By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 19060) granting an increase of pension to Beaton Cantwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE OF A PETITION.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, a petition of C. O. Moore, of Wilburton, Ind. T., in support of bill S. 5952 (presented by Mr. CALDERHEAD), heretofore wrongly referred, was re-referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS of Wisconsin: Petition of citizens of Fort Atkinson, Wis., against religious legislation for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ALLEN: Petition of citizens of Maine, against repeal of the Grout oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Cliff Island, Me., against religious legislation for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Maine, favoring a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BISHOP: Petition of L. D. Comstock and 11 others, against repeal of the Grout oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE: Petition of members of Williams Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Mystic, Conn., favoring bill H. R. 1204—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of citizens of Maine, against repeal or modification of the Grout law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Maine, favoring a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petition of H. A. Kirby, of Providence, R. I., representing the Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade, against the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Westerly, R. I., against religious legislation for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the librarian of the public library of Carolina, R. I., for passage of bill H. R. 16279—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the L. & B. Lederer Company, of the Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade, against the bankruptcy act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Rhode Island, against religious legislation for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Granite Cutters' Union of Providence, for the use of granite for public buildings in Cleveland, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: Petition of Jaspar Packard Post, No. 589, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, favoring bill S. 1257, correcting the military record of George A. Harter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of the Order of Independent Americans, relative to Indian funds for schools—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the Union Furniture Company, of Rockford, Ill., favoring the Boutell bill (H. R. 9302)—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of I. P. Rumsey et al., favoring the Gallinger amendment to the statehood bill—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Petition of the Nebraska Federation of Commercial Clubs, against the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. KITCHIN: Petition of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, Division No. 431, of Greensboro, N. C., favoring bill H. R. 7041—to the Committee on the Judiciary

By Mr. LOUD: Petition of Lakeview Grange, No. 872, Patrons of Husbandry, of Otsego County, Mich., against repeal of the Grout law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Hope Grange, No. 1016, against repeal of the Grout bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of A. W. Taylor and 50 others, of Galesburg, Ill., favoring bill H. R. 15797—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: Petition of citizens of Lewisburg and Marshall County, Tenn., asking an appropriation for a public building at Lewisburg—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Alpheus S. Van Niman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of J. J. Manning Lodge, No. 472, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Buffalo, N. Y., favoring bill H. R. 7041—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT: Petition of L. J. Lindstrom et al., against religious legislation for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Isabel Kincaid et al., against religious legislation for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SNOOK: Petition of Northwestern Ohio Swine Breeders' Association, at the eighth annual session, held at Ottawa, Ohio, February 8, 1905, favoring national supervision of freight rates—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of Hartford Chapter, American Institute of Bank Clerks, favoring the Gaines bill for redemption of mutilated currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, *February 19, 1905.*

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock noon by WILLIAM J. BROWNING, Chief Clerk, who announced that the Speaker had designated the Hon. JOHN DALZELL as Speaker pro tempore for this day.

Mr. DALZELL took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

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

We bless Thee, Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, for this great Republic of ours, with its phenomenal growth, its magnificent achievements which challenge the admiration of the world. And we are reminded that under Thee the greatness of any nation depends upon the greatness of its people, and that in turn upon the opportunities afforded by the nation to the individual for the unfolding and development of the elements which constitute greatness. We thank Thee, therefore, for an open Bible, the free school, the freedom of the press and speech, and the freedom of worshiping Thee, O God, according to the dictates of conscience.

And we are reminded of that long line of illustrious men and patriots who conceived our nation and who have shaped its policies and made possible its destiny, and we are here to-day to measure the greatness of one of our nation's soldiers, scholars, and statesmen, who, by his great foresight, energy, and perseverance, filled to the full measure every position imposed upon him by his countrymen. Long may his memory live, and longer yet his deeds inspire those who shall come after him with true nobility of soul, high ideals, and lofty purposes.

Grant, O God, our Heavenly Father, that these ceremonies held from time to time may be of such importance that all the Members and their families shall gather here, a tribute to the memory of those who have wrought and labored for the upbuilding of our nation and the support of its principles. Thus, O Heavenly Father, may we all pay a just tribute to our great men, in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Clerk began to read the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and without objection the Journal will be considered as approved.

There was no objection.

THE LATE SENATOR MATTHEW S. QUAY.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, before proceeding, I ask unanimous consent that leave to print remarks relating to these ceremonies be granted to Members of the House for twenty days.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that leave to print remarks relating to the ceremonies upon the late Senator QUAY be granted for twenty days. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the special order hereinbefore adopted, the House proceed to pay tribute to the memory of Hon. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a faithful and distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of the memorial proceedings of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be, and is hereby, instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

[Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. SIBLEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire on this occasion to join with my colleagues in offering some few words of tribute to the memory of one who played no small part in the affairs of our national life, and in Pennsylvania for a great many years was recognized as its leader of political thought and action. His passing from us is too recent to afford the opportunity of forming a just estimate of his value either to the State or to the nation. Those conditions which arise between the successful and the defeated, between the victor and the vanquished, leave their sting, and the memory of those contests still rankle and forbid that truer and juster estimate which will later be rendered by an impartial public.

That he was a great man is my calm and deliberate judgment. I never knew him well until within the last few years, and must say that the better I knew him, the higher appreciation I had of him. As has been said by my colleague, malice was foreign to his nature. I have seen him in some of his great contests, and even when disappointment and defeat were his, if he ever made an unkind remark of a political foeman, I have never heard it. When others were chiding he was either silent or had some kindly word in explanation of the action of those with whom he disagreed.

I do not know, Mr. Speaker, whether I will print this in the RECORD, but I was present on two occasions at his house, one on the day before the vote was taken in the Senate deciding whether, under the appointment of the governor, he was entitled to take his seat. In that library besides myself was a distinguished Senator, who has passed over to the other side of the dark river—one who had been one of the closest, warmest, and most intimate personal friends of Senator QUAY, though differing with him in political belief. The question was, What would be the vote in the Senate and how would the different members of that body line up?

I kept the tally list and they decided, and going over the list carefully upon two different checkings it showed a majority for Senator QUAY of 2, which excluded the name of the Senator who sat with us. The next day the vote was taken, and that Senator voted "no." That Senator who loved QUAY as a brother felt constrained by a sense of public duty stronger than friendship.

I met Senator QUAY afterwards and he had no word of bitterness, but I believed then that he had received a harder blow than any political foeman had ever given him, and he then expressed to me—the first intimation I ever heard from him—the determination that with the close of the contest which should be a vindication of the unfair aspersions cast upon his character, with that reelection he should forever retire from public service, and that so far as he was able to control the action of those connected with him by ties of kindred, none of them should ever engage in public service. I think no disappointment that ever came to him came as did that one.

For a year or two after Senator QUAY took his seat in the Senate the relations between these two men were strained, but it was pleasing to the friends of both to notice in the last session these two men sitting together and that the bonds of true friendship that had been theirs through all the years of their service had been reestablished. Senator QUAY could honor the one who placed duty and fidelity in service of the public as the foremost of all human obligations. My opinion is, however, that with positions reversed QUAY would have stood by the friend.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to recount another incident. It may be true; I do not know. It was a fugitive statement made some years since, attributed to Rudyard Kipling. He stated that he had been asked when in this country by the manager of a magazine in London to write up the great American political boss. He inquired who that political boss was, and he was told that it was Senator QUAY, and that his residence was Beaver, Pa. He took the train, went to Beaver, was directed to the home of Senator QUAY, and walked up to the residence. He saw a gentleman sitting on the piazza engaged in reading. He inquired for Senator QUAY and was told that it was Senator QUAY before him. They engaged in conversation and commenced commenting upon the book which Senator QUAY was reading, which drifted from that book and that author to other books and other authors.

Time slipped away rapidly until a pleasant-faced lady came out and announced tea, at which he received a very cordial invitation to join. He went in to tea with them and afterwards was shown into a library such as he supposed was in but few homes of private citizens. As he went around among the books and got to discussing them with Senator QUAY, he became so interested that he did not notice the flight of time until he heard the clock chime 11.

He made his apologies, took his departure, but before doing so asked if he might have the privilege of again calling on the following day, having in mind the accomplishment of the errand on which he had come.

Upon the following day he called and they again drifted into questions of literature, until the pleasant-voiced lady again came out and announced tea. Then, recognizing that his opportunity had escaped, he excused himself to the hostess, made his apologies, and bade the Senator good-by. He went to the station and telegraphed the manager:

I have been unable to locate the political boss, but if you desire an article upon America's foremost literary critic, I can furnish you with the copy.

That QUAY was a great student and linguist would be to the average man who reads the American newspapers and forms his opinion of the political boss something of a surprise, but I have never known or had the pleasure of associating with any individual who had a richer or riper knowledge of the great masters of thought through all the ages than that possessed by Senator QUAY.

If there was in my mind a fugitive couplet or verse, the author of which I could not recall, if there was the saying of some great master thinker and I could not place the author, there were two men in Washington to whom I would go. One was Senator QUAY and the other Mr. Spofford, of the Congressional Library. They were the two men who could tell you the author and where you would find the verse or the paragraph which you had in your mind.

We are here to offer our tokens of esteem and to express the hope that even now in our memory of him we shall render that fair and impartial judgment which will yet be accorded to him as his just deserts. He may have had his human errors, his weaknesses, his frailties, for they are incident to our frame; but he had an offset for each frailty one grand and prominent virtue. If his political methods at times may have seemed arbitrary, there was a kindliness of spirit and an absence of malice in him, with a judgment and conception for the human weal, which led him to asume his position. If he had weaknesses, what man has not? But against that weakness stands his devotion to friends and his love of truth which made his promise as sacred as oath or bond.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that it may be mine and the gift of all of us to be able to exercise that same broad charity, that kindly impulse, which was manifested by him in all his public services at the other end of this Capitol, a charity and a sense of justice which crossed the central aisle of the Senate Chamber and made all men his friends, true, loyal, and generous, and compelled respect. In a great body like that at the other end of the Capitol, or in a great body like this at this end of the Capitol, the Members accord to each man in the long run about that place which he deserves.

The general average of estimate will not be manifestly unjust, and it has been given to few men in public life to command so universally the confidence, the friendship, and the respect that was accorded to Senator QUAY by the men with whom he served. Others here and elsewhere have paid eloquent tribute to his memory and have recounted his public service. It is enough for me to say that his was a busy life—a life spent in the arena of public affairs. His sword was seldom in its scabbard. His blows were many and the names of the vanquished legion. So far as I know he never struck unfairly. Blow upon blow, stroke upon stroke he received in return, but neither wince nor moan came from him.

When I knew him best his personal battles were about over, and he was sage and philosopher rather than warrior, but that the memory of blows given and blows received remained is indicated and the charitable judgment of all men invoked in the request which to me seems so pathetic, that the simple stone which marks his last earthly resting place should bear the words "Implora pacem" (pray for peace).

Peace to his ashes, peace to his soul, honor for his memory, and gratitude for such services to his State and nation as make for the peace and happiness of mankind.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I come here with no word of prepared eulogy. However, I beg to present a few thoughts

upon the topic of the life and character of Senator QUAY. I did not know him personally and intimately, as others who have spoken did. I knew him mainly as the public knew him. I think in large part I may say I knew him in his private and more intimate character as the newspapers knew him—that is, I did not know him at all. To use a modern expression, he was always on the firing line of political battle; and the term "boss," which is so grossly misapplied in the discussion of American politics, from the standpoint in which it is usually used, would apply to him preeminently. But when you come to analyze what it takes to make a boss, when you study the men who have risen to that position in the newspaper estimation, you generally find a man of fine discernment of political questions, having a great knowledge of human character, and a profound believer in organization.

A few days ago I listened with much interest to eulogies pronounced here upon a woman, Miss Willard, who has been accorded the great honor of having placed in the marble room of this Capitol a statue in commemoration of her, and strong terms of eulogy were pronounced upon her because of her great organizing power.

Had Miss Willard been a man and had she conducted political campaigns for the election of men to office and for the control of States and legislatures and Congresses she would have been denominated by the press of the country a boss and offensive things would have been said about her as well as eulogistic things. The true test apparently in the public mind or in the mind of the men who write and talk upon these topics is this: Was this individual my friend and were he and I together in the contest? If so, the verdict is he was a great organizer, a man who led public sentiment, but if he was on the other side and led campaigns that defeated the writer or speaker he at once sank to the ignoble character of boss.

Now, if you will study the use of this term "boss" in American politics you will find that when the person using it is speaking about his friend or some one whom he admires he always speaks of that one as an "organizer," with great power of organization; but when they do not happen to be those, or they should happen to be individuals who have received some disastrous check of some ambition that they may have had, they fly very readily and profusely to the use of the word "boss;" and "bad boss" and all the prefixes to "boss" that they can command.

QUAY was an organizer. He understood the full power and force of organization. There is, Mr. Speaker, no more just criticism of the man who organizes public sentiment and leads it out upon the battlefield of mind and discussion, of political and scientific or religious action, than there is to criticise the general of the army who forms the detail of organization, in the drill and preparation of a company or squad, and carries the troops forward to the division, to the army corps, and to the army.

I am going to tell one or two anecdotes about Mr. QUAY and make some reference to the episode to which the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIBLEY] has referred, and one of these circumstances, I believe, has never been made public. I do not know that I shall print it in the RECORD. I will see how it looks when sent to me in manuscript. I thought of it only just now for the first time in years, when I heard such interesting language used by the gentleman to whom I have referred about the unswerving friendship of QUAY; how when he gave his word he never permitted it to fail. My anecdote is in illustration of that characteristic. In the winter of 1895, in December, the national committee met in the city of Washington to fix the time and place and other incidental features of the nominating convention of 1896. The friends of McKinley were not confident of his nomination, and they met here in Washington in an atmosphere that was very far from being suggestive of his success.

The opponents of McKinley were in full force in the corps of correspondents of the great newspapers, and as late as the middle of January, 1896, there were not found a half dozen newspaper men in Washington who did not confidently predict the nomination of another. The importance of a bureau or headquarters here in the city of Washington was recognized by everyone, and after a considerable discussion it was determined to open a sort of headquarters here, which was done, and they were maintained to the end of the contest. Then, after a good deal of discussion, in which Senator Hanna participated, of course, it was decided to request Senator QUAY to take command of the entire battle for the nomination of McKinley, so far as it was to be made from Washington. Nothing had been known publicly up to that time as to his position. After a very full discussion of the men of the country who had been prominent in political contests it was unanimously decided that there was no man in the country who could take up and develop the campaign of McKinley and organize the forces and achieve probable victory as well as QUAY. Two men were delegated to see him and talk the matter over. They met him in his library, which gentleman have described, in this city—not the one in Beaver—and made known their wishes. He listened attentively, and he did not ask any questions about the probabilities or what the plans were. That struck our friends somewhat curiously. Why, when a question of so much importance as that was submitted to him and his leadership was requested, did he not ask the ordinary questions: "What are your chances? What are you doing? What do you propose to do? Where do you propose to look for strength in the contest?"

On the one side was McKinley; on the other side powerful men, we understood, were in the field. He made just this answer: Said he, "I am very fond of McKinley"—I do not know the exact words—"but I can not settle this question to-night. I must see another man and talk this matter over with him." And he fixed an hour two days later, when the same gentleman called on him again, and he said: "I had great hopes when you were here the other night that I could accept the position which you offered me, but I had so far committed myself to the fortunes of another gentleman, not a candidate for President, but who will take an active part in opposition to McKinley, that I can not, without disappointment to him and refusal to carry out what I had given him encouragement to believe I would do, take the position. Now," he said, "I am very much obliged to you for the offer you have made." Then he said, with a kind of twinkle in his eye: "You have noticed, probably, I do not know any more about your campaign than I did when you came to me." I consider that a very complimentary and commendable feature of the politician. Everybody knows how earnestly and faithfully he fought the battle and how cordially and earnestly and intelligently he fell in line in support of McKinley after his nomination.

It will be remembered that in compliment to Senator QUAY, compliment only in the sense that it was universally believed to be impossible to nominate him, his State gave to QUAY at St. Louis its vote. He had discovered long before the convention that the inevitable fiat of the party in this country involved the nomination of William McKinley, and the time-server, the selfish man, would have valued much higher the position that he might have secured in the estimation of the victorious column if he had come over to the McKinley forces than to have stayed out to the end, receiving a mere complimentary vote. But that would not have been QUAY. He had committed himself to the support and assistance of the gentleman to whom I have made reference without naming him, and he stayed to the last and went down in defeat rather than abandon the men with whom he had been associated.

It was significant that when Ohio was reached in the St. Louis convention and cast her vote for McKinley, it gave to that gentleman the nomination, and instantly, almost as if by magic, there were circulated throughout the entire convention beautiful buttons on which was the legend, "Pennsylvania will be foremost for McKinley in November."

Now, about the episode described by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. If I do not find that I am absolutely right about my recollection I shall not print what I am going to tell, but I think I am not mistaken. There was a collision between two great men, two men who had each for the other the highest regard, and they had a difficulty between them, a disagreement, that was bitter in its fruits. I never thought any the less of either one of them because of it. Mr. QUAY had voted upon the identical question in a former contest in the Senate, identical in every fact, every feature, every legal proposition; and without any advocacy, without any speech or explanation, he had voted against the seating of a Senator under precisely the same terms as surrounded him later on; and strangely enough and to my mind sometimes almost sadly enough, Senator Hanna had voted on the other side of that question in the Oregon case. But the battle was fought out in the QUAY case, and it was fought out with the great power of the great men of the Senate.

And I may say here, as I go along, and I think I am justified in saying that the vote on the Quay case settled the law of the United States Senate on that question probably for all time.

We have at this time the possibility of two opportunities, if you please, for the same question to come, and if you listen to the public conversations, the discussions in the newspapers, you will find that the Quay case is pointed to as making it impossible that in either one of the two cases to which I have indirectly referred there can be any appointment by the governor if the legislature fail to elect.

Knowing Senator Hanna as well as I did, and knowing Sen-

ator QUAY somewhat, I feel like saying here and now that Senator QUAY in the Oregon case voted conscientiously, for he voted against the prevailing candidate and the wish of his party; and I know that in the vote of Senator Hanna—which, by the way, was not a vote, but a pair, which was the same thing in effect—he voted just as he believed his oath compelled him to vote. He said, and he said it more than once, that no act of his life gave him greater pain than that vote gave him.

Now they are both dead, and I accord to both of them, upon a question of so much personal interest, that each voted against his own personal feeling, and, second, that he voted conscientiously because he believed that he was compelled to do so.

While this has not been the public estimation, I may as well admit it here, I hope that if I should ever be eulogized in this House or anywhere else the worst things that can be said about me that are true may be stated then and frankly, for I would not give much for the glossing over of all the characteristics of a man, which may justly challenge criticism. That is not what eulogies are made for. I prefer that very early after I am dead the worst things that can be said about me that are true will be said, and not left to some one to discover these evils a hundred years after I am dead. I want the worst things to be said about me in the start, when there will be some sympathy for me and not cold criticism, and when there is still living contemporaries to analyze the statements.

I believe that Senator QUAY was one of the most uncompromising, never-ceasing leaders of politics that I ever knew, and I get my view of him in this respect not from his private interviews, but from my observation of him in the greater field of his operations. And let it be borne in mind that behind him always stood the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. More than once his enemies marshaled all the forces possible to overthrow him, and yet upon every one of these battlefields Senator QUAY came out a victor. That is my recollection about it.

Can it be possible that a State like Pennsylvania, with the glorious history of her past, which dates clear back to the preconstitutional days, all along down through her magnificent history, that the people of Pennsylvania would hold up and honor and persistently hold up and persistently honor a man who was unworthy of their confidence? I do not believe it. I believe that the people of Pennsylvania looked through the assaults upon Senator QUAY and understood their motive. I do not mean the differences in political purpose, but I mean the exaggerated assaults that were made upon him, and I believe that they understood him better than did the great mass of the American people. And in doing so I believe they vindicated their judgment; and in coming here to-day to do honor to his memory I believe we do honor not only to him but to the great State that stood by him.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I trust it may not be regarded as presumptuous in one yet so strange and unfamiliar in this atmosphere and these surroundings to add a word of tribute to the memory of the distinguished Senator whose death thus brings us to this pause and serious contemplation.

As I listened in rapt attention to the eulogies and feeling utterances which were pronounced in the Senate yesterday and here to-day, wherein have been portrayed the character and public services of the dead Senator and statesman, I have felt it were in vain for me to attempt to supplement and add anything to what has been said with such eloquence, splendor of diction, and solemnity of thought.

I am not a political kinsman; why should I attempt to express that unspeakable sense of bereavement so generally felt in his party? Not belonging to the party of his faith, I can not depict, like others have done, that deep and sudden shock that quivered through the universal heart of his great party and stopped the course of thought for a time when on the afternoon of the last Saturday in May, 1904, the electric subtlety whispered and announced from his home in Beaver to every part of his State and this country, "QUAY is dead."

When he left Philadelphia for the last time to go to his home in Beaver he made a declaration to one of his political friends which much impressed me, and may be apropos on this occasion. Being asked as to his health, he said: "Yes; I am a sick man. I am going home to die, and I have often wished that when I die I could find some lonely mountain craig and die there, away from the haunts of life."

Well do I remember the day when the announcement flashed over the wires that "QUAY had died," when one of his friends from the southwestern part of this country, interested in southwestern statehood, rushed out of the telegraph office in this city, and declared with emotion and tears in his eyes, "QUAY, the best friend I had in this world, has passed to the other side."

While I may say I knew him, that acquaintanceship was not intimate, but rather from afar, and therefore I do not have the power as others possess to set before you his charming social qualities, the diversity of his powers, his cherished loyalty and unfading friendships, his genial, manly nature, his tender refinement of sentiment as those can and do who from long and close intimacy and political associations have been lured and bound within the close meshes of such influences and relations. But I am sure that my loyal and patriotic constituency, many of whom were numbered amongst his trusted and devoted friends, would not have me remain silent at this time when opportunity was accorded me to join in the recognition which the House to-day pays to the memory of the late Senator.

Although a political opponent, I appear to-day, as the dead Senator said in his memorial address on the life of the late Samuel J. Randall, "to cast the myrtle on his grave, not as a close associate or friend, but as a Representative of the great State he served so long and loved so well, bearing to his memory what is its due."

A large majority, Mr. Speaker, of my Congressional district differed from him upon many of the leading political issues which agitated the country and his State during his public career. But they always recognized and honored the exceptional abilities which won him distinguished advancement in the councils of the State and nation, and also and especially the undoubted consistency of his political life, and the excellencies, loyalty to friends and worth, which gave him such a remarkably strong hold upon the supporters of his party in his State.

As a public servant Senator QUAY was an honor to his party, to his State, and to the nation. His public life began in 1856, when he was elected prothonotary of Beaver County, and extended almost without interruption until death—a period of almost forty-eight years.

Within the short margin of four years, 1861–1865, he ran the remarkable gamut of lieutenant, major, chief of transportation and telegraphs, lieutenant-colonel, assistant commissary-general, military secretary to the governor of Pennsylvania, State military agent at Washington, and colonel of the One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

He seemed to be born to a ceaseless activity and to be gifted with a power not only to do many things, but to do many things well. Whether as legislator, secretary of the Commonwealth, recorder of the city of Philadelphia, or chairman of the Republican State committee of Pennsylvania he was alert, vigorous, aggressive, and nothing seemed too hard for him to do and nothing found him unprepared.

It was in the State relations that he laid the foundation for his remarkable power of organization, which introduced him to national affairs, and made for him those friends who were bound to him by hooks of steel and who followed him loyally through numerous phases of political fortune to its victorious end.

He entered national affairs in 1872 as a delegate to the Republican national convention, and was sent again in 1876 and 1880. In 1885 he was elected treasurer of Pennslyvania, and was sent to the United States Senate in 1887 and again in 1893. In 1888 he was elected a member of the national committee of his party, and was immediately made its chairman and ex officio chairman of its executive committee. It was in this place that his commanding ability as an organizer came to be recognized by the whole country. What seemed a hopeless case and campaign was, by his shrewed and vigorous efforts, turned into a great success and victory. He again represented Pennsylvania in the national conventions of 1892, 1896, and 1900. In the deadlock of 1899 he was defeated for reelection to the Senate. Nothing daunted, he appealed to the State convention of his party and was sustained. The legislature of 1901 ratified the action of the convention, and he entered upon the third term of his Senatorial career, the term which marked his demise and exit forever from the political arena.

He stands in America as one of the most persecuted men of his time. Writers who were personally well acquainted with him have said that his enemies even went so far as to say, "If we can not kill QUAY politically, we can kill him physically, by persecution."

He did more than any single man in the State of Pennsylvania to make that State solidly and overwhelmingly Republican. By training, by achievement, by inherent force, by eminence of natural ability and character, and by a remarkable knowledge of men, Senator QUAY was always equipped for his work, and always ready to advance it to a successful issue. Few men of America have shown greater activity, and still fewer have had their efforts crowned with such significant success. Tireless, fearless, indomitable, and resourceful, he won renown, and died in harness in the midst of the almost ceaseless exertions that had marked his course for nearly half a century.

It is hard, in a career so versatile as this, to seize upon the most signal characteristics of the man and pass them in rapid review.

He was not eloquent in speech or a great orator, nor did he make any claims as a public speaker; he was, however, well-read, a great thinker, and fond of the classics and choice literature.

That he was a partisan can not be denied; he gloried in the prowess of the Republican party and his most masterful blows were delivered for its success and unparalleled victories in Pennsylvania. He had decided views upon every question which came before him, whether as a soldier, legislator, politician, or Senator. He was acquainted with all the great men of the nation, and was a strong factor to be reckoned with in the settlement of every grave question. He was essentially master of his own mind; he did his own thinking; he was slow to reach a final decision, but when a course of action had been determined upon by him that course became absolute and unalterable.

The Democratic party recognized him as an able and shrewd antagonist. He was one who enjoyed the confidence of the substantial and corporate interests of the country. He was an ardent protectionist. He had an uncompromising faith in a protective tariff; he believed in the protection of American industries, and that the prosperity of the country could be most successfully and universally subserved and maintained by and through a protective tariff, and he took advantage of every opportunity to spread this doctrine. The principles of the Republican party were to him sacred, and he clung to them through all the contests as tenaciously as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and tempest close around him.

It can not be denied but that he had the warmest of friends, and bitterest of enemies, as well. In his numerous political contests he was misrepresented, vilified, and abused with great frequency. When reviled he reviled not again. He heeded not the assaults of his antagonists. He was blind to the cartoon and deaf to defamation, devoting all his thought and all his energies to win success. He lived down the libels, slanders, slurs, and vituperation which for many years during his political career had been hurled at and heaped upon him. He was one who after years of faithful struggle and astute management got the better of his libelers.

His enemies and those who differed with him in politics must admit that he was the most successful politician in the era in which he lived. His party in Pennsylvania was for many years obedient to his dictation and acted only upon his command. To-day friend and foe honor his memory; partisan politics are hushed, as with bowed head, and all feel that the world is better for his having lived in it.

Although naturally kind, his lack of demonstrativeness in a crowd set a seal of coldness upon his demeanor and placed a bar between him and the hasty friendships of an hour. In a crowd he was silent, reserved, and seemingly self-contained, but when one had his friendship, when one had gained a place in his esteem, as we are informed, he became an entirely different man. Among his friends he was open, frank, and unrestrained. He believed in their integrity, and when they were assailed he not only took the assault to himself, but put forth his supremest efforts in their behalf. But high over his party fealty and high over his loyalty to his friends must be placed his loyalty to himself, his supreme regard for the absolute inviolability of his word. His tact enabled him to know the limitation of his own power; his talent led him to use that power for his party's weal and, as he believed, for his country's good. The tact to know his power fully and the talent to use power were happily blended in the deceased. In the use of power, we are told, he was always slow to promise, but when that promise was given it became the highest law of his being. His word to an opponent was always equal to a bond; it was gilt-edged and was never protested. Men relied upon it with unfaltering trust, because he always made it good. He never promised what he could not perform, and he did not promise that which he did not do.

He survived the attacks and assaults of his enemies. If it be true that virtue survives the grave, then these virtues of our departed Senator will stand the shock of time and form an interesting page for good through ages yet to come. With sadness his friends gathered but a few short months ago to pay tribute to the friend they loved. QUAY is gone, but his memory will continue to live. The activity was gone, though the form remained. The clay was on the bier, but the soul which gave it power had passed beyond.

It is ever so, "The air is full of farewells to the dying and mournings for the dead." The soul of MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY has changed its residence. It lingers in the vast realm of the eternal, where we, who honor him to-day, must shortly wend our way.

Mr. BROWN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I have prepared no eulogy upon the late Senator QUAY, but I rise to speak as a member of the Pennsylvania delegation and particularly as representing the great county of Allegheny, where Mr. QUAY counted his friends, acquaintances, and political followers by the thousands. He was a man who stood high in that community as a friend of the workingman and the business man, a man who did much to build up the Republican principles which have made our great county famous throughout the world. The late Senator QUAY was not only a scholar, but he was a man who had a very deep insight into the character of men. He was acquainted with the influences which could bring men to do what another man wanted. A man of immense depth and grasp of mind, of immense mental vigor, and being of undoubted and unquestioned courage, is it a wonder that he entered into the political field, the great arena that afforded him opportunity for the exercise of the powers with which he was gifted by profession, by education, and by the times in which he was born?

Attaining manhood at a time when this nation was struggling in the throes of a death struggle with a part of its own self, at a time when every man was a politician, when no man looked in silence on the questions which were before the country, is it a wonder that the late Senator QUAY became a politician? It is not probable that he could have helped it. Is it a wonder, gifted with the powers that he had, that he became the power in the State of Pennsylvania and the power in the nation that he did? I regret indeed, that I can not speak of him intimately, because my acquaintance with him was but passing, though it covered many years. He was a neighbor of mine in the city and county of Beaver, and there he was met and reverenced by his associates and his neighbors.

No greater tribute can be paid to a man than by his own neighbors. If a man stands well with his own people you may be sure he has qualities that make him of the best in the land. The distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] alluded to Senator QUAY as having behind him the State of Pennsylvania. That is true, Mr. Speaker. He did have the State of Pennsylvania behind him, but we must remember that he helped to make the State of Pennsylvania what it is—the stalwart Republican State of this country. Under his guidance it was built up until it was a power in national politics, and he himself had been its great leader.

It was not alone that Senator QUAY could appeal to those who were in influence. It was not alone that he could speak to those who were in power, but a large amount of his influence in the State of Pennsylvania was derived from the power he had over the common people, and I have been assured by those who were in the deepest political fights in which he participated and fought for his own political life that it was his appeal to the common people—to the workingmen, to the farmers of Pennsylvania—that brought him victories from those conflicts.

Mr. Speaker, as part of the great county of Allegheny, as one of the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, as one of his neighbors, I rise to-day to add the tribute of myself and those whom I believe I represent to the memory of a statesman.

Mr. GOULDEN. Mr. Speaker, as a comrade of the late lamented MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY I should feel lacking in those principles of fraternity that characterize the men who served their country in the days of 1861 to 1865 if I did not say a few words in his memory on this occasion. As a soldier he was known for his zeal and devotion to the cause of the Union. His bravery in action was never questioned. He was an ideal officer, strict in discipline, faithful in the discharge of his duties, and considerate of his men, who loved him.

As a statesman he stood in the front rank of those whose names are inscribed in the history of our country.

For more than a third of a century he was the leading figure in the great State of Pennsylvania. Few men in the life of the Republic have given so much to the growth and prosperity of their State and the nation as did MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

He was not merely successful as a political manager of a great party, but was recognized as a leader in the United States Senate and as one of the chief as well as safe advisers in the administration of the National Government. His patriotism and devotion to his country were never questioned.

As his neighbor for sixteen years, residing, as I did, in Pittsburg, it was my good fortune to see much of Senator QUAY. It was my privilege, unsolicited on his part, to do him a favor twenty years ago which he never forgot.

In the change of administration, caused by the election of that patriot, Robert E. Pattison, as governor of Pennsylvania, I was appointed one of the managers of the State reformatory in the western part of that Commonwealth. The superintendent of that institution, a large and important one, was the brother

of Senator QUAY. Notwithstanding that the board of managers was Democratic, the brother, an efficient officer of long standing, was retained during our four years of control.

As a man, MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY stood the highest. His word was the equivalent of other men's bonds.

It was a common expression throughout Pennsylvania for many years that Senator QUAY never forgot a friend nor a favor done.

To attain and retain the thousands of warm, intimate friends, regardless of political affiliation, as he did for nearly half a century, must have possessed in an eminent degree those qualifications that tend to make up the true man.

As a native of the grand old Commonwealth, proud of its achievements; as his comrade equally proud of his military record as a volunteer soldier of the Republic, and as his neighbor, I pay this brief tribute of respect to his memory.

Mr. SMITH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure I embrace this opportunity to add my humble tribute to the memory of Senator QUAY. Every phase of his character and every item that contributed to his greatness as a public servant or his amiable qualities as a man have been sufficiently dwelt upon by others in both ends of the Capitol. I shall therefore confine myself principally to his extraordinary prowess as a political leader. In this particular I believe he has never had a peer in this country, and that he was the most resourceful and altogether masterful political general that America has thus far produced. For nearly a generation he was as supreme in Pennsylvania as it is possible for one man to be in a great Commonwealth. His influence and power were the results not only of the sterling qualities of manhood which he possessed, but a thorough comprehension of political and social conditions and of an intimate acquaintance with men. His genius for political management was largely the genius of labor. He knew every man in every town and township in the State who took an interest in political affairs, and could measure accurately his value as an ally or his strength as an opponent. This knowledge was the result of prodigious pains and infinite application to detail. From his library at Beaver he could direct a political campaign as intelligently and effectively as though he were present in every community. His complete and systematic methods and his familiarity with every phase of the contest rendered him practically ubiquitous.

But Senator QUAY's power in politics, like that of Napoleon's in war, was the result of an idea. That idea, materialized by genius, made Napoleon the greatest soldier of all time. The application of the same idea to politics by a great and energetic mind made MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY invincible.

Napoleon, during his first campaign in Italy, narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. This suggested to him the value of a personal guard of picked men, upon whose valor and devotion he might always rely. That idea was the germ from which grew the imperial guard, the most magnificent fighting machine of ancient or modern times. Immediately upon assuming the office of First Consul Napoleon began the organization of his guard, which was to be an ideal regiment, culled with care from the flower of the chivalry of France. The qualifications of a candidate for the guard were that he should be able to read and write, that he must have made at least four campaigns, obtained rewards for deeds of valor or noble conduct, or been wounded. Above all, he must have maintained an irreproachable character. He gave his personal attention to the discipline and training of these soldiers, looked after their comfort and their conduct, shared their hardships, wept with them, and rejoiced with them.

This body of soldiers, augmented and perfected, became the famous Imperial Guard, which conquered Europe and enshrined its creator in the most brilliant halo of glory that ever encircled the brow of man. It never recoiled before a human foe, and with the single exception of Waterloo never failed to retrieve the most desperate situation. Even on that fatal day it was true to its tradition, "The Old Guard dies—it never surrenders." When the Eagles of the Old Guard were seen advancing through the smoke of battle the result was no longer in doubt.

The force it possessed over others—

Says the Historian Headley—

was as much moral as physical. Beaten troops rallied at its approach, despair gave way to confidence, and the cry of terror was changed into the shout of victory. The enemy, on the other hand, when they saw the deep and massive columns of the Guard approach, were already half beaten. The prestige of victory that went with the Eagles paralyzed their arms, and they struggled against hope. So perfect was their discipline that their tread was unlike that of other regiments, while the consciousness of their power gave a grandeur to their movements no other body of troops in the world has ever possessed. Napoleon loved them devotedly and called them his children. And well did they deserve his love. For him they knew no weariness or pain, and for his welfare they would move steadily on death.

Whether or not Senator QUAY got his idea of a political organization from Napoleon, certain it was that he worked on that same plan in Pennsylvania, and the results were analogous. The most influential, loyal, and uncompromising Republicans and the most successful party workers were won over to his standard by the magnetism of his personality and served him with a loyalty and devotion quite as unswerving as the Old Guard of Napoleon served their general and Emperor. When a political contest was to be won, all Senator QUAY needed to do was to give the word and there were no questions asked. It was enough that "the Old Man," as he was affectionately styled by his adherents, wished it so.

It was said of the Old Guard of Napoleon that it never made a charge that did not give an impulse to liberty; that every time it broke the ranks of the despots of Europe it wrenched a fetter from the human mind; that its heavy footsteps sounded the death knell of tyranny in all Europe, and that its iron columns shattered feudalism into a thousand fragments. Of Senator QUAY's political organization in Pennsylvania it may be said that it always stood a "column of granite" for the principles of the Republican party. It never charged the enemy unless to rescue its general from beneath the hoofs of malice and detraction that it did not lessen the burdens of the people, take a long step in the direction of progress or put to rout the enemies of protection. Fierce factional strife was often engendered, when all the batteries of villification were let loose and all aimed at their leader, but they never faltered in their allegiance. Only a man of extraordinary qualities of head and heart could have retained his adherents under such circumstances.

Senator QUAY won men to him by acts of kindness; by his gentle, modest, unassuming manners; by the warmth of his sympathies and the unerring wisdom of his counsels. He held them by a religious adherence to his promises and by the exhibition of a lively sense of gratitude for services rendered. During his numerous contests for political supremacy in Pennsylvania he had many opportunities to test the loyalty of his friends, and in no instance did they fail him. The devotion of Senator QUAY's followers was the greatest source of his satisfaction and pride. He joyed in their good fortunes, and at their sorrows bowed his head in grief. To illustrate: During the memorable struggle of the Quay and anti-Quay factions for supremacy in 1899, when practically all of the leading State officials, a large majority of the daily newspapers, the Republican organizations of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and many of his former allies in the rural districts had deserted him, and Senator QUAY was fighting for political life, he was conducting his campaign for State chairman at his headquarters in Philadelphia. He was sitting at a table one day surrounded by a number of his faithful friends and coworkers when a messenger entered and laid a package of letters before him. He had been exerting every energy and drawing upon every resource of his power in what appeared to be a desperate, almost hopeless contest.

Every one of his old guard had been called upon to aid in the struggle, and Senator QUAY had written many appeals for succor with his own hand. When these letters were laid before him he opened and read the first one, and his eyes were immediately flooded with tears. One of his friends who sat near, noticing his agitation, and thinking the letter contained some unwelcome news from home, asked if there was anything serious the matter. Senator QUAY attempted to reply, but choked with emotion and walked hastily into an adjoining room in order to conceal his perturbation. His friend picked up the letter, which had been left lying on the table, in order to ascertain what it was that had so wrought upon the Senator's feelings. It was in the handwriting of a girl, and simply said: "Dear Mr. QUAY: Father is dead, but mother and the boys are for you."

The devotion of Napoleon to his old guard was never more beautifuly illustrated than that.

Senator QUAY's genius for political organization was also utilized to good effect in national politics, and on several notable occasions proved to be of vast importance to the Republican party. But the "Silent Man of Beaver" possessed greater qualities than a genius for political organization and leadership. He was a gallant soldier during the civil war, having rose to the rank of colonel. "He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one." It would have been difficult to find a man anywhere whose familiarity with the classics and whose knowledge of history, ancient and modern, were greater than his. He was the possessor of one of the finest private libraries in Pennsylvania, and it was his special delight to be alone with his books, to commune with the great souls of other centuries. He was a statesman, but in this regard "his praise is hymned by loftier harps than mine." He was not only admired, but loved, by the greatest of his colleagues in the Senate. The late Senator Vest, of Missouri, said of him: "Of all the public men with whom it

was my pleasure to associate in Washington I admired Senator QUAY most and loved him best." Other great men of that body were equally devoted to him, and the present occupant of the White House was his sincere friend. The admiration was reciprocal, for Senator QUAY regarded President Roosevelt as the ablest, most courageous, and altogether wholesome man of affairs of this generation.

Senator QUAY was not an orator in the commonly accepted meaning of the word. He did not affect the graces of declamation. He preferred deeds to words. Men speak but little when vanity does not induce them to speak, and as vain men are generally shallow, and shallowness is always noisy, loquacity is oftener an evidence of littleness than of greatness. Senator QUAY spoke only when he had a message to deliver, and then always in behalf of others—never for mere ostentation or vainglory. But he was the master of a clear and forceful literary style, and when it became necessary to make himself heard, he expressed himself in language that was classic in its purity, pregnant with thought, and bristling with logic and power.

Senator QUAY was a lover of nature. He loved the mountains, the woods, the ocean, the flowing rivers, and the rippling brooks. He was kind, genial, companionable, sympathetic. Distress never appealed to him in vain. To the voice of sorrow he gave a willing ear, and took up the burdens of others as cheerfully as if they were his own. He loved his friends and forgave a contrite enemy with cordial magnanimity. In spite of misrepresentation and detraction, born of rivalry and the rancor of faction, it may yet be truthfully affirmed that of all the great characters that have impressed their individualities upon the imperial Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, none will be cherished with a more ardent and enduring affection by its people than MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY died in the midst of his labors and his honors and at the time of his greatest influence and usefulness in the world. He was a schoolboy at Dillsburg, York County, Pa. He graduated from Jefferson College. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law. He was prothonotary of Beaver County, and elected for two terms. He was a lieutenant in the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves. He was colonel of the One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was assistant commissary-general. He was military secretary for the State of Pennsylvania at Washington. He was private secretary of the governor of Pennsylvania. He was chief of transportation and telegraph. He was twice elected a member of the legislature. He was secretary of the Commonwealth under four different administrations. He was recorder of the city of Philadelphia. He was chairman of the Republican State committee.

He was State treasurer of Pennsylvania. He was a delegate to several national conventions. He was chairman of the Republican national committee. He received the vote of Pennsylvania for Presidential nomination in a Republican national convention. He was three times elected a Senator of the United States. In all these varied positions, both civil and military, in which he served the people of his county, his Commonwealth, and the nation at large, he brought to each duty an earnest purpose, born of a desire to fulfill and accomplish the highest measure of usefulness for those whom he represented and so faithfully served. One who has filled, and successfully filled, the offices of trust and responsibility which I have just recounted must be denominated truly great. Especially is this true when the scenes of activity and achievement are among people of the highest patriotism and most conspicuous public and private virtue. Pennsylvania has been the scene of his endeavors for nearly half a century.

So closely identified was Senator QUAY with almost every State administration for the past forty years, and with such alertness did he lend his aid to every prevailing policy in that Commonwealth during all these years, that to speak truly of Senator QUAY is to speak of times in which he lived and of the history of his native State; for how can the effect of a prevailing master mind be disassociated from the events and happenings during the time he served so conspicuously on the public stage? He was a member of the State legislature at Harrisburg and chairman of the committee on ways and means in that body when the State tax was absolutely removed from real estate in Pennsylvania, never again to be imposed. At the beginning of that decade the State debt of Pennsylvania was $40,000,000. It was gradually reduced until within the last ten years the State has been practically out of debt. During all these years the State government has been wisely and economically administered—administered, indeed, with an economy which, in view of the population, wealth, territory, industries, manufactures, mines, oil productions, railroads, and canals, seems absolutely marvelous.

With annual revenues of about $11,000,000 per year, the Commonwealth pays an annual appropriation to the public schools of $5,500,000, the largest amount paid by any State in the Union. It pays to normal schools and other institutions nearly $1,000,000; to charitable institutions, $800,000; for the invalid insane, $900,000; for the judiciary, $700,000; for the National Guard, $400,000, leaving only about $2,000,000 to defray the salaries and expenses of the officers and employees of the entire Commonwealth, including the legislature and all public works and necessary expenditures. The consolidated debt of all the counties, municipalities, and school districts in the State is about $10 per capita, the smallest of any of the more important States, if not the smallest of any State in the Union, and during all these forty years, not a single dollar has been lost to the people by any defalcation of any public official, and though depositories might fail, sufficient sureties have always held the public moneys secure. At the commencement of that decade, not only land, but horses, cattle, carriages, watches, corporations, and professions were all taxed for State purposes.

For years they have been exempt, the public funds of the State being derived almost entirely from taxes upon the capital stock of corporations, who bear these burdens willingly in appreciation of a safe and well-ordered and well-disposed Commonwealth. In all the public acts and policies which have led to such a satisfactory condition of the internal affairs of his native State Senator QUAY could truly say, "Quorum pars magna fui." He was a man not well understood by some and not always appreciated at his true value. He was a scholar. He spent no happier hours than when surrounded by his books. He could truly say, with Prospero, "My library is dukedom large enough for me." He was of a refined and gentle nature. His father had been a Presbyterian clergyman, and he ever had reverence for sacred things and for religious human instincts.

On one occasion a bill had been introduced in the legislature at Harrisburg to legalize pool selling at county and agricultural fairs. It had been petitioned for by many farmers' associations, wholly with the idea of assisting to maintain the project of agricultural fairs. When advice was asked of Senator QUAY, he glanced over the bill and replied: "No; while for a seemingly worthy object, it may offend the religious and moral feelings of our people," and the bill was laid aside. He preached a sermon once; more effective and far-reaching for good than many which have been delivered from sacred desks. It is related that while the appropriation for the benefit of the World's Fair at Chicago was under consideration in the Senate a provision was inserted, by way of an amendment, to close the fair on Sunday, and this amendment was debated pro and con. Senator QUAY's speech was as follows. He arose and said:

Mr. President, I desire to send to the Clerk's desk and have read to the Senate an extract from an old law book which once belonged to my father.

And then sent up and had read from an old well-worn volume the following passage, which he had marked: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." He could truly be called a humanitarian. It was this instinct within him which led him to favor a change in the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of the Chinese and to favor the admission of those of that race who had embraced the Christian religion or who had in any way assisted in the defense of the missionaries and the American legation during the Boxer uprising and the terrible siege which ensued. In one of the last public speeches he ever delivered he used the following words:

GOLDEN RULE FOR CHINA.

We are deeply interested in the foreign policy of the nation, and all seems well in its conduct. The Philippines will soon have a government by consent of their people, and within a score of years may develop into independence peacefully and under our protection. In China we have but to apply the golden rule—treat China as we would have China treat us—recognize that despite her savagery the Empress Dowager is the greatest woman born in Asia since the birth of Semirinus, and Tuan as the representative of patriotic Chinese thought, and all can be made well there. That nation of 400,000,000 people is present on earth for an Almighty purpose, and while the great European powers may pencil lines of partition for Chinese territory they will never divide the Chinese people.

Compare with China the Mesopotanian people once inhabiting the land of the Garden of Eden, where Adam and Eve were created. First there were the mysterious Sumerians. Who they were and how they lived and when they died no one knoweth. They gave to man the alphabet and passed away, leaving no more trace on the earth than the shadow of a cloud flitting over its surface. Then came the Chaldeans and Babylonians, and Babylon fell. Assyria arose and Assyrians built Nineveh, and both these great cities are only to-day commencing to tell their stories to American explorers. Four hundred years after the fall of Nineveh, thousands of years ago, Xenophon marched his Greeks over the site of that city and knew it not. Then came the Chaldeans again, and Persians shone a brief period and were extinguished.

COMPARED WITH JEWISH NATION.

A Chaldean family fortified the rock of Jerusalem and grew into a nation which was the chosen of God. The visible presence of the Almighty illuminated its temples and glinted on the spear point and the shield of the Jewish soldier as he marched to battle. That race gave to men their greatest soldier, their greatest poet, their greatest lawgiver, and their Messiah. Where is the Hebrew nation now?

During all these ages China grew, developed a self-sustaining civilization and a resistance to decay such as marked no other nation. When our forefathers were clad in the skins of beasts, earning their sustenance in the forests, by the chase, armed with flint-headed weapons, China had Confucius and Astrolgabes and was calculating eclipses. We should respect China for what she has been, and sympathize with her in her trials, and look forward with hope to her future and the fulfillment of her mission.

I believe the characteristics which I have mentioned were natural to the man. But all earthly work must end. Humanity is a procession. Our words of farewell to a fellow-workman should not alone be those of grief that man's common lot has come to him, but of pride and joy for all the good he has accomplished. Men so weave themselves into their hour that, for the moment, it seems as though much will be interrupted when they depart. "One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever." The progress of the race goes on and we realize in every step more and more its upward tendency. We are all agents, great or small, in a mighty purpose. If we and all things are not working together for good, if life is but a breath exhaled and then forever lost, our work means little.

Senator QUAY was a man of the broadest sympathies. He never exhibited any narrow prejudice or sectional repugnancy or vindictiveness toward any part of his country or countrymen. His attitude in this regard was that of a true American. He suffered often from base and intentional misrepresentation, and was sometimes attacked by those who owed him fealty instead; but he pursued the even tenor of his way, was never vindictive, and his magnanimous traits of character won him increasing friendships all his life. When the last end came, and all earthly aid stood at naught, the people of Pennsylvania and of the nation mourned, and expressions of sympathy were poured forth to the sorrowing wife and sons and daughters, who bowed at his side before the visitation of Almighty power.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolutions which have been offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. ADAMS].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken; and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In pursuance of the resolution, the House stands adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *February 20, 1905.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal will stand approved, there being no objection.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting, pursuant to law, the seventh annual report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Printing.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting schedules of papers, documents, etc., on the files of the Interior Department not needed in the transaction of public business, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

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

S. 63. An act for the relief of Charles Stierlin;

S. 2354. An act to authorize the promotion of First Lieut. Thomas Mason, Revenue-Cutter Service;

S. 4066. An act for the relief of Leonard I. Brownson;

S. 5337. An act for the relief of Jacob Lyon;

S. 5771. An act to reinstate Francis S. Nash as a surgeon in the Navy;

S. 5902. An act for the relief of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; and

S. 6733. An act for the relief of M. L. Skidmore.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 15305) granting a pension to Isaac F. Clayton.

The message further announced that the House has passed the bill (S. 3479) making provision for conveying in fee certain public grounds in the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for school purposes, with amendments; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

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

H. R. 815. An act to correct the military record of James Houselman;

H. R. 1476. An act to amend the naval record of John W. Thompson;

H. R. 1520. An act for the relief of the Mission of St. James, in the State of Washington;

H. R. 3535. An act to grant honorable discharge to William A. Treadwell;

H. R. 3916. An act for the relief of James S. Harber;

H. R. 5392. An act to provide an American register for the steamer *Brooklyn;*

H. R. 13944. An act for the relief of William H. Beall;

H. R. 15021. An act for the relief of Gilbert Shaw;

H. R. 15322. An act correcting the record of Nelson S. Bowdish;

H. R. 17330. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes;

H. R. 17353. An act to make Gloucester, Mass., a port to which merchandise may be imported without appraisement;

H. R. 17983. An act authorizing the President to reinstate Alexander G. Pendleton, jr., as a cadet in the United States Military Academy;

H. R. 18492. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cancel the trust patent issued to James Wahkiacus;

H. R. 18688. An act authorizing the President to appoint S. J. Call surgeon in the Revenue-Cutter Service;

H. R. 18754. An act to prohibit interstate transportation of insect pests, and the use of United States mails for that purpose;

H. R. 18785. An act to promote the security of travel upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and to encourage the saving of life; and

H. R. 18816. An act for the relief of the estate of James Mitchell, deceased.

The message further transmitted resolutions passed by the House commemorative of the life and public services of Hon. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 4609. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a deputy collector of customs at Manteo, N. C.;

S. 6017. An act for the relief of certain homestead settlers in the State of Alabama;

H. R. 3426. An act granting a pension to George W. Graig;

H. R. 4385. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Thompson;

H. R. 6663. An act granting a pension to Mahala Alexander;

H. R. 7252. An act granting a pension to James M. Garrett;

H. R. 8077. An act granting an increase of pension to John McFarlane;

H. R. 8208. An act granting an increase of pension to Burleigh C. D. Read;

H. R. 8392. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli B. Helm;

H. R. 8395. An act granting an increase of pension to James Duffy;

H. R. 8423. An act granting a pension to Joseph Hepworth;

H. R. 8476. An act granting a pension to Rolen J. Southerland;

H. R. 8477. An act granting a pension to John W. Guest;