, to pension William H. Slough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill H. R. 4045, granting a pension to Minnie Gusler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill to remove charge of desertion from the record of Hezekiah Thompson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STERLING: Petition of Woodford County, Ill., urging amendment to Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Ford County, Ill., urging amendment to Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Illinois, urging amendment to Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of merchants of Pontiac, Latham, Heyworth, New Holland, Washburn, Piper City, McLean, and Danvers, Ill., protesting against the passage of parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Papers to accompany bill to increase pension of Daniel Woodruff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill to increase pension of William A. Cover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill to pension James J. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: Resolution of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, asking for a reduction on alcoholic tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *December 8, 1903.*

Prayer by Rev. G. F. DUDLEY, of the city of Washington.

Mr. MURPHY J. FOSTER, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, appeared in his seat to-day.

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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN "THE OREGON COUNTRY."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 27th ultimo, a statement of the amount of revenue paid in to the General Government in what was originally known as the "Oregon Country;" which, with the accompanying paper, was, on motion of Mr. MITCHELL, referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Librarian of Congress; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and ordered to be printed.

LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the acts, resolutions, and memorials of the twenty-second legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, 1903; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Territories.

LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, one copy each of the journals of the senate and the house of representatives of the Territory of Hawaii for the second regular session, 1903, and the extra session of 1903, and the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, second and extra session of 1903; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, one copy each of the journals of the house and council of the thirty-fifth legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, etc.; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Territories.

LAWS OF PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one